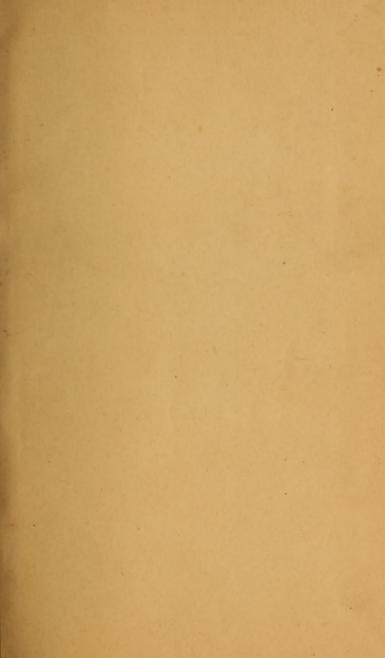
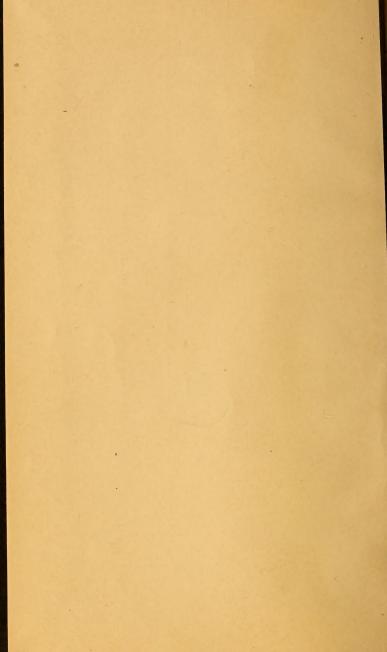


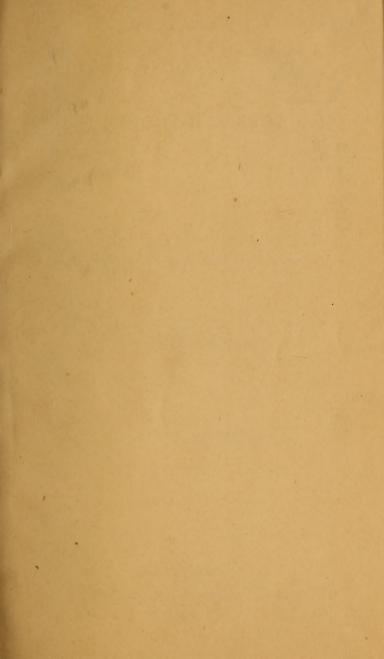


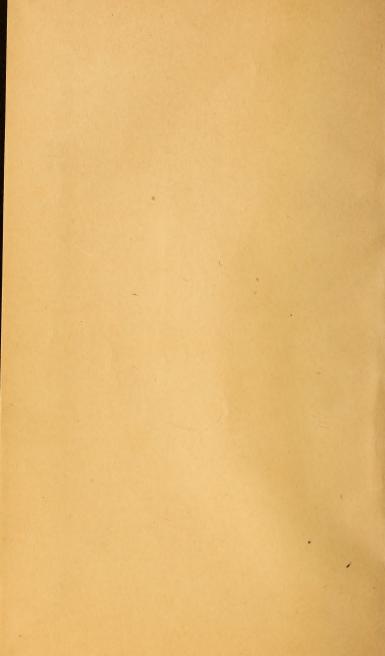
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GREEK GRAMMAR,

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75.4

FOR THE

USE OF LEARNERS.

By E. A. SOPHOCLES, A. M.

NINTH EDITION.

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PREFACE.

THE materials, of which this compendious Grammar is composed, have been drawn from the best sources.

The examples given in the Syntax are taken from the following classic authors: — Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Theocritus; Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Lysias, Isocrates, Æschines, Demosthenes, Plato, Aristotle.

Those rules, which should be first read and which should be committed to memory, are printed in the largest type (as § 136. 1).

E. A. S.

NEW HAVEN,
October 20th, 1839.

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PART I.

LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

THE GREEK ALPHABET.

§ 1. 1. The Greek alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters:

Fig	gure.	Represen	tative.	Nat	ne.
\boldsymbol{A}	æ	\mathcal{A}	α	"Αλφα	$\mathcal{A}lpha$
\boldsymbol{B}	β 6	B	b	Βῆτα	Beta
I	y J	G	g ·	Γάμμα	Gamma
1	8	D	d	Δέλτα	Delta
\boldsymbol{E}	8	E	\breve{e}	*Ε ψιλόν	Epsilon
Z	ζ	Z	2	Ζῆτα	Zeta
H	η	E	ē:	Hra	Eta
0	9. 0	TH	th	Θῆτα	
I	L Comment	I	i A	'Ιῶτα	Iota
\boldsymbol{K}	×	K	k	Κάππα	Kappa
1	λ	L	1	Λάμβδα	
M	μ	\mathcal{M}	m	$M ilde{v}$	Mu or My
N	v. Comet .	N	n	$N ilde{v}$	$\mathcal{N}u$ or $\mathcal{N}y$
Ξ	5	X	\boldsymbol{x}	Ξĩ	Xi
0	0	0	ŏ	"Ο μικοόι	
II	77 TO TO	P	p	$II\tilde{\iota}$	Pi
P	Q	R	r	$P\tilde{\omega}$	Rho
Σ	σ s final	S	S		
T	τ 7	7	t	$T\alpha \tilde{v}$	Tau
r	υ			ταυ γιλόν	
Ф	q = 10.3	PH	ph		Phi
X	X	CH	ch	Xĩ	Chi
w.	ψ	PS .		$\psi_{\tilde{\iota}}$	Psi
Ω	ω	0	1		
~~	-	1	0	τΩ μέγα	Omeg 1

2. These letters are divided into vowels and consonants. The vowels are α , ε , η , ι , o, v, ω the consonants are β , γ , δ , ζ , ϑ , \varkappa , λ , μ , ν , ξ , π , ϱ , σ , τ , φ , χ , ψ .

Note 1. E was originally used both as a vowel and as a breathing. It was qualified by the adjective $\psi_i \lambda \delta \nu$, smooth (not aspirated), only when it was used as a vowel. Anciently this vowel stood also for n and the diphthong ϵ_i . E. g. $\alpha_i \Im n_{\rho}$ was written AI Θ EP.

H was originally equivalent to the rough breathing. E. g. $2\pi\alpha g$ was written HENAP, $39\mu \delta_5$, HEOMOS.

O stood also for ω and the diphthong ov. E. g. $\pi \acute{a}\sigma \chi \omega$ was written ΠA - ΣXO , $"\chi_{\sigma} \nu \sigma \iota$, $E XO \Sigma I$. It seems, that there was a time when O and Ω were distinguished from each other only by their size: hence the epithets $\mu \iota \kappa_{\sigma} \acute{e} \sigma$, small, and $\mu \acute{e} \gamma \omega$, large.

 Υ also was originally used both as a vowel and as a breathing. It was called $\psi_i \lambda \delta \nu$ only when it was used as a vowel. As a breathing, or rather as a consonant, it was probably equivalent to the obsolete letter digamma. The modern Greeks still pronounce it like v or f, in the diphthongs $\varepsilon \nu$ and $\alpha \nu$.

Note 2. Before the introduction of Φ and X, the Greeks wrote ΠH for Φ , and KH for X. E. g. they wrote $EK\Pi H ANTOI$ ' $E \chi \rho \alpha \nu \tau \varphi$, $E\Pi E \Upsilon$ -KHOMENO2 $\& \tau \varepsilon \nu \chi \zeta \mu \varepsilon \nu \sigma \varepsilon$. Here H is equivalent to the rough breathing.

TH was probably never used for Θ .

They wrote also K Σ or X Σ for Z, and $\Phi\Sigma$ for Y. E. g. Δ EK Σ AI for $\delta(\xi_{\alpha i}, \Upsilon\PiE\Delta$ EX Σ ATO for $\delta\pi_i\delta(\xi_{\alpha i}, \Phi\Sigma\Upsilon$ XA Σ for $\Psi\nu\chi\dot{\alpha}_i$.

Note 3. The most ancient Greek alphabet had three other letters, which disappeared from it in later times, and then were called $i\pi i\sigma n\mu\alpha$, numeral marks. These are F or ϵ , Q or μ , and \mathfrak{D} .

F or 5, $B_{\alpha\beta}$, Vau, or $\Delta i \gamma_{\alpha\mu\mu\alpha}$, Digomma, (that is, double gamma, so called on account of its form F, corresponds to the Latin F or V. It is still to be seen in some ancient inscriptions.

P or Ψ, Κόππα, Κορρα, corresponds to the Latin Q. It was probably a deep guttural.

 \nearrow , Σάν or Σαμτῖ, San or Sampi, was perhaps sounded like the English sh.

Remark. The mark ς representing $\sigma \tau$ must not be confounded with the digamma.

Note 4. We observe, that σ is used only at the beginning or middle, and ς at the end of a word. E. g. $\sigma \varepsilon \sigma \omega \sigma \mu \dot{\varepsilon} r \sigma \varsigma$, not $\varsigma \varepsilon \varsigma \omega \varepsilon \mu \dot{\varepsilon} r \sigma \sigma$.

Some editors unnecessarily put ς at the end of a word compounded with another. E. g. εἰς ἐρχομαι for εἰσέρχομαι, δυςτυχής for δυστυχής, ὅςτις for ὅστις.

NOTE 5. The letters of the Greek alphabet are employed also as numeral figures. The first eight letters denote units.

the next eight, tens, and the last eight, hundreds. The obsolete letters 5, 4, 77, denote 6, 90, 900, respectively.

Observe, that the letters denoting units, tens, or hundreds, have an accent above.

Thousands commence the alphabet again, with a stroke underneath.

Here follows a table of numerals.

α΄	1	LIE	11.	λ'.	30	v'	400
B	2	. 13'	12	μ	40	φ'	500
y	3	· iy'	13	v'	50	z'	600
δ'	4	ιδ΄	14	\$	60	ψ'	700
8	5	ιε'	15	0'	70	ω'.	890
5	6	15	16	π'	80	2)	900
امح	7	. 15'	17	4'	90	a	1000
n'	8	· in	. 18	ρ'	100	β	2000
9'	9 /	1.19'	19	· σ'	200	. Y	3000
i:	10	wit x' his	20	· 6	300	· · &	c.

Examples, $\alpha\omega\lambda\dot{\eta} = 1838$, $\alpha\psi\sigma\dot{\varphi} = 1776$, $\alpha\omega\kappa\dot{\alpha} = 1821$.

Note 6. There is another method of writing numerals, in which I, II, Δ, [Δ], II, [Ε], X, [Σ], M, respectively denote, "Ios, one, Hέντε, five, Δέκα, ten, Πεντάκις Δέκα, five times ten, or fifty, Έκατόν (anciently HEKATON), hundred, Πεντάκις Έκατόν, five hundred, Χίλιοι, thousand, Πεντάκις Χίλιοι, five thousand, Μύριοι, ten thousand. (§ 60.)

Here follows a table.

TICIC	TOHOWS	a table.			
I .	1	Ann	17	$\mathbf{I}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{H}$	600
II .	2	AIIIII.	18	TH HH	700
III	. 3	АПІІІІ	19	П ннн	800
IIII	. 4	00	20	П нннн	900
П	5	111	30	X	1000
III	6	1000	40	XX	2000
IIII ^	7	I	50	XXX	3000
MIII	8	IAI	60	XXXX	4000
IIIII	7 9	14 00	70	II	5000
1	10	INDAD	80	II x	6000
1I	11	INDAD	1 90	EIXX	7000
DII	12	. II	100	II XXX	8000
DIII	. 13	JIII	200	I XXXX	9000
AIIII	114	IIIIH	300	M 17.	10000
AII	15	HHHH	400	MX	1,1000
$\Delta \Pi I$	16	I H	500	&c.	

VOWELS.

§ 2. There are five short vowels, and five corresponding long ones. The short vowels are $\check{\alpha}$, ε , $\check{\iota}$, o, \check{v} the long vowels are $\check{\alpha}$, η , $\check{\iota}$, ω , \check{v} .

The mark (\sim) is placed over a short vowel, and the mark (\sim), over a long one. These marks, however, are necessary only in the case of α , ι , and ν , since the letters η and ω represent long E and O respectively.

NOTE I. The vowels ϵ and ρ are often called the short vowels, η and ω , the long vowels, and ω , ι , v, the doubtful vowels.

REMARK. By the term, doubtful, we are not to understand that the quantity of α , ι , v, is uncertain in any given syllable, but that in some syllables these vowels are always long, and in others always short. E. g. v in the words $\vartheta \bar{v} \mu \acute{o}_{S}$, $\pi \bar{v} \varrho \acute{o}_{S}$ wheat, is always long; in the words $\pi \check{v} \lambda \eta$, $\mathring{v} \pi \acute{o}$, always short.

There are, indeed, instances where the quantity of these letters is variable, as α in $\mathcal{A}_{O\eta\varsigma}$, ι in $\mu\nu\varrho\iota\nu\eta$, and ν in $\varkappa\varrho\varrho\nu\eta$ but we should recollect, that the sounds E and O also are, in certain instances, variable, as $\xi\eta\varrho\varrho\varsigma$, and $\xi\varepsilon\varrho\varrho\varsigma$, $\iota'\omega\mu\varepsilon\nu$ and

louer.

- NOTE 2. In strictness, the Greek alphabet has but five vowels, A, E, I, O, T. The long vowels differ from the short ones in quantity, but not in quality.
- Note 3. Commutation of Vowels. (1) When from any cause the vowels ε and o are to be lengthened, they are generally changed into the diphthongs ε_{ι} and ov, rather than into their corresponding long ones η and ω . E. g. $\xi \varepsilon \tilde{\iota} ro \varsigma$ for $\xi \dot{\varepsilon} ro \varsigma$, $\mu o \tilde{v} ro \varsigma$ for $\mu \acute{o} ro c$.
- (2) In some instances o is lengthened into oι. Ε. g. ποία for πόα.
- (3) The vowel α often passes into αι or η. E. g. αἰεί from ἀεί, τέθηλα from θάλιω.
- (4) The vowels α and ε are frequently interchanged. E. g. Ionic τέσσερες for τέσσερες, Doric πιάζω for πιέζω.
- (5) The syllables ᾱ₀ and ᾱ_ω are often changed into εω. E. g. Attic λεώς for λαός, Ionic ἐφετμέων for ἐφετμάων.
- (6) The vowels α and η are interchanged. E. g. Doric α for η, Ionic πρηγμα for πραγμα.

The use of $\bar{\alpha}$ for η is one of the leading peculiarities of the Doric dialect. The use of η for $\bar{\alpha}$ is peculiar to the Ionic.

(7) The vowels $\bar{\alpha}$ and ω are sometimes interchanged. E.g. κράζω and κρώζω.

(8) The vowels & and o are often interchanged. E. g.

τέτοοφα from τυέπω.

(9) The vowels η and ω are, in some instances, interchanged. Ε. g. πτήσσω and πτώσσω.

DIPHTHONGS.

§ 3. 1. There are fourteen diphthongs, of which seven, at, av, et, ev, ot, ov, and vt, begin with a short vowel, and seven, a, av, n, nv, w, wv, and vi, with a long one. The former are called proper diphthongs, and the latter, improper diphthongs.

The is written under the long vowel, and is called iota subscript. In capitals it is written as a regular letter. E. g. ΤΗΙ ΑΓΙΑΙ, τη άγια ΤΩΙ ΣΟΦΩΙ, τῷ σοφῷ ' ἸΑιδω, ἄδω.

2. The diphthongs are represented in English as follows:

Proper diphthongs.						Improper diphthongs.								
			oı			62	17.5	οį	by	ā		ω .	by	ō
			ου											
13	66	ei	e vi	66	yi.	*.	1450	n	. 66	$e_{_{\parallel}}$. 4	\bar{v}_{ι}	. 6,6,	$\bar{y}i$
ευ	66	eu	6.42.4				- gravit	ηυ	66	$\bar{e}u$				disi

Note 1. The diphthong wv belongs to the Ionic dialect. It may be doubted whether the diphthong \bar{v}_{ℓ} was ever used.

Note 2. In the improper diphthongs, the second vowel was nearly swallowed up by the preceding long one, which long vowel constituted the leading element of these diphthongs.

Note 3. Commutation of Diphthongs. (1) The Ionians often use ων for αν. Ε. g. θωνμα for θανμα. (5 3. N. 1.)

(2) The Ionians use η for ει. Ε. g. ἀγγήτον for ἀγγεῖον, Basilyin for Basileia.

(3) They use η for αι. Ε. g. τιμῆσι for τιμαῖσι.

(4) The Dorians use ω for ov. E. g. μῶσα for μοῦσα. For ov before o they often use or. E. g. μοῖσα for μοῦσα

BREATHINGS.

§ 4. 1. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel must have either the rough breathing ('), or the smooth breathing ('), over that vowel. E. g.

ακούω, ξπόμενος.

Note 1. The vowel v at the beginning of a word takes the rough breathing. E. g. $i\mu\tilde{u}_{s}$, $i\pi\delta$. Except the Epic pronouns $i\mu\mu\iota$, $i\mu\iota\nu$, and $i\mu\iota$. (§ 64. N. 2.)

2. The rough breathing is placed also over ϱ at the beginning of a word. E. g.

δεύμα, δάδιος.»

- 3. When ϱ is doubled in the middle of a word, the first one takes the smooth breathing, and the other, the rough breathing. E. g. $\mathring{a}_{\ell}\mathring{\varrho}\mathring{\varrho}\eta\tau o\varsigma$.
- 4. The breathing, as also the accent (§ 19.5), is placed over the second vowel of the diphthong. E. g. αὐτός, αἴοω, νίος, οὖτος

Except the improper diphthongs α, η, ω. Ε. g. ἄδω, ἦδον,

αδή. So in capitals, "Αιδω, "Ηιδον, 'Ωιδή.

5. The rough breathing corresponds to the English h. E. g. ἵππος, οὖτος, ὁεῦμα, ἄἰξόητος, in English letters hippos, houtos, rheuma, arrhêtos.

Note 2. The smooth breathing represents the effort, with which a vowel, not depending on a preceding letter, is pronounced. Let, for example, the learner pronounce first the word, act, and then, enact, and mark the difference between the a in the first, and the a in the second word. He will perceive, that the utterance of a in act, requires more effort than that of a in enact.

CONSONANTS.

- § 5. 1. The consonants λ , μ , ν , ϱ , are, on account of their gliding pronunciation, called *liquids*.
- 2. The consonants ζ , ξ , ψ , are called double consonants; because ζ stands for $\delta\sigma$, ξ for $\varkappa\sigma$, and ψ for $\pi\sigma$.

Note 1. The preposition $\xi_{\mathcal{L}}$ in composition never coalesces with the following σ . E. g. $\xi_{\mathcal{L}\sigma\mathcal{L}\sigma\sigma}\pi'\zeta\omega$, not $\xi\xi_{\mathcal{L}\sigma\sigma}\pi'\zeta\omega$.

Note 2. It is not exactly correct to say that ξ stands for $\delta \sigma$, since, according to the Greek notions of euphony, a lingual is always dropped before σ (§ 10. 2). In strictness ξ is a mixture of δ and σ , just as e is compounded of a and i, σ of a and a, and b of a and a.

With respect to its making position (§ 17. 2), this was probably owing to its strong vocal hissing.

3. The consonants π , β , φ , α , γ , χ , τ , δ , ϑ , are called *mutes*. They are divided into

smooth mutes π , \varkappa , τ , middle mutes β , γ , δ , rough mutes φ , χ , ϑ .

These letters correspond to each other in the perpendicular direction. E. g. φ is the corresponding rough of π :

4. The letter σ , on account of its hissing sound, is called the *sibilant* letter.

Note 3. The consonants ν , ϱ , ξ , ψ , are the only ones that can stand at the end of a genuine Greek word.

Except x in the preposition ex and the adverb ovx.

§ 6. According to the organs with which they are pronounced, the consonants are divided into

labials π , β , φ , μ , linguals τ , δ , ϑ , ζ , σ , λ , ν , ϱ , palatals \varkappa , γ , χ .

The labials are pronounced chiefly with the lips; the linguals, with the tongue; and the palatals, with the palate.

Note. Commutation of Consonants. (1) The Dorians generally use σδ for ζ. Ε. g. χωμάσδω for χωμάζω. This takes place in the middle of a word.

(2) The Attics use ττ for σσ. Ε. g. πράττω for πράσσω.
 (3) In some instances ἐψ is used for ρσ. Ε. g. ἄψψην for

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 7. When a labial (π, β, φ) , or a palatal (x, γ, χ) , happens to stand before a lingual $(\tau, \delta, \vartheta)$; the former is changed into its

corresponding smooth, middle, or rough, according as the latter is smooth, middle, or rough, $(\S 5.3.)$ -E. g.

So έβδομος from έπτά, ὄγδοος from οπτώ, ἐπιγοάβδην for ἐπιγοάφδην.

So in Latin, nuptum for nubtum, actus for agtus, vectum for vehtum,

Note. Except κ in the preposition ἐκ. Ε. g. ἐκδέρω, ἐκθρώσκω, not ἐγδέρω, ἐχθρώσκω.

§ S. 1. A labial (π, β, φ) before μ is always changed into μ . E. g.

λέλειμ-μαι for λέλειπ-μαι γέγοαμ-μαι for γέγοαφ-μαι.
τέτοιμ-μαι " τέτοιβ-μαι τέθοαμ-μαι " τέθοαφ-μαι.

2. A labial (β, φ) before σ is changed into π . According to \S 5. 2, the combination π_{σ} is represented by ψ . E. g.

τρίψω for τρίβ-σω γράψω for γράφ-σω. So in Latin, nupsi for nubsi, lapsus for labsus.

§ 9. 1. A palatal (\varkappa,χ) before μ is generally changed into γ . E. g.

π. g. πέπλεγ-μαι for πέπλεκ-μαι τέτευγ-μαι for τέτευχ-μαι.

Note. The preposition $\dot{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}$ remains unaltered before μ . E. g. $\dot{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}\mu\alpha l$ - $\nu\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}\mu\epsilon\tau\varrho\dot{\epsilon}_{\omega}$, not $\dot{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}\mu\alpha l\nu\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}\mu\epsilon\tau\varrho\dot{\epsilon}_{\omega}$.

2. A palatal (γ, χ) before σ is changed into κ . According to \S 5. 2, the combination $\kappa \sigma$ is represented by ξ . E. g.

λέξω for λέγ-σω τεύξω for τεύχ-σω.

So in Latin, texi for tegsi, traxi for trahsi.

§ 10. 1. A lingual $(\tau, \delta, \vartheta, \xi)$ before μ is often changed into σ . E. g.

2. A lingual $(\tau, \delta, \vartheta, \zeta)$ is always dropped before σ . E. g. $\pi \dot{\epsilon} - \sigma \omega$ for $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \tau - \sigma \omega$ $\pi \lambda \dot{\alpha} - \sigma \omega$ for $\pi \lambda \dot{\alpha} \vartheta - \sigma \omega$ $\ddot{\epsilon} -$

So in Latin, amans for amants, monens for monents, lusi for ludsi.

3. A lingual $(\tau, \delta, \vartheta, \zeta)$ before another lingual is often changed into σ . E. g.

ησ-ται for ηδ-ται ίσ-τε " ίδ-τε πέπλασ-ται for πέπλαθ-ται φοντισ-τής " φοντιζ-τής.

- 4. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before a palatal (κ, γ, χ) is always dropped. E. g. η-κα for ηδ-κα, πέπει-κα for πέπειθ-κα, πεφούντιζ-κα for πεφούντιζ-κα.
- Note 1. The omission of a lingual before σ or \varkappa does not affect the quantity of the preceding vowel.

NOTE 2. In the Epic language the τ of the preposition κατά is changed into the following consonant. Ε. g. καγγόνυ for κατγόνυ for κατά γόνυ, κάλλιτον for κάτλιπον for κατίλιπον.

Before two consonants the τ of this preposition is dropped. E. g. κάσχιθι for κάσσχιθι for κασίσχιθι.

- § 11. The letter σ cannot stand between two consonants. Ε. g. γεγράφ-θαι for γεγράφ-σθαι, ἐψάλ-θαι for ἐψάλ-σθαι.
 - § 12. 1. Before a labial (π, β, φ) , ν is changed into μ . E. g. $\hat{\epsilon}\mu \pi i \pi \tau \omega$ for $\hat{\epsilon}\nu \pi i \pi \tau \omega$ $\hat{\epsilon}\mu \varphi a \nu \eta s$ for $\hat{\epsilon}\nu \varphi a \nu \eta s$ $\hat{\epsilon}\nu + \varphi a \nu \eta s$ $\hat{\epsilon}\nu + \varphi \alpha \nu \eta s$ So in Latin, imbellis for inbellis, impius for inpius.
 - 2. Before a palatal $(\varkappa, \gamma, \chi)$, ν is changed into γ . E. g. $\sigma v \gamma \varkappa \alpha i \omega$ for $\sigma v \nu \varkappa \alpha i \omega$ $\sigma v \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \nu \eta \varsigma$ for $\sigma v \nu \gamma \varepsilon \nu \eta \varsigma$ $\varepsilon \gamma \xi \varepsilon \omega$ " $\varepsilon \nu \xi \varepsilon \omega$ $\sigma v \gamma \chi \varepsilon \omega$."

Remark. The combinations $\gamma\gamma$, $\gamma\varkappa$, $\gamma\xi$, $\gamma\chi$, are represented in English by ng, nc or nk, nx, nch, respectively. E. g. äyyoş angos, äyxwv ancon or ankon, äyzw anxo, äyzw ancho.

3. Before a liquid (λ, μ, ϱ) , ν is changed into that liquid. E. g.

συλ-λέγω for συν-λέγω ξμ-μένω for ξν-λογος ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος συξ-ξέω ξν-λογος συξ0.

So in Latin, colligo for conligo, commotus for conmotus, corruptus for conruptus.

- 4. Before σ or ζ, ν is dropped. Ε. g. δαίμο-σι for δαίμον-σι, σύ-ζυγος for σύν-ζυγος.
- 5. In many instances, after ν has been dropped before σ , the preceding short vowel is lengthened. E and σ are changed into ε_{ℓ} and σ_{ℓ} respectively (§ 2. N. 3). E. g.

μέλα-ς for μέλαν-ς τιθεῖ-σι for τιθείν-σι τετύφα-σι " τετύφαν-σι τύπτου-σι " τύπτου-σι.

This lengthening almost always takes place when $\nu\tau$, $\nu\vartheta$, are dropped before σ (\S 10. 2: 12. 4). E. g.

γράψ $\bar{\alpha}$ -ς for γράψαντ-ς λέου-σι for λέοντ-σι τυφθεί-ς "τυφθέντ-ς σπεί-σω " σπένδ-σω δεικνύ-ς " δεικνύντ-ς πεί-σομαι " πένθ-σομαι

Note 1. We must not suppose that the omission of the lingual has any thing to do with the lengthening of the vowel before σ (§ 10. 2, N. 1).

Note 2. In some instances, ν before σ is changed into σ . E. g. $\sigma \dot{\nu} \sigma \sigma \omega \mu \sigma \rho \sigma$ for $\sigma \dot{\nu} r \sigma \omega \mu \sigma \rho \rho \sigma$.

Νοτε 3. The preposition έν remains unaltered before q, σ , ζ . Ε. g. ἐνράπτω, ἐνσάττω, ἐνζεύγννμι.

- Note 4. In the following words ν is not dropped before $\sigma \cdot \varkappa \dot{\nu} r \sigma \omega$ (from $\varkappa \dot{\nu} r \dot{\tau} \dot{\omega}$), $\pi \dot{\nu} \pi \dot{\nu} r \sigma \dot{\omega}$, $\pi \dot{\nu} \dot{\nu} \alpha r \sigma \omega$ (from $\varphi \dot{\omega} \dot{\nu} \dot{\omega}$). Also in the ending ν_{ς} of the third declension (§ 36. 1), as $\dot{\nu} \dot{\nu} \dot{\omega} \dot{\nu} \dot{\omega}$. Also in the word $\pi \dot{\omega} \dot{\nu} \dot{\nu}$, in composition, as $\pi \dot{\omega} \dot{\nu} r \sigma \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega}$.
- § 13. At the beginning of a word ρ is generally doubled, when, in the formation of a word, it happens to stand between two vowels. E. g.

περιζόξω from περί and δέω ζόδευνα for ξρευνα.

§ 14. 1. When, in the formation of a compound word, a smooth consonant (π, \varkappa, τ) happens to stand before a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant and the rough breathing form a corresponding rough consonant $(\varphi, \varkappa, \vartheta)$. E. g.

αφ-ίημι for απ-ίημι καθ-αίρεσις for κατ-αίρεσις δεχ-ήμερος " δεκ-ήμερος αὐθ-ήμερος " αὐτ-ήμερος.

- Note 1. In the words $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \vartheta_{Q} \iota \pi \pi \sigma v$ ($\tau \dot{\epsilon} \tau \iota \alpha \varrho \epsilon_{S}$, $i \pi \pi \sigma_{S}$), $\varphi \varrho \sigma \tilde{v} \delta \sigma_{S}$ ($\pi \varrho \dot{\sigma}$, $\delta \delta \dot{\sigma}_{S}$), $\vartheta \sigma \iota \iota \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \tau \iota \sigma v$), $\vartheta \sigma \tau \dot{\epsilon} \varrho \sigma v$ ($\tau \dot{\sigma} \dot{\sigma} \dot{\epsilon} \tau \dot{\epsilon} \varrho \sigma v$), the rough breathing affects the smooth mute, although it does not immediately come in contact with it.
- 2. When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough. E. g.

αφ' οὖ for ἀτ' οὖ μεθ' ἡμῶν for μετ' ἡμῶν καθ' ἐαυτόν " κατ' ἑαυτόν οὐχ ὑμῶν " οὐκ ὑμῶν.

Note 2. The Ionic dialect violates these rules. E. g. aninis Dai for apinis Dai, natiodu for nadiodu, oùn oios for oùn oios.

3. If two successive syllables would each have a rough con-

sonant $(\varphi, \chi, \vartheta)$, the first rough consonant is often changed into its corresponding smooth (π, κ, τ) . E. g.

πέφηνα for φέφηνα τέθηλα for θέθηλα κέχανδα τρέχω " θρέχω.

This change takes place in almost all reduplications.

Note 3. The first aorist passive deviates from this rule. E. g. $\partial \varphi \in \partial \eta_{\nu}$, $\partial \varphi \in \partial \eta_{\nu}$, $\partial \varphi \in \partial \eta_{\nu}$, not $\partial \varphi \in \partial \eta_{\nu}$, $\partial \varphi \in \partial \eta_{\nu}$.

Except ἐτέθην from τίθημι, and ἐτύθην from θύω.

Note 4. The termination $\vartheta\iota$ of the imperative active (§ 88. 1) is changed into $\tau\iota$, if the preceding syllable has a rough consonant. E. g. $\tau i \varphi \vartheta \eta \tau \iota$ for $\tau i \varphi \vartheta \eta \vartheta \iota$, $\tau i \vartheta \varepsilon \iota \iota$ for $\tau i \vartheta \varepsilon \vartheta \iota$.

Except the imperatives φάθι from φημί, and τέθναθι from

θνήσκω.

Note 5. In the verb EXR, of which the future is $\xi \xi \omega$, the rough breathing is changed into the smooth breathing, $\xi \chi \omega$, on account of χ in the following syllable.

4. A rough consonant $(\varphi, \chi, \vartheta)$ is never doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding smooth (π, \varkappa, τ) is placed before it. E. g. $\mathring{\alpha}\pi\varphi\acute{\nu}\varsigma$, $\mathring{\imath}\alpha\chi\varsigma\varsigma$, $\mathring{\imath}\alpha\tau\vartheta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, not $\mathring{\alpha}\varphi\varphi\acute{\nu}\varsigma$, $\mathring{\imath}\alpha\chi\varsigma\varsigma$, $\mathring{\imath}\alpha\vartheta\vartheta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

MOVABLE CONSONANTS.

§ 15. 1. All datives plural in ι , and all third persons in ι and ε , are written both with and without a final ν . They are generally written with it when the next word begins with a vowel. E. g.

θηφοίν ἄγρίοις φησίν ούτος τύπτουσιν αύτούς ἔστερξεν μέγα θηροί κακοῖς φησί Σωκράτης τύπτουσι τούτους ἔστερξε μέγα.

2. Also, all adverbs of place in σι (§ 121.1). Ε. g. πλα-ταιᾶσι.

Also, the particles $v\dot{v}$ and $z\dot{\varepsilon}$, the adverbs $\pi\dot{\varepsilon}\varrho v\sigma\iota$ and $v\dot{o}\sigma\varphi\iota$, and the numeral $\dot{\varepsilon}izo\sigma\iota$.

Note. In some Grammars, ν movable is written parenthetically. E. g. $\vartheta \eta \varrho \sigma i$ (ν).

3. The words $\tilde{ov}_{\tau\omega\varsigma}$, $\tilde{n}_{\chi\varrho\iota\varsigma}$, $\mu\dot{\epsilon}_{\chi\varrho\iota\varsigma}$, and $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\xi}$ (that is, $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa\varsigma}$), and a few others, drop the ς before a consonant. E. g. $\tilde{ov}_{\tau\omega}$ $\phi\eta\sigma l$, $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}$ $\vartheta_{\xi\sigma}\tilde{v}$.

"Azois and uézois often drop the s even before a vowel.

4. The adverb $o\vec{v}$ becomes $o\vec{v}z$ or $o\vec{v}\chi$ before a vowel. E. g. $o\vec{v}$ $\varphi\eta\sigma\iota$, $o\vec{v}x$ $\epsilon\tilde{\imath}\pi\epsilon$, $o\vec{\imath}\chi$ $\epsilon\tilde{\imath}\pi\epsilon\iota$ (§ 14. 2).

SYLLABLES.

- § 16. 1. There are as many syllables in a Greek word as there are vowels and diphthongs in it.
- 2. Words of one syllable are called monosyllables; of two, dissyllables; and of more than two, polysyllables.
- 3. The last syllable except one is called the *penult*; the last except two, the *antepenult*. E. g. in $\varepsilon \ddot{v} \sigma \pi \lambda \alpha \gamma \chi v \sigma \varsigma$, $\chi v \sigma \varsigma$ is the last syllable, $\sigma \pi \lambda \alpha \gamma$, the penult, and $\varepsilon \ddot{v}$, the antepenult.
- Note 1. (1) Any single consonant may commence a Greek word.
- (2) The following combinations of consonants may commence a Greek word or a syllable: $\beta\delta$, $\beta\lambda$, $\beta\rho$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\gamma\nu$, $\gamma\rho$, $\delta\mu$, $\delta\nu$, $\delta\rho$, $\partial\lambda$, $\partial\nu$, $\partial\rho$, $\kappa\lambda$, $\kappa\mu$, $\kappa\nu$, $\kappa\rho$, $\kappa\tau$, $\mu\nu$, $\pi\lambda$, $\pi\nu$, $\pi\rho$, $\pi\tau$, $\sigma\beta$, $\sigma\vartheta$, $\sigma\kappa$, $\sigma\lambda$, $\sigma\mu$, $\sigma\pi$, $\sigma\pi\lambda$, $\sigma\tau$, $\sigma\tau\lambda$, $\sigma\tau\rho$, $\sigma\varphi$, $\sigma\varphi$, $\sigma\varphi$, $\tau\lambda$, $\tau\mu$, $\tau\rho$, $\varphi\vartheta$, $\varphi\lambda$, $\varphi\rho$, $\chi\vartheta$, $\chi\lambda$, $\chi\nu$, $\chi\rho$.
- (3) The following combinations also may commence a syllable: γδ, γμ, θμ, τν, φν, χμ.
- (4) Further, any three consonants may begin a syllable, provided the first and the last pair may each begin a syllable. E. g. $\pi \tau \varrho$, $\chi \vartheta \varrho$.
- NOTE 2. Greek words are divided into syllables in the following manner:
- (1) A single consonant standing between two vowels, or a combination of consonants capable of commencing a syllable (§ 16. N. 1), is placed at the beginning of the syllable. E. g. $\delta\iota$ - α - $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}$ - γ 0- μ aι, $\dot{\nu}$ - σ πληγ $\dot{\xi}$, $\chi\dot{\alpha}$ - τ 0- π τρον.
- (2) When the combination cannot commence a syllable, its first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable. E. g. $i\lambda \vartheta \omega$, $i'\gamma \chi \omega$, $\psi \acute{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \omega$.

(3) A compound word is resolved into its component parts, if the first part ends with a consonant. E. g. $\pi \alpha - \lambda l \nu - o \rho - \sigma o \varsigma$.

But if the first part ends with a vowel, the compound is divided like a simple word, even when that vowel has been cut off (§ 135. 3). E. g. $\pi \alpha - \varrho \xi - \lambda \alpha - \beta \sigma v$.

4. A syllable is called *pure*, when its vowel or diphthong is immediately preceded by the vowel of the preceding syllable. E. g. the following words end in α , α_i , α_s , α_s , pure: $\sigma_i \pi_i t - \alpha_s$, $\sigma_i \tau - \alpha$

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

- § 17. In any Greek word, every syllable is either long or short.
- 1. A syllable is long by nature when it has a long vowel or diphthong. E. g. in the following words the penult is long by nature:

οἶκος, ἄνθοωπος, τιμή, πᾶσα.

2. A syllable is said to be long by position, when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by two or more consonants, or by a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ) . E. g. in the following words the penult is long by position:

έστέ, δοχος, ἄσπλαγχνος, φοάζω.

3. When a short vowel is followed by a mute and a liquid, the syllable is common. E. g. in the following words the penult is either long or short:

τέκνον, ΰβοις.

- 4. But the syllable is almost always long, when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by the following combinations: $\beta\lambda$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\gamma\mu$, $\gamma\nu$, $\delta\mu$, $\delta\nu$. E. g. the antepenult of $\xi\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\nu$.
- Note 1. In the Epic language the syllable is generally long when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by a mute and a liquid.
- Note 2. In Homer and Hesiod, σ_R and ζ , at the beginning of a word, do not always affect the preceding short vowel. E. g. (Il. 6, 402:2,634.)
- 5. Every syllable, which cannot be proved to be long, must be assumed to be short.
- Note 3. The quantity of α , ι , v, must be learned by observation. The following remarks, however, may be of some use to the learner:

- (1) Every circumflexed α , ι , v, is long by nature. (§ 21.) E. g. $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, $\tilde{v}\mu\tilde{u}\nu$, $\delta\varrho\tilde{v}\varsigma$.
- Every α, ι, ν, arising from contraction is long by nature.
 23.) Ε. g. τίμα, πόλτς, βότοῦς, from τίμας, πόλιες, βότοῦς
- (3) Every ασ, νσ, arising from αντσ, νντσ, is long by nature. (§ 12. 5.) Ε. g. τύψᾶσι, ζευγνῦς, for τύψαντσι, ζευγνύντς.
- (4) Derivative words generally retain the quantity of their primitives.
- Note 1. This kind of shortening occurs also in the middle of a word. E. g. δηΐοιο (--), τοιαντί (---).
- 2. A short syllable is often made long by the epic poets. E. g. $\sin \delta \hat{\eta}$ (---), $\sin \delta \hat{\eta}$ (---), $\sin \delta \hat{\eta}$ (---).

Note 2. It is supposed that the ancients generally doubled in pronunciation the consonant following the short vowel. E. g. they read $\hat{\epsilon}\pi\pi\epsilon\imath\delta\acute{\eta}$, $A\hat{\iota}\acute{o}\lambda\lambda ov$.

There are instances, however, where the short vowel was lengthened without reference to the following letter. E. g. $\delta i \acute{\alpha}$ for $\delta i \acute{\alpha}$.

ACCENT.

§ 19. 1. The Greek has three accents, viz. the acute ('), the grave ('), and the circumflex (").

The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables of a word; the circumflex, only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last.

Remark 1. The place of the accent in every word must be learned by observation.

Note 1. The following monosyllables (called atona) generally appear unaccented:

 ϵi , $\epsilon i \varsigma$ or $\epsilon \varsigma$, $\epsilon \nu$ or $\epsilon i \nu$, $\epsilon \xi$ or $\epsilon \varkappa$, $o \dot{v}$ or $o \dot{v} \varkappa$ or $o \dot{v} \chi$, $\delta \varsigma$, and the articles δ , $\delta \gamma$, o i, o i.

REMARK 2. When the articles i, i, oi, ai, stand for demonstrative pronouns (§ 142. 1), they should be read as if they were accented.

REMARK 3. 'O takes the acute when it is equivalent to the relative pronoun (§ 142. 2). For \$\mathcal{U}_5\$, see below \ \\$ 123. N. 1).

Note 2. According to the old grammarians, the grave accent is understood on every syliable which appears unaccented. Thus ἀνθρωποκτόνος, τύπτω, are, according to them, ἀνθρωποκτόνος, τύπτω. It seems, then, that the grave accent is no accent at all.

2. A word is called oxytone, when it has the acute accent on the last syllable. Ε. g. πιστός, εἰπέ, ἀγαθοί.

Paroxytone, when it has the acute accent on the penult. E. g. θέλω, μεμερίσθαι.

Proparoxytone, when it has the acute on the antepenult. E. g. ἄνθρωπος, ἄξιοι, πόλεως.

3. A word is called *perispomenon*, when it has the circumflex on the last syllable. E. g. ἐπιθῶ, διαπερᾶν, ποδοῖν.

Properispomenon, when it has the circumflex on the penult. E. g. τοῦτον, μεμνῆσθαι, μᾶλλον.

- 4. A word is called barytone, when its last syllable has no accent at all. (§ 19. N. 2.) Ε. g. τύπτω, τοῦτον, περιερχόμενος.
- 5. When the accented syllable has a diphthong, the accent is placed over the second vowel of that diphthong. E. g. $\alpha \tilde{\iota} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$, $\vartheta \omega \tilde{\iota} \mu \alpha \tau$. Except the improper diphthongs α , η , φ . (See also \S 4. 4.)
- § 20. 1. If the last syllable is long either by nature or by position (§ 17.1, 2), no accent can be placed on the antepenult.
- The acute can stand on the antepenult only when the last syllable is short.
 E. g. ἄνθρωπος, διέφθορεν, πέλεκυς.

Note 1. The endings $a\iota$ and $o\iota$ are, with respect to accent, short. E. g. λέγονται, άνθοωποι.

Except the third person singular of the optative active. E. g. τιμήσοι, τιμήσοι.

Except also the adverb ofnot, at home, which in reality is an old dative.

- Note 3. Also the Ionic termination ω of the genitive singular of the first declension permits the accent to stand on the antepenult. E. g. $T\nu\delta\epsilon i\delta\epsilon\omega$. (§ 31. N. 3.)
- 3. The *penult*, if accented, takes the acute when it is short by nature, or when the last syllable is long by nature. E. g. λόγος, μούσης.
- 4. When a word, which has the acute on the last syllable, stands before other words belonging to the same sentence, this acute becomes grave ('). E. g. τους πονηφούς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθούς ἀνθρώπους, not τοὺς πονηφούς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθούς ἀνθρώπους.
- § 21. 1. The circumflex can be placed only on a syllable long by nature. E. g. $\tau \tilde{\eta}_{\mathcal{S}} \tau_{1} \mu \tilde{\eta}_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\delta \iota \alpha \pi \epsilon_{\mathcal{Q}} \tilde{\omega}_{\mathcal{V}}$.
- 2. A penult long by nature, if accented, takes the circumflex only when the vowel of the last syllable is short by nature. E. g. μάλλον, πῖνε, καταῖτυξ. So εἶναι, οἶκοι, (§ 20. N. 1.)

ENCLITICS.

- § 22. 1. Enclitics are words which throw their accent back upon the last syllable of the preceding word. The following words are enclitics:
- (1) The personal pronouns $\mu o \tilde{v}$, $\mu o l$, $\mu \dot{\epsilon}$, $\sigma o \tilde{v}$, σi , $\sigma \dot{\epsilon}$, $o \tilde{t}$, $o \tilde{t}$, $o \tilde{t}$, $o \varphi \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\sigma} \dot{\tau}$, $\sigma \phi \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\sigma} \dot{\tau}$. We must observe, that, of those beginning with $\sigma \phi$, only the oblique cases are enclitic.
- (2) The indefinite pronoun $\tau \wr_{S}$, $\tau \wr$, through all the cases, as also the words $\tau \circ \tilde{v}$, $\tau \circ \tilde{\psi}$, for $\tau \iota r \circ c$, $\tau \iota r \wr$.
- (3) The present indicative of εἰμί, am, and φημί, say. Except the monosyllabic 2 pers. sing. εἶ or εἶς, and φής.
- (4) The particles $\pi \circ \vartheta \acute{\epsilon} r$, $\pi \circ \vartheta \acute{\epsilon} i$, $\pi o \acute{$
- 2. If the word before the enclitic has the acute on the ante-penult, or the circumflex on the penult, the enclitic throws back an acute on the last syllable of that word. E. g. $av \theta \rho \omega \pi \delta \sigma \tau \iota \varsigma$, for $av \theta \rho \omega \pi \sigma \sigma \tau \iota \varsigma$, $\delta \epsilon \iota \varsigma \delta \sigma \tau \iota \varsigma$, for $\delta \epsilon \iota \varsigma \delta \sigma \tau \iota \varsigma$.
- 3. When the word before the enclitic has the accent on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic disappears. In this case the acute does not become grave (§ 20.4). E. g. $\epsilon\gamma\omega$ $q\eta\mu$, for $\epsilon\gamma\omega$ $q\eta\mu$ τ τ 0λλοῖς τ 1σι, for τ 0λλοῖς τ 1σι.

Monosyllabic enclitics lose their accent also when the preceding word has the acute on the penult. E. g. τούτου γε.

- 4. An enclitic of two syllables retains its accent,
- (1) When the preceding word has the acute on the penult. E. g. avoges tives.
- (2) When the syllable upon which its accent would have been thrown back has been elided (§ 25). E. g. πόλλ' ἐστὶ, for πολλά έστι.

Note 1. Enclitics, which stand at the beginning of a sentence, retain their accent. E. g. σοῦ γὰο κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.

REMARK. The abovementioned personal pronouns retain their accent, when they depend upon a preposition. E. g. έπὶ σοί, not ἐπί σοι. Except μέ in the formula πρός με.

Note 2. When several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding takes the accent of the following. E. g. ovoénoté έστί σφισιν, for οὐδέποτε έστὶ σφίσιν.

Note 3. Frequently the indefinite pronouns and the particles are not separated by a space from the attracting word. Ε. g. ούτε, μήτις, δστις, οίστισιν, ωστε.

CONTRACTION.

 \S 23. A pure syllable (\S 16. 4) and the one immediately preceding it are often united into one long syllable. This is called contraction. It takes places generally as follows:

 $\alpha\alpha$ are contracted into α , as μνάα μνᾶ.

αα - α, as μνάα μνα.

ααι — αι, as μνάαι μναῖ.

 $\alpha \varepsilon = \bar{\alpha}$, as $\tau i \mu \alpha \varepsilon \tau i \mu \bar{\alpha}$.

αει - α, as τιμάει τιμά. αη - α, as τιμάητε τιμάτε.

αη - α, as τιμάης τιμάς.

αϊ — a, as αΐσσω άσσω.

αο - ω, as τιμάομεν τιμώμεν.

αοι — ω, as τιμάοιμεν τιμώμεν.

αου - ω, as τιμάουσι τιμώσι.

αω - ω, as τιμάω τιμω.

ε $\alpha - \eta$, as γέα γη. Sometimes

into ā, as χούσεα χουσᾶ, ύγιέα ύγιᾶ.

εα — η, as χουσέα χουσή. εαι — η or αι, as τύπτεαι τύπτη,

χούσεαι χουσαί.

εε - ει, as φίλεε φίλει. Sometimes into η, as τριήρεε τριήρη.

εει - ει, as φιλέεις φιλείς.

εη - η, as φιλέητε φιλήτε.

 $\varepsilon \eta - \eta$, as $\varphi i \lambda \dot{i} \eta \varsigma \varphi i \lambda \ddot{\eta} \varsigma$.

εί - ει, ας πόλει πόλει.

εο - ov, as φιλέομεν φιλούμεν.

εοι - οι, as φιλέοιμεν φιλοίμεν. εου - ου, as φιλέουσι φιλούσι.

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εω — ω, as φιλέω φιλώ.

ηε - η, ας τιμήτοσα τιμήσσα.

ηει — η, as τιμήεις τιμής.

 $η\ddot{\imath} - η, \text{ as } Θοη\ddot{\imath} σσα Θοησσα.$ $ιε - \ddot{\imath}, \text{ as } πόλιες πόλις.}$

 $u = \bar{\iota}$, as $\pi \acute{o} \lambda \iota \iota \pi \acute{o} \lambda \bar{\iota}$.

οα — ω or ā, as ηχόα ηχώ, απλόα ἀπλᾶ.

οαι — αι, as διπλόαι διπλαΐ.

οε — ου, as δηλόετε δηλοῦτε.

οει — ου, as $\delta \eta \lambda \delta$ ειν $\delta \eta \lambda \delta$ εν. Verbs in $\delta \omega$ (§ 116) contract the endings $\delta \varepsilon$ ει and $\delta \varepsilon$ ες into $\delta \varepsilon$ 1 and $\delta \varepsilon$ 2, as $\delta \eta \lambda \delta$ ε ε

δηλοῖ, δηλόεις δηλοῖς. οη - ω, as δηλόητε δηλῶτε. Sometimes into η , as $\delta \iota \pi \lambda \delta \eta \delta \iota - \pi \lambda \tilde{\eta}$.

οη — οι, as δηλόης δηλοῖς. This contraction occurs only in verbs in οω. Verbs in ωμι (§ 117) contract οη into ω.

οι - οι, as ηχόι ηχοί.

00 — ου, as δηλόομεν δηλούμεν.

οοι — οι, as δηλόοιμεν δηλοιμεν. οου — ου, as δηλόουσι δηλουσι.

 $\omega = \omega$, as $\delta \eta \lambda \dot{\omega} \omega \delta \eta \lambda \ddot{\omega}$.

 $o \varphi - \varphi$, as $\pi \lambda \acute{o} \varphi \pi \lambda \widetilde{\varphi}$. $v \varepsilon - \widetilde{v}$, as $i \chi \vartheta \acute{v} \varepsilon \varepsilon i \chi \vartheta \widetilde{v} \varepsilon$.

vi - vi, as $\pi \lambda \eta \vartheta \dot{v}i \pi \lambda \eta \vartheta \dot{v}i$.

ωϊ - ω, as λωΐων λώων.

Note 1. (1) The Doric dialect contracts $\alpha \varepsilon$ and $\alpha \varepsilon \iota$ into η and η respectively. E. g. $\delta \varrho \alpha \varepsilon$ $\delta \varrho \eta$, $\delta \varrho \dot{\alpha} \varepsilon \iota$ $\delta \varrho \ddot{\eta}$.

The Attic does the same in the following verbs, διψάω, ζάω, κνάω, πεινάω, σμάω, χράομαι.

- (2) The Ionic and the Doric contract ε₀ into ευ. Ε. g. στεφανέονται στεφανεύνται.
- Note 2. The contraction is often left to pronunciation. E. g. $\Delta \iota \iota \mu \eta \delta \delta \epsilon \alpha$ ($\sim \sim -$), $A \iota \gamma \nu \pi \tau \iota \omega \nu$ (---). This kind of contraction is called $syniz\tilde{c}sis$ or $synecphon\tilde{c}sis$.
- Note 3. Accent. (1) If one of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent generally remains on the contracted syllable. And if this syllable be a penult or antepenult, the accent is determined according to §§ 20: 21; if it be a final syllable, it takes the circumflex, except when the word uncontracted has the acute accent on the last syllable. E. g. φιλεόμεθα φιλούμεθα, πλέετε πλέῖτε τιμάω τιμῶ βεβαώς βεβώς.
- (2) If neither of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent of the word generally retains its place. E. g. πόλεις πόλεις.

CRASIS.

§ 24. Two contiguous words are, in many instances, contracted into one, when the first ends and the next begins with

a vowel. This kind of contraction is called crasis. The coronis (') is generally placed over the contracted syllable. E. g.

τουναντίον for το έναντίον τάληθές. " το άληθές.

- Note 2. The crasis is sometimes left to pronunciation. E. g. (II. 2, 651) Ἐνναλίω ἀνδρειφόντη, to be read Ἐνναλίωνδρειφόντη.

ELISION.

§ 25. When the first of two contiguous words ends with a short vowel, and the other begins with a vowel, the former often drops its final vowel, and the apostrophe (') is put over the vacant place. This is called elision. E. g.

δι' έμοῦ for διὰ έμοῦ ἐπ' αὐτῷ " ἐπὶ αὐτῷ ἐφ' ἡμῶν (§ 14. 2) for ἐπὶ ἡμῶν.

Remark. The prepositions $\pi \epsilon \varrho i$ and $\pi \varrho o$ never lose their final vowel. E. g. $\pi \epsilon \varrho i$ $u \dot{v} \tau \dot{v} r$, $\pi \varrho o$ $A \vartheta \eta r \tilde{\omega} r$.

- Note 1. The diphthong α_i is sometimes elided by the poets, but only in the passive terminations $\mu\alpha_i$, $\sigma\alpha_i$, $\tau\alpha_i$, and $\sigma\vartheta\alpha_i$. E. g. βούλομ' εγώ, for βούλομαι εγώ καλεῖσθ' ἀπαγξαίμην, for καλεῖσθαι ἀπαγξαίμην.
- Note 2. The epic poets, in some instances, reject the final vowel even when the following word begins with a consonant. E. g. ἀν νέκνας, for ἀνὰ νέκνας · πας Ζηνί, for παςὰ Ζηνί.
- Note 3. Accent. (1) In prepositions and conjunctions, if the elided vowel had the accent, this accent also is cut off with the vowel. E. g. ἀμφ² αὐτῷ, ἀλλ² εἰπέ.
- (2) In all other words the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable. E. g. φήμ² ἐγώ, for φημὶ ἐγώ.

SYNCOPE, METATHESIS, AND APHÆRESIS.

- § 26. 1. Syncope is an omission of a vowel from the middle of a word. E. g. παιρός, for παιέρος.
- 2. Metathesis is an interchange of place between two contiguous letters in the same word. Ε. g. κραδία, for καρδία.

3. Aphæresis is the taking of a letter from the beginning of a word. Ε. g. ποῦ 'στιν, for ποῦ ἐστιν.

Note. The combinations $\mu\lambda$, $\mu\varrho$, $\nu\varrho$, arising from a syncope or from a metathesis, are changed into $\mu\beta\lambda$, $\mu\beta\varrho$, $\nu\delta\varrho$, respectively. E. g. $\gamma\alpha\mu\beta\varrho\delta\varsigma$ for $\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\varrho\delta\varsigma$, $\alpha\nu\delta\varrho\delta\varsigma$ for $\alpha\nu\epsilon\varrho\delta\varsigma$.

PUNCTUATION.

§ 27. The Greek has the following punctuation marks:

Comma,		212 4 1 X	. m	[,]	
Colon,			•	۲۰٦	
Period,	*192.10 * 12	•	, ,, ,	1.1	
Interrogati	on,		70	[;]	
Apostroph	e (§ 25),	•	, .	[,]	
Coronis (§	24),			[,]	
Marks of c	quantity (§ 2),		[-]	and [-]
Marks of		is, .		[()]	
Mark of d				[]	
Mark of a	dmiration,			[!]	

Note 1. The mark of diæresis is placed over ι or v to prevent its forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. E. g. $\gamma \dot{r} \dot{q} \alpha \ddot{\iota}$, $\dot{\alpha} \ddot{v} \dot{\tau} \dot{\eta}$, are trissyllables, but $\gamma \dot{\eta} \dot{q} \alpha \iota$, $\alpha \dot{v} \dot{\tau} \dot{\eta}$, are dissyllables.

Note 2. The mark of admiration is not much used.

PRONUNCIATION.

§ 28. 1. It is supposed by many that the ancient pronunciation, that is, the pronunciation of the ancient Athenians and of the well educated in general, is in a great measure lost. The best expedient, according to some, is, to observe how the Romans expressed Greek, and the Greeks Roman names. This would be a very good expedient, if the ancient pronunciation of the Latin language was not as uncertain as that of the Greek.

According to others, the best rule is, to observe how the ancient Greeks expressed the sounds made by particular animals. This rule is, to say the least, very ridiculous, because dogs and sheep are hardly teachers of articulate sounds, and because there are as many ways of expressing the sound made

by any animal, as there are nations upon the face of the earth. The frog, for example, in ancient Greek sings βοεκεκεκές κοὰξ, κοὰξ, in modern Greek, μπάκα κάκα, in English, croak croak.

2. Others maintain that the modern Greek language is the only source from which any definite notions concerning the ancient pronunciation can be derived. First, because this language is immediately derived from the ancient; a circumstance of no small importance. Secondly, because its pronunciation is remarkably uniform; and uniformity in matters of this sort cannot be attributed to mere chance. Further, the modern Greek method is founded on tradition, while all other methods hang on conjecture. For the benefit of the curious we proceed to describe it.

 α and α are pronounced like α in father. After the sound 1

 $(\iota, \eta, \varepsilon\iota, \iota\iota, v, v\iota)$ it is pronounced like a in peculiarity.

αι like ε.

 αv , ϵv , ηv , ωv , before a vowel, a liquid, or a middle mute (β, γ, δ) are pronounced like αv , ϵv , ϵv , ϵv , respectively. In all other cases, like αf , ϵf , $\epsilon e f$, $\epsilon e f$.

β like v.

y before the sounds E and I is pronounced nearly like y in yes,
York. In all other cases it is guttural, like the German g
in Tag.

yy and yz like ng in strongest.

 γ \$ like nx.

 $\gamma \chi$ like ng-h, nearly. δ like th in that.

ε like e in fellow, nearly.

ει like ι.

εv, see αv.

ζ like z.

 η and η like ι .

ηυ, see αυ.

9 like th in thin.
1 like i in machine.

z like k.

A like l. Before the sound I, like ll in William.

u like m.

μπ like mb, as έμπροσθεν pronounced émbrosthen.

μψ (μπσ) like mbs.

v like n. Before the sound I, like n in o Nion.

The words $\tau \partial \nu$, $\tau \dot{\eta} \nu$, $\dot{\epsilon} \nu$, $\sigma \dot{\nu} \nu$, before a word beginning with κ or ξ , are pronounced like $\tau \partial \gamma$, $\tau \dot{\eta} \gamma$, $\dot{\epsilon} \gamma$, $\sigma \dot{\nu} \gamma$ before κ or ξ . (See $\gamma \kappa$, $\gamma \xi$.) E. g. $\tau \partial \nu$ $\kappa \alpha \iota \varphi \partial \nu$, $\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ $\xi \nu \lambda \partial \chi \varphi$, pronounced $\tau \partial \nu$

γκαιρόν, ἐγξυλόχω. Before π or ψ they are pronounced τὸμ, τὴμ, ἐμ, σὺμ. Ε. g. τὸν πονηρόν, σὺν ψυχῆ, pronounced τὸμπονηρόν, σὺμψυχῆ.

ντ like nd, as ἔντιμος pronounced éndimos.

 ξ like x or ks.

o like o in porter.

oı like ı.

ov like oo in moon.

 π , ϱ , like p, r.

σ like s in soft. Before β , γ , δ , μ , ϱ , it is sounded like ζ . E. g. κόσμος, σβέσαι, Σμύρνη, pronounced κόζμος, ζβέσαι, Ζμύρνη. So also at the end of a word, τοὺς βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς, pronounced τοὺζβασιλεῖς τῆζγῆς.

T like t in tell.

v like i.

υι like ι.

 φ like ph or f.

w like German ch or Spanish j.

 ψ like ps.

 ω and ω like o.

ωυ, see αυ.

The rough breathing is silent in modern Greek.

So far as quantity is concerned, all the short vowels are equivalent to the long ones.

The written accent guides the stress of the voice.

The accent of the enclitic, however, is disregarded in pronunciation. But when the attracting word has the accent on the antepenult, its last syllable takes the secondary accent. E. g. $\delta \tilde{\epsilon} i \tilde{\xi} o' \mu \iota \iota \iota$, pronounced $\delta \epsilon i \tilde{\xi} o \nu \mu \iota \iota$, but $\lambda \tilde{\epsilon} \lambda \tilde{\epsilon} \pi \tau \iota \iota \iota$ has the primary accent on the first syllable $\lambda \epsilon$, and the secondary on $\pi \tau \iota \iota \iota$.

PART II.

INFLECTION OF WORDS.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

- § 29. 1. The declinable parts of speech are the noun, the article, the pronoun, the verb, and the participle.
- 2. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.
- 3. The declinable parts of speech have three NUMBERS; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

The dual may be used when two things are spoken of; but not necessarily.

NOUN.

- § 30. 1. Nouns are grammatically divided into substantive and adjective. Substantives are divided into proper and common.
- 2. The noun has three GENDERS; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter. The masculine is, in grammar, distinguished by the article δ , the feminine, by η , and the neuter, by $\tau \delta$. E. g. δ $d \nu \eta \rho$, the man, η $\gamma \nu \nu \eta$, the woman, $\tau \delta$ $\sigma \tilde{\nu} \nu \rho \nu$, the fig.

Nouns which are either masculine or feminine are said to be of the common gender. Such nouns are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles δ , $\hat{\eta}$. E. g. δ , $\hat{\eta}$ $\mathring{a}v\vartheta_{\varphi}\omega\pi_{0\varsigma}$, a hu man being.

- 3. The noun has three **DECLENSIONS**; the first declension, the second declension, and the third declension.
- 4. The CASES are five; the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, and the vocative.

Note 1. All neuters have three of the cases alike, viz the nominative, accusative, and vocative. In the plural these cases end in α except some neuters of the second declension, which end in ω (§ 33).

Note 2. The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual, are alike. The genitive and dative dual are also alike.

In the plural, the vocative is always like the nominative.

FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 31. 1. The following table exhibits the endings of the first declension.

S.	Fem.		Mas.		D. F	. & M.	P. F	& M.
	ŭ		ης	$\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	N.	ã	N.	αι
$G. \eta \varsigma$	$\eta \varsigma$ or $\bar{\alpha} \varsigma$	$\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	ov	ov	G.	αιν	G.	ωv
D. n	η or α	a	η	α	D.		D.	
$A. \eta \nu$	ũv	ūν	ην	\bar{o} . ν	A.			
V_{\cdot}	ŭ	$\bar{\alpha}$	η or ŭ	$\bar{\alpha}$	V.	ũ.	V	$e\iota\iota$

2. Nouns in η or α or α are feminine. E. g. η τιμή, honor, η μοῦσα, muse, η σοφία, wisdom.

Nouns in ης or ās are masculine. E. g. ὁ τελώνης, publican, ὁ ταμίας, steward.

oucan, o	iumus, s	iewa	1100		
S. & (hor	nor)	D. (two honors)	P. (honors)
Ν. τιμή		N.	τιμά	N.	τιμαί
G. Tiung		G.	τιμαϊν	G.	τιμών
D. Tiun		D.	τιμαίν .	D.	τιμαῖς
A. Tiun		A.	τιμά	A.	τιμώς
. τιμή		V.	τιμά	V.	τιμαί
S. \(\delta\) (mus	se)	D. ((two muses)	$\sim P$. (muses)
N. povo	rot.	N.	μούσα	N.	μοῦσαι
G. μούσ	ης	G.	μούσαιν	G.	μουσών
D. μούσ	η	D.	μούσαιν	D.	μωύσαις
A. novo	ταν	A.	μούσα	' A.	μούσας
V. 10000		V	μούσα	V.	μοῦσαι

S 6 (publican)	D. (two publicans)	P. (publicans)
Ν. τελώνης	Ν. τελώνα	Ν. τελώναι
G. τελώνου	G. τελώναιν	G. τελωνών
D. τελώνη	D. τελώναιν	D. τελώναις
Α. τελώνην	Α. τελώνα	Α. τελώνας
V. τελώνη	V. τελώνα	V. τελώναι
S. & (steward)	$oldsymbol{D}$. (two stewards)	P. (stewards)
Ν. ταμίας	Ν. ταμία	Ν. ταμίαι
G. Taplov	G. ταμίαιν	G. ταμιών
D. ταμία	D. ταμίαιν	D. ταμίαις
Α. ταμίαν	Α. ταμία	Α. ταμίας
V. ταμία	V. ταμία	V. ταμίαι

3. Nouns in α pure (§ 16. 4), $\varrho\alpha$, and some others, retain the α throughout the singular. E. g. $\sigma o \varphi i \alpha$, $\sigma o \varphi i \alpha s$, $\sigma o \varphi i \alpha v \cdot \chi \alpha \varrho \alpha i$, $\chi \alpha \varrho \alpha i$.

S. \(\delta\) (house)		D.	(two houses)	P. (houses)		
N.	οῖκία	N.	οὶκία	N.	οίκίαι	
G.	οἰκίας	G.	อเม่นเท	G.	οἰκιῶν	
D.	οὶκία	D,	οἰκίαιν	D.	οὶκίαις	
A.	oiniar	A.	οἰκία	A.	οικίας	
V.	οἰκία	V.	οὶκία	V.	οὶκίαι	

- 4. The following classes of nouns in η_S have $\breve{\alpha}$ in the *vocative singular*.
 - (1) Nouns in της. Ε. g. πολίτης, citizen, voc. πολίτα.

REMARK 1. In Homer, αἰναρίτης, unhappily brave, has voc. αἰναρίτη.

- (2) Nouns derived from verbs by adding $\eta_{\mathcal{S}}$ to the last consonant of the verb. (§ 129. N. 3.) E. g. $\gamma \epsilon \omega \mu \dot{\epsilon} \tau \varrho \eta_{\mathcal{S}}$, geometer, voc. $\gamma \epsilon \omega \mu \dot{\epsilon} \tau \varrho \dot{\alpha}$.
- (3) All national appellations. E. g. Σκύθης, Scythian, voc. Σκύθα.*
- (4) Λ few proper names. Ε. g. Πυραίχμης, Pyræchmes, voc. Πυραίχμα.

Note 1. Quantity. (1) A of the nominative singular is always short when the genitive has ης. Ε. g. μοῦσα, μούσης.

It is very often long when the genitive has $\alpha \varsigma$. E. g. $\sigma \circ \varphi l \tilde{\alpha}$, $\sigma \circ \varphi l \alpha \varsigma$.

All proparoxytones and properispomena have of course the a short. Ε. g. ἀλήθειἄ, μοῖζά.

3

Further, oxytones and paroxytones, which have α_s in the genitive, have α long in the nominative. E. g. $\chi\alpha_0\alpha'$, $\chi\alpha_0\alpha's$ $\pi i \tau_0\alpha_s$. Except the numeral $\mu i \ddot{\alpha}$, and the proper names $K i \dot{\varrho} \dot{\varrho} \dot{\alpha}$ and $H \dot{\nu} \dot{\varrho} \dot{\varrho} \dot{\alpha}$.

(2) As is long. E. g. ταμίας, σοφίας.

(3) Aν of the accusative singular always follows the quantity of the nominative singular. Ε. g. μοῦσἄ, μοῦσἄν σοφίᾶν.

(4) A of the vocative singular from nouns in α_S is always long; from nouns in η_S it is always short. E. g. $\tau \alpha \mu l \alpha_S$, $\tau \alpha \mu l \bar{\alpha}$ · $\pi o \lambda l \tau \eta_S$, $\pi o \lambda l \tau \bar{\alpha}$.

(5) A of the nominative, accusative, and vocative, dual, is always long. E. g. $\mu o \dot{\nu} \sigma \bar{a}$.

Note 2. Accent. (1) The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it: if not, it is removed to the next syllable. (§ 20. 1, 2, 3.) E. g. ϑ άλασσα, ϑ

Remark 2. Δεσπότης, master, has voc. δέσποτα, not δεσπότα.

(2) The endings of the *genitive* and *dative* of all the numbers take the circumflex, when the nominative has the accent on the last syllable. E. g. τιμή, τιμῆς, τιμῆς, τιμῆς.

(3) Ων of the genitive plural of barytones also is circumflexed. E. g. μοῦσα, μονσῶν.

Except the feminine of barytone adjectives and participles in os. (§ 49. 1.) E. g. άξιος, άξια, άξιων · τυπτόμενος, τυπτομένη, τυπτομένων.

Except also the following nouns: χρήστης, χρήστων · οἱ ἐτησίαι, ἐτησίων · ἀφύη, ἀφύων.

NOTE 3. DIALECTS. (1) The following table exhibits the dialectic peculiarities of the first declension.

Sing. N. Old α for ης, as ἱππότα.

G. Old ᾱο, Ιοπίς εω, Doric ᾱ, for ου, as 'Ατρείδης, 'Ατρείδεω, 'Ατρείδεω, 'Ατρείδεω, Βefore a vowel εω drops ε, as Ερμείας, Έρμείω for Ερμείεω.

The Attics sometimes use the Doric genitive, es-

pecially in proper names.

Plur. G. Old āων, Ionic εων, Doric āν, for ῶν, as μοῦσα, μουσάων, μουσέων, μουσάν.

D. Old αισι, Ionic ησι or ης, for αις, as μοῦσα, μούσαισι, μούσησι, μούσης.

A. Doric ας for ας, as τέχνη, τέχνας.

Sing and Plur. G. D. Epic now or now for ns, www, as, as τιμή, τιμήφι.

(2) For η the Dorians use α, as τιμά, ας, α, άν, ά.

On the other hand the Ionians use η for $\bar{\alpha}$, but only in the singular, as σοφίη, ης, η, ην, η. (§ 2. N. 3.)

§ 32. Nouns in $\alpha\alpha$, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, and $\epsilon\eta$, are contracted. (§ 23.) E. g.

μνάα μνα, mina, G. μνάας μνας, D. μνάα μνα, A. μνάαν μναν, V. μνάα μνά, Phiral N. μνάαι μναί, G. μναών μνών, D. μνάαις μναίς, Α. μνάας μνάς, V. μνάαι μναί.

συκέα συκή, fig-tree, G. συκέας συκής, D. συκέα συκή, A. συκέαν συκήν, V. συκέα συκή, Plural N. συκέαι συκαί, G. συκεών, συκών, D. συκέαις συκαίς, Α. συκέας συκάς, V. συκέαι συκαί. άργυρέα άργυρα, of silver, G. άργυρέας άργυρας, &c.

Έρμέας Έρμης, Hermes, G. Έρμέου Έρμοῦ, D. Έρμέα Έρμη, &c. άπλόη άπλη, simple, G. άπλόης άπλης, &c.

Note 1. The vowels $\varepsilon \alpha$ are contracted into η . But when they are preceded by a vowel or by ρ , they are contracted into a. In the accusative plural they are always contracted into a.

Note 2. The contracted forms of βορέας generally double the o. Thus, βορέας βορόας.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 33. 1. The following table exhibits the endings of the second declension.

S.	M. & F.	Neut.	D. All genders.	P. M. & F.	Neut.
N.	os ws	ον ων	Ν. ω	N. or w	α ω
G.	ου ω	ου ω	G. ou wu	G. On wy	ων
			D. οιν ων		
Α.	ον ων	or wr	Α. ω	Α. ους ως	α ω
٧.	8 ' ws 110	ov wv	ν. ω	V. 01 (0)	a w

2. Nouns in os or \os are masculine or feminine. E. g. δ λόγος, word, ή νησος, island, δ νεώς, temple.

Nouns in ov or ων are neuter. E. g. το σύκον, fig, το ανώγεων, hall.

S. 6 (Grd)	D. (two words)	P. (words)
N. loyos	Ν. λόγω	Ν. λόχοι
G. λόγου	G. λόγοιν	~
D. λόγω	D. λόγοιν	-
Α. λόγον	Α. λόγω	
V. λόγε	V. λόνω	
1070	V. λόγω	V. λόγοι
S. 10 (fig)	D. (two figs)	P. (figs)
Ν. σῦκον	Ν. σύκω	Ν. σῦνα
G. σύκου	G. σύκοιν	G. σύκων
D. σύκω	D. σύποιν	D. σύκοις
Α. σῦκον	Α. σύνω	
V. σῦκον	TT ()	Α. σῦνα
· OUXUV	V. σύχω	V. σῦκα
S. 5 (temple)	D. (two temples)	
S. 5 (temple)	D. (two temples)	P. (temples)
Ν. νεώς	Ν. νεώ	P. (temples) N. νεώ
N. νεώς G. νεώ	Ν. νεώ G νεών	P. (temples) N. νεώ G. νεῶν
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ	N. νεώ G νεῷν D. νεῷν	$m{P.}$ (temples) $m{N.}$ νε $m{\psi}$ $m{G.}$ νε $m{\tilde{\omega}}$ ν
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ Α. νεών	N. νεω΄ G νεων D. νεων A. νεω΄	P. $(temples)$ N. $v_{\mathcal{E}\omega'}$ G. $v_{\mathcal{E}\omega'v}$ D. $v_{\mathcal{E}\omega's}$ A. $v_{\mathcal{E}\omega's}$
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ	N. νεώ G νεῷν D. νεῷν	$m{P.}$ (temples) $m{N.}$ νε $m{\psi}$ $m{G.}$ νε $m{\tilde{\omega}}$ ν
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ Α. νεών V. νεώς	Ν. νεώ G νεῷν D. νεῷν Α. νεώ V. νεώ	P. (temples) Ν. νεώ G. νεών D. νεώς Α. νεώς V. νεώς
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ Α. νεών V. νεώς S. τὸ (hall)	N. νεώ G. νεών D. νεών A. νεώ V. νεώ D. (two halls)	P. (temples) Ν. νεώ G. νεών D. νεώς Α. νεώς V. νεώ P. (halls)
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ Α. νεών V. νεώς S. τὸ (hall) Ν. ἀνώγεων	N. νεώ G νεών D. νεών A. νεώ V. νεώ D. (two halls) N. ἀνώγεω	P. (temples) Ν. νεώ G. νεών D. νεώς Α. νεώς V. νεώ P. (halls) Ν. ἀνώγεω
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ Α. νεών V. νεώς S. τὸ (hall) Ν. ἀνώγεων G. ἀνώγεω	N. νεώ G νεών D. νεών A. νεώ V. νεώ D. (two halls) N. ἀνώγεω G. ἀνώγεων	P. (temples) Ν. νεώ G. νεών D. νεώς Α. νεώς V. νεώ P. (halls) Ν. ἀνώγεω G. ἀνώγεων
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ Α. νεών V. νεώς S. τὸ (hall) Ν. ἀνώγεων G. ἀνώγεω D. ἀνώγεω	N. νεώ G νεών D. νεών A. νεώ V. νεώ D. (two halls) N. ἀνώγεω G. ἀνώγεων D. ἀνώγεων	P. (temples) Ν. νεώ G. νεών D. νεώς Α. νεώς V. νεώ P. (halls) Ν. ἀνώγεω G. ἀνώγεων D. ἀνώγεως
Ν. νεώς G. νεώ D. νεῷ Α. νεών V. νεώς S. τὸ (hall) Ν. ἀνώγεων G. ἀνώγεω	N. νεώ G νεών D. νεών A. νεώ V. νεώ D. (two halls) N. ἀνώγεω G. ἀνώγεων	P. (temples) Ν. νεώ G. νεών D. νεώς Α. νεώς V. νεώ P. (halls) Ν. ἀνώγεω G. ἀνώγεων

Note 1. The following neuters have o instead of or in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular: $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda_0$, $\alpha\ddot{v}\tau\acute{o}$, $\ddot{\epsilon}\kappa\vec{\epsilon}\nu_0$, \ddot{o} , $\tau\acute{o}$, $\tau\acute{o}$, $\tau\acute{o}$, from $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda_0\varsigma$, $\alpha\dot{v}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\dot{\epsilon}\dot{v}ro\varsigma$, $\ddot{o}\varsigma$, $\ddot{o}\varsigma$, \ddot{o} , o $\dot{v}\tauo\varsigma$, respectively.

Remark 1. Further, the termination $\omega \nu$ of the accusative singular often drops the ν . E. g. " $A \vartheta \omega \varsigma$, acc. " $A \vartheta \omega$ for " $A \vartheta \omega \nu$.

Note 2. Quantity. A of the neuter plural is always short.

Note 3. Accent. (1) The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it: if not, it is removed to the next syllable. (§ 20. 1, 2, 3.) E. g. ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπον, ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρωπον, ἀνθρωπον.

(2) The endings of the *genitive* and *dative* of all the numbers take the circumflex, when the nominative has the accent on the last syllable. E. g. $\vartheta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$, $\vartheta \varepsilon \delta \tilde{v}$.

S. & (mind)

Except the genitive singular of nouns in ως. Ε. g. νεώς, gen. νεώ.

REMARK 2. For the accent of proparoxytones in ws, wv, see above (§ 20.

NOTE 4. DIALECTS. The following table exhibits the dialectic peculiarities of the second declension.

Sing. G. Old οιο, Doric ω, for ου, as λόγος, λόγοιο, λόγω. Nouns in we have we instead of ow, as HETEWS, Πετεώο.

Dual. G. D. Epic οιιν for οιν, as ἵππος, ἵπποιιν.

Plur. D. Old οισι for οις, as θριγκός, θριγκοΐσι.

A. Doric ως or og for ove, as λύκος, λύκως, λύκος.

P. (minds)

V. οστέα

οστα

Sing. & Plur. G. D. Epic oge or oger for ov, w, w, ois, as θεός, θεόφιν.

§ 34. Nouns in Eos, oos, Eov, oov, are contracted. (§ 23.) E. g. D. (two minds)

N. voos N. vooi vous N. vóm vai voĩ G. νόων G. vooiv νῶν G. voov ขอข voiv D. voos D. voois võ D. vooiv voiv vois A. voovs Α. νόον νοῦν Α. νόω voi νοῦς V. vos V. νόω V. vooi ขอข νώ voi S. vo (bone) D. (two bones) P. (bones) Ν. οστέα Ν. οστέον οστούν N. ogrem OGTO OUTE G. δοτέου G. δοτέοιν δοτοίν G. δστέων δστῶν οστοῦ D. δστέω δστῶ D. οστέοιν οστοίν D. οστέοις οστοίς Α. δστέα Α. οστέον οστούν Α. cστέω όστώ οστα

Note 1. The vowels sa in the neuter plural are always contracted into a.

οστώ

V. οστέω

Note 2. (1) The contracted nominative, accusative, and vocative, dual, take the acute ACCENT, contrary to the rule (§ 23. N. 3).

(2) The contracted genitive and dative of polysyllabic compounds in oos, oov, are accented contrary to the rule (ibid.). Ε. g. αντίπνοος αντίπνους, G. αντιπνόου αντίπνου.

(3) Some of the contracted forms of adjectives in soc take the circumflex on the last syllable, contrary to the rule (ibid.). Ε. g. χούσεος χουσούς, χούσεα χουσά.

οστοῦν

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 35. 1. The following table exhibits the terminations of the third declension.

S. All genders.	D.	All genders.	P.	M. & F. Neut.
N. g	N.	8	N.	es ä
G. os	G.	οιν	G.	wy wy
D. i	D.	ow	D.	$\sigma\iota(v)$ $\sigma\iota(v)$
Α. α, ν	A.	8	A.	ας α
V. s	V.	8	V.	es de di di

2. In the third declension the gender must be determined by observation.

S. 6 (crow)	D. (two crows)	P. (crows)
Ν. κόραξ	Ν. πόρωπε	Ν. κόρακες
G. noganos	G. ποράποιν	G. ποράκων
D. κόρακι	D. κοράκοιν	D. πόρα $ξι(ν)$
Α. κόρακα	Α. κόρακε	Α. πόρακας
V. κόφαξ	V. πόρακε	V. πόφαπες
S. \(\delta\) (hope)	D. (two hopes)	P. (hopes)
Ν. έλπίς	Ν. έλπίδε	Ν. έλπίδες
G. έλπίδος	G. έλπίδοιν	G. έλπίδων
D. έλπίδι	D. έλπίδοιν	D. $\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\pi i\sigma\iota(\nu)$
Α. έλπίδα	Α. έλπίδε	Α. έλπίδας
V. έλπί	V. έλπ <i>ιδ</i> ε	V. έλπίδες
		TD (1 ()
S. 5 (giant)	D. (two giants)	P. (giants)
N. yiyās	Ν. γίγαντε	Ν. γίγαντες
G. γίγαντος	G. γιγάντοιν	G. γιγάντων
D. γίγαντι	D. γιγάντοιν	D. $\gamma i \gamma \bar{\alpha} \sigma \iota(\nu)$
Α. γίγαντα	Α. γίγαντε	Α. γίγαντας
V. γίγαν	V. γίγαντε	V. γίγαντες
S. & (weevil)	D. (two weevils)	P. (weevils)
N. nic	N. nie	N. xiec
G. κιός	G. nioiv	G. หเต็ง
D. nii	D. κιοΐν	D. $\kappa\iota\sigma i(\nu)$
A. ziv	A. nis	A. nias
V vic	V. uis	V. niec

S. & (age)	D. (two ages)	P. (ages)
Ν. αἰών	Ν. αίωνε	Ν. αίωνες
G. alwos	G. alwrow	G. αἰώνων
D. alwei	D. αἰώνοιν	D. alwai(v)
Α, αἰῶνα	Α. αἰῶνε	A. alwras
V. αἰών	V. αἰῶνε	V. alwres
S. & (god)	D. (two gods)	P. (gods)
Ν. δαίμων	Ν. δαίμονε	Ν. δαίμονες
G. δαίμονος	G. δαιμόνοιν	G. δαιμόνων
D. δαίμονι	D. δαιμόνοιν	D. δαίμοσι(v)
Α. δαίμονα	Α. δαίμονε	Α. δαίμονας
V. δαῖμον	V. δαίμονε	V. δαίμονες
S. 5 (lion)	D. (two lions)	P. (lions)
S. & (lion)	D. (two lions)	P. (lions)
S. δ (lion) N. λέων	D. (two lions) Ν. λέοντε	P. (lions) N. λέοντες
S. δ (lion) Ν. λέων G. λέοντος D. λέοντι Α. λέοντα	 D. (two lions) N. λέοντε G. λεόντοιν D. λεόντοιν Α. λέοντε 	P. (lions) Ν. λέοντες G. λεόντων D. λέονσι(ν) Α. λέοντας
S. δ (lion) Ν. λέων G. λέοντος D. λέοντι	 D. (two lions) N. λέοντε G. λεόντοιν D. λεόντοιν 	P. (lions) Ν. λέοντες G. λεόντων D. λέουσι(ν)
S. δ (lion) Ν. λέων G. λέοντος D. λέοντι Α. λέοντα	 D. (two lions) N. λέοντε G. λεόντοιν D. λεόντοιν Α. λέοντε 	P. (lions) Ν. λέοντες G. λεόντων D. λέονσι(ν) Α. λέοντας
S. δ (lion) N. λέων G. λέοντος D. λέοντι Α. λέοντα V. λέον S. τὸ (thing)	D. (two lions) Ν. λέοντε G. λεόντοιν D. λεόντοιν Α. λέοντε V. λέοντε	P. (lions) Ν. λέοντες G. λεόντων D. λέουσι(ν) Α. λέοντας V. λέοντες
S. δ (lion) N. λέων G. λέοντος D. λέοντι Α. λέοντα V. λέον S. τὸ (thing)	 D. (two lions) N. λέοντε G. λεόντοιν D. λεόντοιν Α. λέοντε V. λέοντε D. (two things) 	P. (lions) Ν. λέοντες G. λεόντων D. λέονσι(ν) Α. λέοντες V. λέοντες P. (things)
S. δ (lion) N. λέων G. λέοντος D. λέοντι Α. λέοντα V. λέον S. τὸ (thing) N. ποᾶγμα	D. (two lions) Ν. λέοντε G. λεόντοιν D. λεόντοιν Α. λέοντε V. λέοντε D. (two things) Ν. πράγματε G. πραγμάτοιν D. πραγμάτοιν	P. (lions) Ν. λέοντες G. λεόντων D. λέουσι(ν) Α. λέοντας V. λέοντες P. (things) Ν. πράγματα G. πραγμάτων D. πράγμασι(ν)
S. δ (lion) N. λέων G. λέοντος D. λέοντι Α. λέοντα V. λέον S. τὸ (thing) N. ποᾶγμα G. ποάγματος	 D. (two lions) N. λέοντε G. λεόντοιν D. λέοντε V. λέοντε D. (two things) N. πράγματε G. πραγμάτοιν 	P. (lions) Ν. λέοντες G. λεόντων D. λέοντας V. λέοντες P. (things) Ν. πράγματα G. πραγμάτων

Νοτε 1. Quantity. (1) The terminations ι, σι, α, ας, are short. Ε. g. κόρακτ, κόραξτ, κόρακτ, κόρακτς.

(2) Nouns in $\varepsilon v_{\mathcal{S}}$ (§ 44) may have $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}_{\mathcal{S}}$, in the accusative. E. g. $\beta \alpha \sigma \iota \lambda \varepsilon \dot{v}_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\dot{\varepsilon} \bar{\alpha}$, $\dot{\varepsilon} \bar{\alpha}_{\mathcal{S}}$.

NOTE 2. ACCENT. (1) In dissyllables and polysyllables the accent generally remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it: if not, it is removed to the next syllable. (§ 20. 1, 2, 3.) Ε. g. κόραξ, κόρακος, κοράκων.

(2) Monosyllables throw the accent in the genitive and dative of all the numbers upon the last syllable. In this case the terminations οιν, ων, are circumflexed. E. g. κίς, κιός, κιῶν.

Except monosyllabic participles. Ε. g. δούς, δόντος, δόντι.

Except also the dual and plural of πας πάντοιν, πάντων, πασι, (§ 53.)

Except also the genitive dual and plural of the following nouns: $\delta \acute{\varphi}_{\varsigma}$ torch, $\delta \mu \acute{\omega}_{\varsigma}$, $\delta \acute{\omega}_{\varsigma}$, $KPA\Sigma$ head, $o\check{v}_{\varsigma}$, $\pi \widetilde{ai}_{\varsigma}$, $\sigma \acute{\eta}_{\varsigma}$, $T_{\varsigma} \acute{\omega}_{\varsigma}$, $\varphi \acute{\psi}_{\varsigma}$ blister, $\varphi \widetilde{ai}_{\varsigma}$ light.

REMARK. For the accent of πατής, μήτης, θυγάτης, Δημήτης, γαστής, ἀνής, κύων, and APHN, see below (§ 40. N. 3).

NOTE 3. DIALECTS. The following table exhibits the dialectic peculiarities of the third declension.

Dual. G. D. Epic our for our, as Σειρήν, Σειρήνουν.

Plur. G. Ionic έων for ων, as χήν, χηνέων. D. Old εσσι or εσι, as δέπας, δεπάεσσι.

a gen. atos, autos, neut.

mas, or fem. $\lambda_{\mathcal{G}} - \lambda_{\mathcal{G}}$.

Sing. and Plur. G. D. Epic $\sigma \varphi \iota(\nu)$ or $\varphi \iota(\nu)$ for o_{S} , ι , $\omega \nu$, $\sigma \iota$, as \ddot{o}_{ZOS} , $\ddot{o}_{ZE}\sigma \varphi \iota$ $\dot{\nu}$ $\alpha \ddot{v}_{S}$, $\nu \alpha \ddot{v} \varphi \iota$.

§ 36. 1. The following table exhibits the endings of the NOMINATIVE and GENITIVE, SINGULAR, of the third declension.

vs - voos.

ξ - χος, γος, χος, κτος, mas. αις — αιτος, αιδος, all genders. αν - ανος, αντος, mas. or neut. or fem. αρ - αρος, ατος, αρτος, generor - oros, ortos, neut. ally neuter. oo - ooos, neut. $\alpha\varsigma - \alpha \sigma \varsigma$, $\alpha \tau \sigma \varsigma$, $\alpha \delta \sigma \varsigma$, $\alpha \nu \sigma \varsigma$, $\alpha \nu - \alpha \sigma \varsigma$ og - orog, sog, neut. oυν — οδος, neut. τος, all genders. avs - āos, fem. ovs - ortos, oos, odos, mas. or ειο — ειρος, ερος, mas. or fem. fem. ELG - EVOS, EVTOS, ELDOS, mas. or v -- voc, neut. vv - vvos, vvtos, mas. or neut. fem. $\varepsilon \nu - \varepsilon \nu \sigma \varsigma$, $\varepsilon \nu \tau \sigma \varsigma$, neut. vo - voos, mas. or neut. $v_{\varsigma} - v_{\varsigma}, v_{\delta \varsigma}, v_{\vartheta \varsigma}, v_{\varsigma}, v_{\varsigma}, v_{-}$ ευς - εος, mas. τος, mas. or fem. η - ητος, neut. $\eta \nu - \eta \nu \sigma \sigma$, $\epsilon \nu \sigma \sigma$, mas. or fem. $\psi = \pi o \varsigma$, $\beta o \varsigma$, $\varphi o \varsigma$, mas. or fem. $\eta \varrho - \eta \varrho o \varsigma$, $\epsilon \varrho o \varsigma$, mas. or fem. ω — ooc, fem. ns - ntos, noos, sos, mas. or wr - wros, ovos, ovtos, mas. or fem. fem. ωρ — ωρος, ορος, generally mas. ι — ιος, ιτος, neut. or fem. w - wos, mas. or fem. ως - ωος, οος, ωτος, οτος, ωδος, $\iota\varsigma - \iota \circ \varsigma$, $\iota \tau \circ \varsigma$, $\iota \delta \circ \varsigma$, $\iota \vartheta \circ \varsigma$, $\iota v \circ \varsigma$,

2. Most nouns of the third declension form their NOMINA-

generally mas. or fem.

TIVE SINGULAR by dropping the termination of of the genitive, and annexing f. E. g.

κόρας gen. κόρακος, (§ 5. 2)
Πέλοψ " Πέλοπος, (ibid.)
έλπίς " έλπίδος, (§ 10. 2)
γίγας " γίγαντος, (§ 12. 5.)

- (1) Most masculines and feminines lengthen ϵ_S into η_S , and os into ω_S . E. g. $\tau_{Q1}\dot{\eta}_{Q}\eta_S$, $\tau_{Q1}\dot{\eta}_{Q}\epsilon_{QS}$. $\tau_{E1}\nu\varphi\dot{\omega}_S$, $\tau_{E1}\nu\varphi\dot{\omega}_S$, $\tau_{E1}\nu\varphi\dot{\omega}_S$.
- (2) Many masculines lengthen ες into ευς. Ε. g. βασιλεύς, βασιλέος.
- (3) All neuter substantives change ες into ος. Ε. g. τεῖχος, τείχεος. (§ 2. N. 3.)
 - (4) Some neuters change ς into φ. Ε. g. στέαφ, στέατος.
- (5) The following nouns lengthen og into ovg · βοῦς, βοός · ποῦς, ποδός · χοῦς, χοός. (§ 2. N. 3.)
- (6) The following change ας into αυς γραῦς, γραός ναῦς, ναος.
- (7) 'Aλώπηξ, εκος, changes the radical letter ε into η in the nominative.

Note 1. "Αναξ, ἄναπτος, and νύξ, νυπτός, are the only nouns in ξ that have πτος in the genitive. Originally they had gen. ἄναπος, νυχός. (Compare "Αναπες, Dioscuri, and νύχιος, nocturnal.)

Als, alós, is the only noun in ls.

3. Many form their nominative singular by dropping the termination $o_{\mathcal{G}}$ of the genitive, with such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 5. N. 3). Masculines and feminines lengthen ε and o, in the final syllable, into η and ω respectively. E. g.

αιών gen. αιώνος δαίμων " δαίμονος λέων " λέοντος πράγμα " πράγματος.

So χήν, χηνός · λιμήν, λιμένος · θέν, θέντος · σωτήρ, σωτήρος · ήχώ, ήχόος · δόν, δύντος · φώρ, φωρός · ήτου, ήτους · όήτωρ, φήτους · σίνηπι, σινήπιος · δεικνύν, δεικνύντος.

REMARK 1. In reality the nominative is formed from the root, which is obtained by dropping of of the genitive. E. g. x6exz, x6exzo, root x8exx.

Note 2. $\Gamma''(i)$, is the only noun in α that has $\alpha \varkappa \tau \sigma \varsigma$ in the genitive.

 $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\varrho$, $\acute{\eta}$, the only noun in $\alpha\varrho$ that has $\alpha\varrho\tau\varrho$ in the genitive. $M\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$, $\tau\grave{\varrho}$, the only substantive in ι that has $\iota\tau\varrho$ in the genitive.

The neuters δέλευς, στέως, φρέως, have gen. δελέωτος δέλητος, στέωτος στητός, φρέωτος φρητός, contrary to the rule (§ 23. N. 3).

Note 4. Nouns in $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, ϵr , gen. $\epsilon r r contracted$ when these endings are preceded by η or o. E. g. $\tau\iota\mu\dot{\eta}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\mu\ddot{\eta}\varsigma$, $\tau\iota\mu\dot{\eta}\epsilon r r cos$ $\tau\iota\mu\dot{\eta}r r cos$ $\tau\iota\mu\dot$

Remark 2. Proper names in $\acute{a}\omega\nu$ are generally contracted. E. g. $Hogeld\acute{a}\omega\nu$ $Hogeld\acute{\omega}\nu$.

- NOTE 5. The QUANTITY of the last syllable of the nominative, and of the penult of the genitive, must be learned by observation. Nevertheless we remark here, that
- (1) Monosyllabic nominatives are long. E. g. $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \nu$, $\phi i \varsigma$, $\delta \psi \tilde{\nu} \varsigma$. Except the pronouns $\tau i \varsigma$, τi , $\tau i \varsigma$, τi .
- (2) The vowels α , ι , v, in the penult of the genitive are short, when this case ends in $o_{\mathcal{S}}$ pure. E. g. $\gamma \tilde{\eta} \varrho \alpha_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\tilde{u}o_{\mathcal{S}}$ · $n \acute{o} \lambda \iota_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\tilde{\iota}o_{\mathcal{S}}$ · $\delta \acute{\alpha} \varkappa \varrho v$, $\tilde{v}o_{\mathcal{S}}$.

Except γοαῦς, ᾶός · ναῦς, ᾶός.

- (3) The penult of the genitive of substantives is long, when this case terminates in aros, tros, vros. Ε. g. Τιτάν, α̃νος · Σαλαμές, ῖνος · Φόρανς, ῦνος ·
- § 37. 1. The ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by dropping o_s of the genitive, and annexing a. E. g.

κόραξ, κόρακος асс. κόρακα.

2. Nouns in ι_{ς} , v_{ς} , αv_{ς} , αv_{ς} , of which the genitive is in o_{ς} pure (§ 16. 4), form their accusative by dropping ς of the nominative and annexing ν . E. g.

πόλις, πόλιος acc. πόλιν λχθύς, λχθύος "λχθύν. If the genitive is not in og pure, they can have ν in the accusative only when the last syllable of the nominative is not accented. E. g.

όρνις, όριτθος acc. όρνιθα or όρνιν κόρυς, κόρυθος "κόρυθα or κόρυν.

Note 1. In the Epic language, the following nouns often have α in the accusative singular, contrary to the preceding rule: βοῦς, βόα · εὐρύς, εὐρέα · ἰχθύς, ἰχθύα · ναῦς, νέα.

Remark. The accusative singular of the obsolete $\Delta I\Sigma$ is always Δlu .

- Note 2. These three nouns, ᾿Απόλλων, Ποσειδών, κυκεών, have acc. ᾿Απόλλωνα and ᾿Απόλλω, Ποσειδώνα and Ποσειδώ, κυκεώνα and κυκεώ.
- § 38. 1. In many instances the vocative singular of masculine and feminine nouns is like the nominative singular.
- 2. Nouns in \bar{a}_{S} , η_{Q} , ω_{V} , ω_{Q} , and some others, form their vocative singular by dropping a_{S} of the genitive, with such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 5. N. 3). E. g.

γίγας, γίγαντος νος. γίγαν δαίμων, δαίμονος "δαίμον.

3. Nouns in $\iota_{\mathcal{S}}$, $v_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\epsilon v_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\epsilon v_{\mathcal{S}}$, and $ov_{\mathcal{S}}$ gen. $oo_{\mathcal{S}}$, and the compounds of $\pi o \tilde{v}_{\mathcal{S}}$, drop the g of the nominative. The ending ϵv is always circumflexed. E. g.

έλπίς νος. έλπί ἰχθύς " ἰχθύ βασιλεύς " βασιλεῦ.

- 4. Neus in ης gen. εος, shorten ης into ες. Ε. g. Σωκράτης, νος. Σώκρατες.
- 5. Feminines in ω , ω_s , gen. oos, have $o\tilde{\imath}$ in the vocative singular. E. g. $\hat{\eta}\chi\omega$, $\hat{\eta}\chi\delta\sigma$, voc. $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\tilde{\imath}$.
- Note 1. A few proper names in \bar{a}_{ς} gen. $\alpha \nu \tau \sigma_{\varsigma}$, have \bar{a} in the vocative singular. E. g. $\Delta \alpha \sigma \delta \acute{a} \mu \alpha \varsigma$, $\alpha \nu \tau \sigma_{\varsigma}$, voc. $\Delta \alpha \sigma \delta \acute{a} \mu \bar{a}$.
- Note 2. The following nouns shorten the final syllable in the vocative singular: ᾿Απόλλων, Ἦπολλον · Ποσειδών, Πόσειδον · σωτήρ, σῶτερ.

- Note 3. (1) The following nouns throw the accent back on the penult in the vocative: $\vec{\alpha}\nu\dot{\eta}\varrho$, $\vec{\alpha}\nu\varepsilon\varrho$ · $\delta\alpha\dot{\eta}\varrho$, $\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varepsilon\varrho$ · $\pi\alpha\imath\dot{\eta}\varrho$, $\pi\dot{\alpha}\tau\varepsilon\varrho$ · $\sigma\omega\imath\dot{\eta}\varrho$, $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\tau\varepsilon\varrho$.
- (2) Polysyllabic vocatives, which end in a short syllable, often throw the accent back on the antepenult. Ε. g. Σωκράτης, Σώκρατες.
- Note 4. "Aras, king, when employed to invoke a god has voc. "ara. Elsewhere its vocative is like the nominative.
- § 39. 1. The DATIVE PLURAL is formed by dropping of the genitive singular, and annexing $\sigma \iota$. E. g.

κόραξ, κόρακος dat. plur. κόραξι (§ 5. 2) $\ell \lambda \pi i \varsigma$, $\ell \lambda \pi i \delta \circ \varsigma$ $\ell \lambda \pi i \circ \iota$ (§ 10. 2) $\ell \lambda \pi i \circ \iota$ (§ 12. 5).

2. Nouns in ευς, αυς, and ους gen. οος, form their dative plural by dropping ς of the nominative singular, and annexing σι. Ε. g. βασιλεύς, βασιλεύσι ' βούς, βουσί.

Note. The omission of ν before σι (§ 12. 4) in this case does not lengthen the preceding short vowel. Ε. g. δαίμων, δαίμωνος, δαίμωνος.

SYNCOPATED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

- \S **40.** 1. The following nouns in η_Q generally drop the ε in the *genitive* and *dative singular*. In the *dative plural* they change the ε into α , and place it after the ϱ . ($\S\S$ 26. 2: 2. N. 3.)
 - Γαστήο, ή, belly, G. γαστέοος γαστοός, D. γαστέοι γαστοί, D. Plur. γαστοάσι and γαστήσσι.
 - Δημήτης, ή, Ceres, G. Δημήτεςος Δήμητςος, D. Δημήτεςοι Δήμητο. This noun is syncopated also in the accusative singular, Δημήτεςα Δήμητοα.
 - Θυγάτης, ή, daughter, G. θυγατέρος θυγατρός, D. θυγατέρι θυγατρί, D. Plur. θυγατράσι.
 - Μήτηο, ή, mother, G. μητέρος μητρός, D. μητέρι μητρί, D. Plur. μητράσι.
 - Πατής, δ, father, G. πατέρος παιρός, D. πατέρι παιρί, D. Plur. παιράσι.
- 2. $Av\eta_Q$, δ , man, is syncopated in all the cases except the nominative and vocative singular, and dative plural:

- *Ανήο, ἀνέφος ἀνδφός, D. ἀνέφι ἀνδφί, A. ἀνέφα ἄνδφα, V. ἄνεφ, Dual N. A. V. ἀνέφε ἄνδφε, G. D. ἀνέφοιν ἀνδφοῦν, Plur. N. ἀνέφες ἄνδφες, G. ἀνέφων ἀνδφῶν, D. ἀνδφάσι, A. ἀνέφας ἄνδφας, V. ἀνέφες ἄνδφες. For the insertion of δ, see above (§ 26. N.).
- 3. APHN, δ , lamb, and $\varkappa \acute{v}\omega \nu$, δ $\acute{\eta}$, dog, are declined as follows.
 - ΑΡΙΙΝ, G. ἀρνός, D. ἀρνί, Α. ἄρνα, Dual N. A. ἄρνε, G. D. ἀρνοϊν, Plur. N. ἔρνες, G. ἀρνών, D. ἀρνώσι, Α. ἄρνας. Κύων, G. κυνός, D. κυνί, Α. κύνα, V. κύον, Dual N. A. V.
 - Κύων, G. κυνός, D. κυνί, A. κύνα, V. κύον, Dual N. A. V. κύνε, G. D. κυνοῖν, Plur. N. κύνες, G. κυνῶν, D. κυσί, A. κύνας, V. κύνες.
- Note 1. The poets in some instances drop the ε also in the accusative singular, and in the nominative and genitive plural. Ε. g. θύγατρες, πατρών.
- Note 2. 'Αστής, έφος, δ, star, imitates πατής only in the dative plural, ἀστράσι.
- Note 3. (1) The accent of the full forms of $\alpha r \eta_{\theta}$, APHN, $\gamma \alpha \sigma \tau \eta_{\theta}$, $\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \eta_{\theta}$, $\kappa \dot{\nu} \omega \nu$, $\pi \alpha \tau \dot{\eta}_{\theta}$, is regular (§ 35. N. 2).

For the accent of the vocative of $\alpha r \eta q$ and $\pi \alpha r \eta q$, see above (38. N. 3).

The accent of the full forms of $\vartheta v \gamma \acute{\alpha} \tau \eta \varrho$ and $\mu \acute{\eta} \tau \eta \varrho$ is irregular in the cases which end in a short syllable.

(2) In the syncopated genitive and dative the accent is placed on the last syllable. Except $\Delta \eta \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \varrho$.

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

- § 41. 1. Many nouns of the third declension, of which the genitive ends in og pure (§ 16. 4), are contracted.
- 2. The contracted accusative plural is always like the contracted nominative plural.
- § 42. Nouns in η_S , ε_S , o_S , gen. ε_{OS} , nouns in α_S gen. α_{OS} , and nouns in ω , ω_S , gen. α_{OS} , are contracted in those cases, in which the termination (§ 35. 1) begins with a vowel. E. g.

S. nº (galley)	S. vò (wall)
Ν. τοιήσης	Ν. τείχος
G. τοιήσεος τοιήσους	G. τείχεος τείχους
G. τοιής εος τοιής ους D. τοιής ει τοιής ει	D. τείχεϊ τείχει
Α. τοιήοεα τοιήοη	Α. τείχος
V. τοίηοες	V. τείχος
D. (two galleys)	D. (two walls)
Ν.Α.Υ. τοιήσεε τοιήση	Ν.Α. Υείχεε τείχη
G. D. τοιηφέοιν τοιηφοΐν	G. D. τειχέοιν τειχοίν
P. (galleys)	
	P. (walls)
	Ν. τείχεα τείχη
G. τριηρέων τριηρών D. τριήρεσι(ν)	G. τειχέων τειχών D. τείχεσι(ν)
Α. τοιήσεας τοιήσεις	Α. τείχεα τείχη
V. τοιήσεες τοιήσεις	V. τείχεα τείχη
S. vò (prize)	S. $\tilde{\eta}$ (echo)
Ν. γέρας	Ν. ηχώ
G. γέραος γέρως	G. ηχόος ηχοῦς
D. γέραϊ γέρα	D. ηχόϊ ηχοῖ
Α. γέρας	Α. ηχόα ηχώ
V. γέρας	V. ηχοί
D. (two prizes)	D. (two echoes)
Ν.Α. Υέραε γέρα	N.A.V. ηχώ
G. D. γεράοιν γερών	G. D. ηχοῖν
P. (prizes)	P. (echoes)
\	Ν. ήχοί
Ν. γέραα γέρα	G. ηχῶν
G. γεράων γερών D. γέρασι(ν)	D. nyous
Α. γέραα γέρα	Α. ηχούς
/ 55	
V. γέραα γερά	V. nxol

Note 1. Proper names in $\lambda \lambda i \eta \varsigma$, contracted $\lambda \lambda \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$, undergo a double contraction in the dative singular, and sometimes in the accusative singular. E. g.

S. 6 (Pericles)

Ν. Περικλέης Περικλής

G. Περικλέεος Περικλέους

Περικλέει Περικλέει Περικλεί
 Α. Περικλέεα Περικλέα Περικλή

V. Περίκλεες Περίκλεις

REMARK. Sometimes proper names in κλέης have κλέος in the genitive, and κλέϊ in the dative.

The noun Hounding, Hercules, has voc. also Houndes.

Note 2. The ending $\epsilon \alpha$, when preceded by a vowel, is generally contracted into $\tilde{\alpha}$. E. g. $\dot{v}_{\gamma i \dot{\gamma} \dot{\varsigma}}$, $\dot{v}_{\gamma i \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\alpha}}$ $\dot{v}_{\gamma i \ddot{\alpha}}$ · ** $\kappa \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\varsigma} \dot{\varsigma}$, ** $\kappa \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\alpha}$.

Note 3. $K \notin \rho \alpha \varsigma$ and $\tau \notin \rho \alpha \varsigma$, gen. $\alpha \tau \circ \varsigma$, often drop the τ and are contracted like $\gamma \notin \rho \alpha \varsigma$. E. g. $\kappa \notin \rho \alpha \circ \varsigma$, $\kappa \notin \rho \alpha \circ \varsigma$ and $\kappa \notin \rho \circ \alpha \circ \varsigma$, in the later Greek, has $\alpha \tau \circ \varsigma$ in the genitive.

Note 4. The dual and plural of nouns in ω , ω_s , follow the analogy of the second declension.

The uncontracted forms of these nouns are not used.

Note 5. The Epic language often contracts έεος into $\tilde{\eta}$ ος or εῖος, έεῖ into $\tilde{\eta}$ ι or εῖι, and έεα into $\tilde{\eta}$ α or εῖα. Ε. g. [Ηρακλέης, -κλέεος -κλῆος, -κλέεὶ -κλῆι, -κλέεα -κλῆα σπέος, σπέεος σπεῖος, σπέεὶ σπῆι or σπεῖι.

Note 6. In the Ionic dialect, the accusative singular of nouns in ω , ω_s , ends in $o\tilde{v}v$. E. g. $A\eta\tau\omega'$, $A\eta\tau o\tilde{v}v$.

Note 7. The accent of the contracted accusative singular of nouns in ω is contrary to the rule (§ 23. N. 3).

§ 43. 1. Nouns in $\iota_{\mathcal{S}}$, $v_{\mathcal{S}}$, gen. $\iota_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{S}}}$, $v_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{S}}}$, are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, plural. E. g.

S. 6 (serpent) S. 6 (fish) N. öous N. ໄຊອີ່ນໍຣ οσιος G. izgios D. ὄφιι ὄφῖ D. ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ ίχθύν A. οσιν A. izyú οσι D. (two serpents) D. (two fishes) N.A.V. iy 9 vs N.A.V. ogie G. D. ogiouv G. D. iz Dvoiv P. (serpents) P. (fishes) Ν. ὄφιες ὄφις Ν. ἰχθύες ἰχθῦς G. δφίων G. iz D'un D. $\delta \varphi : \sigma \iota(\nu)$ D. $i\chi\vartheta\dot{v}\sigma\iota(v)$ Α. ὄφιας ὄφῖς Α. ἐγθύας ἐγθῦς V. ¿ gues ögts וֹצְטִּעֹנְהְ וֹצְטִּעָה V.

- 2. The nouns o, h βοῦς, ox, h γραῦς, old woman, h ναῦς, ship, and o, \(\delta\) ois, sheep, are declined as follows:
 - βοῦς, G. βοός, D. βοΐ, A. βοῦν, V. βοῦ, Dual N. A. V. βόε, G. D. βοοίν, Plur. N. βόες βούς, G. βοών, D. βουσί, A. βόας βοῦς, V. βόες βοῦς.
 - γοαῦς, G. γοαός, D. γοαί, A. γοαῦν, V. γοαῦ, Dual N. A. V. γράε, G. D. γρασίν, Plur. N. γράες γραϊς, G. γραών, D. γραυσί, Α. γραας γραύς, V. γραες γραύς.
 - ναῦς is regularly declined like γραῦς. The Attics decline it as follows: G. νεώς, D. νηί, A. ναῦν, V. ναῦ, Plur. N. νῆες, G. νεών, D. ναυσί, Α. ναῦς, V. νῆες.

The Ionians change α into η , as $\nu \eta \tilde{v}_{\varsigma}$. They have also G. veos, A. vna and vea, Dual D. veoiv, Plur. N. vees, A. νέας.

- čis ols, G. čios olos, D. čii oli, A. čiv olv, Plur. N. čies oles öis, G. d'twr olwr, D. öson, A. ölus olus öis.
- 3. Most nouns in $\iota\varsigma$, ι , $v\varsigma$, v, change ι and v into ε , in all the cases, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular. Substantives in 15 and vs generally change of into ws. E. g.

σίνηπι

V.

σινήπεϊ σινήπει

S. 1	ή (state)		S. 1	eo (muste	urd)
N.	πόλις		N.	$\sigma i \nu \eta \pi \iota$	
G.	πόλεως			σινήπεος	
D.	πόλεϊ πόλει		D.	σινήπεϊ	σινή
A.	πόλιν		Α.	σίνηπι	

πόλι

D. (two states)	Д.	
Ν.Α.Υ. πόλεε	N.A.V.	σινήπεε
G D moleous	G. D.	

D. (two states)	D.
Ν.Α.Υ. πόλεε	Ν.Α. Ν. σινήπεε
G. D. πολέοιν	G. D. σινηπέοιν
P. (states)	P.
Ν. πόλεες πόλεις	Ν. σινήπεα σινήπη
G. πόλεων	G. σινηπέων
D. πόλεσι(ν)	D. $\sigma \iota \nu \dot{\eta} \pi \epsilon \sigma \iota (\nu)$
Α. πόλεας πόλεις	Α. σινήπεα σινήπη
V málesa málesa	V σινήπεα σινήπη

S. 6 (cubit) marians das	S. vò (city)
N. Thrus soll accompany	Ν. ἄστυ
G. πήχεως	G. ἄστεος
D. πήχει πηχει	D. dorei dotei
Α. πηχυν	Α. ἄστυ
V. πηχυ	V. dotv
D. (two cubits)	D. (two cities)
Ν.Α. Ν. πήχεε	Ν. Α. Υ. ἄστεε
G. D. naxiour in costo que	G. D. αστέοιν
P. (cubits)	P. (cities)
Ν. πήχεες πήχεις	Ν. άστεα άστη
G. πήχεων	G. ἀστέων
\mathbf{D} . $\pi\eta\chi\varepsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$	D. ἄστεσι(v)
Α. πήχεας πήχεις	Α. άστεα άστη
V. Απήχεες πήχεις	V. άστεα άστη

Note 1. In some instances the genitive of nouns in v_s and v is contracted. E. g. $\pi \tilde{\eta} \chi v_s$, $\pi \eta \chi \tilde{\epsilon} \omega v \pi \eta \chi \tilde{\omega} v \tilde{\eta} \omega v_s$, $\tilde{\eta} \omega i \sigma v_s$, $\tilde{\eta} \omega i \sigma v_s$. Such contractions belong to the later Greek.

Note 2. The genitive singular of neuters in , and v very seldom ends in ws.

Note 3. According to the old grammarians, the Attic genitive and dative, dual, of nouns in 15 and 115 end in ων. Ε. g. πόλις, πόλιων. Such forms, however, are not found in any Greek writer of authority.

Note 4. Hólis, in the Epic language, often changes s'into n. E. g. gen.

NOTE 5. For the ACCENT of the genitive of nouns in 15, 105, see above (§ 20, N. 2).

§ 4.4. Nouns in $\epsilon \dot{\nu}_{\mathcal{G}}$ are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, plural. They generally have $\omega_{\mathcal{G}}$ in the genitive singular. E. g.

P. (kings) S. & (king) βασιλεύς βασιλέες N. βασιλείς βασιλέως G. βασιλέων D. βασιλέϊ βασιλεί D. βασιλεύσι(ν) Α. βασιλέα Α. βασιλέας βασιλείς Βασιλεῦ V. Βασιλέες Βασιλείς

D. (two kings)
N.A.V. βασιλέε
G. D. βασιλέοιν

- Note 1. The genitive and accusative, singular, are sometimes contracted. Ε. g. Πειραιεύς, Πειραιέως Πειραιώς · συγγραφείς, συγγραφέα συγγραφή.
- Note 2. The vowels $\varepsilon \alpha$ are contracted into α , when they are preceded by a vowel. E. g. $\chi_{O} \varepsilon \nu_{S}$, $\chi_{O} \varepsilon \alpha \chi_{O} \tilde{\alpha}$.
- Note 3. The ending $i \in \mathcal{G}$ of the nominative plural is sometimes contracted into $\tilde{\eta}_{\mathcal{G}}$. E. g. $i \pi \pi \pi i \in \mathcal{G}$ $i \pi \pi \tilde{\eta}_{\mathcal{G}}$.
- Note 4. The Ionians very often change ε into η , except when it is in the diphthong εv . E. g. $\beta u \sigma \iota \lambda \tilde{\nu} v \tilde{\nu}$, $\beta u \sigma \iota \lambda \tilde{\eta} o \tilde{\nu}$.

INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

- § 45. Indeclinable nouns are those which have only one form for all the genders, numbers, and cases. Such are,
- 1. The names of the letters of the alphabet. E. g. το, τοῦ, τοῦ ἄλφα, alpha.
- 2. The cardinal numbers, from 5 to 100 inclusive. E. g. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοὺς, τὰς πέντε, five.
- 3. All foreign names not Grecized. E. g. δ, τοῦ, τῷ, τὸν ἸΑδάμ, Adam.

ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

§ 46. 1. All nouns which have, or are supposed to have, more than one nominative, are anomalous. Such are the following.

ἀηδών, όνος, ἡ, nightingale, regular. From ΑΗΔΩ, G. ἀηδοῦς, V. ἀηδοῦ.

ἀίδης, ου, ὁ, the infernal regions, regular. From ΑΪΣ, G. ἄϊδος, D. ἄϊδι, A. ἄϊδα.

άλκή, ης, ή, strength, regular. From AΔΞ, D. άλκί.

ανδράποδον, ου, τὸ, slave, regular. From ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΤΣ, D. Plur. ἀνδραπόδεσσι (Epic). γόνυ, τὸ, knee. The rest is

from ΓΟΝΑΣ, γόνατος, γόνατι, Dual γόνατε, γονάτοιν, Plur. γόνατα, γονάτων, γό-

The poets have G. youro's, D. youro', Plur. N. A. V.

γοῦνα, G. γούνων. γυνή, ἡ, woman. The rest is from TTNAIZ (oxytone), γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναϊκα, γύναι, Dual γυναϊκε, γυναικοῦν, Plur. γυναϊκες, γυναιnov, yovaist, yovaixas, yovai-

The genitive and dative of all the numbers take the accent on the last syllable, contrary to the rule (§ 35.

δαίς, ίδος, ή, fight, regular. From AAE, D. Sail.

AIZ, see ZEVC.

The rest is δόρυ, τὸ, spear. from ΔΟΡΑΣ, δόρατος, δόρατι, Dual δόρατε, δοράτοιν, Plur. δόρατα, δοράτων, δόρασι.

The poets have G. δορός, δουρός, D. δορί, δουρί, Dual δούρε, Plur. N. δούρα, G. δούρων, D. δούρεσσι (Epic).

δοουξόος, ου, δ, spear-polisher, regular. From AOPTEOE,

V. δορυξέ.

εἰκών, όνος, ή, image, regular. From EIKΩ, G. είκους, A. είκω, A. Plur. είκούς.

Zεύς, ὁ, Jupiter, V. Zεῦ. From AIE, G. Aios, D. Ali, A. Ala.

(§ 37. R. 1.)

Zήν, ὁ, G. Zηνός, D. Zηνί, A. $Z\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha$, = preceding.

θεράπων, οντος, ό, attendant, regular. From OEPAW, A. θέραπα, N. Plur. θέραπες.

ίχωρ, ωρος, ichor, regular. Acc.

Sing. also ixã.

κάλως, ω or ωος, δ, cable. From KAAOZ, Plur. N. zakot, A. κάλους.

κάρα Ionic κάρη, τὸ, head, G. κάρητος, D. κάρητι, κάρα, N. Plur. xágā. From KPAZ, G. πρατός, D. πρατί, A. το or τον κράτα, Plur. G. κράτων, D. noasi. From KPAAZ, G. πράατος, D. πράατι, Plur.

Ν. κράατα, Α. τους κράτης. From KAPHAΣ, G. καρήατος, D. καρήατι, Plur. καρή-

κλάδος, ου, δ, bough, regular. From ΚΛΑΣ, D. κλαδί, D.

Plur. κλάδεσι (Epic).

zowwoś, ov, o, partaker, regular. From KOINAN. Plur. N. noivoves, A. noiνῶνας.

ΚΡΑΑΣ, ΚΡΑΣ, see κάρα.

xoivov, ov, το, lily, regular. From KPINOS, Plur. N. κρίνεα, D. κρίνεσι.

κρόκη, ης, ή, woof, regular. From KPOZ, A. ngóna.

laas contracted las, o, stone, G. λάαος λᾶος, D. λάαϊ λᾶϊ, Α. λᾶαν λᾶν, Dual. λάαε λᾶε, Plur. N. laass lass, G. laawr λάων, D. λάεσσι (Epic). From ΛΑΑΣ (--), G. λάου.

μάρτυς, δ, witness, A. μάρτυν, D. Plur. μάρτυσι. From ΜΑΡΤΤΡ, μάρτυρος, μάρτυ-

Q1, &c.

μάστιξ, γος, ή, scourge, regular. From MASTIS, D. uáoti (contracted from μάστιι), A.

μάστιν.

ονειοον, το, dream. The rest is from ONEIPAS, ovelouros, oveloure, Dual oveloure, overοάτοιν, Plur. ονείρατα, ονει-

οάτων, ονείοασι. δε. τὸ, ear. The rest is from ούς, τὸ, ear. the Doric de, wrós, wri, Dual ώτε, ώτοιν, Plur. ώτα, ώτων,

ωσί.

ποέσβυς, δ, old man, A. ποέσβυν, V. πρέσβυ. The rest is from πρεσβύτης, ου.

In Hesiod a Nom. Plur.

πρέσβηες occurs.

πρέσβυς, δ, ambassador, Plur. N. A. V. πρέσβεις, G. πρέσβεων, D. πρέσβεω. The rest is from πρεσβευτής, οῦ.

πρόσωπον, ου, το, face, regular. From ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑΣ, Plur. Ν. προσώπατα, D. προσώπαστ.

πρόχοος, ου, ή, ewer, regular. From HPOXOTΣ, D. Plur. πρόχουσι (like βουσί from βοῦς).

πῦς, πυςός, πυςί, τὸ, fire. From HPPON, Plur. N. Α. πυςά, G. πυςῶν, D. πυςοῖς.

σχώο, τὸ. The rest is from ΣΚΑΣ, σκατός, σκατί, &c.

σταγών, όνος, ή, drop, regular. From ΣΤΑΞ, N. Plur. στάγες.

στίχος, ου, δ, row, regular.

From ή ΣΤΙΞ, στιχός, στιχί, &c.

ταώς, ώ, δ, peacock, regular.
From TAOΣ, N. Plur. ταοί.
δδωο, τὸ, water. The rest is
from ΤΔΑΣ, δδατος, δδατι,

From voos, D. Sing. vos.

viός, οῦ, ὁ, sơn, regular. From TIETΣ, G. viέος, &c. like βασιλεύς. From TIΣ come the Epic G. viος, D. viι, A. viα, Dual. viε, Plur. N. viες, D. viεσι and viάσι, A. viας. ὑσμίνη, ἡς, ἡ, battle, regular. From ΤΣΜΙΣ, D. ὑσμίνι.

χελιδών, όνος, ή, swallow, regular. From ΧΕΛΙΔΩ, V. χελιδοῖ.

ws, see ovs.

2. Nouns, which have only one nominative, but more than one form for any of the other cases, are anomalous. Such are the following:

άλως, ω or ωος, ή, threshingfloor.

γέλως, ω or ωτος, δ, laughter. Θέμις, ιος or ιτος or ιδος or ιστος, ή, justice.

ίδοως, ώ or ώτος, ό, sweat.

κλεῖς, ειδός, ἡ, key. Also Acc. Sing. κλεῖν, Α. V. Plur.

μήτοως, ω or wos, δ, maternal uncle.

μύκης, ου or ητος, δ, mushroom. ὄρις, τθος, δ, ή, bird, regular.

In the Plur. also N. A. ὄφντς οτ ὄφνεις, G. ὄφνεων. πάτρως, ω οτ ωος, δ, paternal

uncle. σής, εός οτ ητός, δ, moth.

χείο, χειοός and χερός, ή, hand, D. Plur. always χεροί. The forms G. χερός, D. χερί, Dual χειροῖν, are poetic.

Note 1. All proper names in η_S gen. ϵ_{0S} (§ 42), have η or η_V in the accusative singular. E. g.

'Αριστοφάνης, εος acc. 'Αριστοφάνη and ην.

Note 2. Some nouns in 15 have 1805 or 105 in the genitive. E. g.

μηνις, gen. μήνιδος or μήνιος, resentment.

Note 3. In the Ionic dialect, the accusative singular of nouns in ης gen. ov, often ends in εα. Ε. g. Γύγης, ov, acc. Γύγεα for Γύγην.

Note 4. A few proper names in ns, ovs, and vs, are declined according to the following examples:

'Ιαννής, G. 'Ιαννή, D. 'Ιαννή, Α. 'Ιαννήν, V. 'Ιαννή. Ιλούς, G. Γλού, D. Γλού, Α. Γλούν, V. Γλού. Διονύς, G. Διονύ, D. Διονύ, Α. Διονύν, V. Διονύ.

DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

47. Defective nouns are those of which only some of the cases are in use. Such are the following:

No singular.

 $\bar{\eta}_{Q\alpha}$, an A. Plur. used only in the formula, noa φέρειν, to

show favor. "Ισθμια, ων, τὰ, Isthmian games.

No singular.

lic, o, lion, A. liv.

AIΣ, δ, fine linen, D. λιτί, A.

μάλη, ης, ή, armpit, used only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης, under the arm, clandestinely.

Νέμεα, ων, τὰ, Nemean games. No singular.

NIP, & snow, only A. viga.

έτησίαι, ων, οί, Etesian winds. 'Ολύμπια, ων, τά, Olympic games. No singular.

οναρ, τὸ, dream, used only in the N. and A. Sing.

OΣ or OΣΣON, τὸ, eye, Dual N. A. oooe, Plur. G. ooowr,

D. oggoig, old oggoigi.

ὄφελος, τὸ, advantage, only in the N. Sing.

Πύθια, ων, τὰ, Pythian games. No singular.

τάν, used only in the formula ω τάν, O thou.

υπαρ, τὸ, waking, as opposed to övag, used only in the N. and A. Sing.

ADJECTIVES.

- § 48. 1. In adjectives of three endings, the feminine is always of the first declension; the masculine and the neuter are either of the second or of the third.
- 2. Adjectives of two endings are either of the second or of the third declension; the feminine is the same with the masculine.

3. Adjectives of *one ending* are either of the first or of the third declension. Such adjectives are either masculine, feminine, or common.

ADJECTIVES IN OZ.

When $o_{\mathcal{S}}$ is preceded by a vowel or by ϱ , the feminine has $\bar{\alpha}$ instead of η . E. g. $\check{\alpha}\xi\iota o_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\check{\alpha}\xi\iota a_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\check{\alpha}\xi\iota o_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\iota a_{\mathcal{S}}\varrho a_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\iota a_{\mathcal{S}}\varrho a_{\mathcal{S}}\varrho a_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\iota a_{\mathcal{S}}\varrho a$

S	o (wise)	ή (wise) τὸ	(wise)
N.	σοφός	σοφή το κατά	σοφόν
G.	σοφοῦ	σοφής	σοφοῦ
D.	σοφῷ	$\sigma o \phi ilde{\eta}$	တဝတ္မွ
A .	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν
V.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν
D.			
N.A.	V. σοφώ	σοφά	σοφώ
	σοφοῖν	σοφαϊν	σοφοίν
P .			
N.	σοφοί	συφαί	σοφά
G.	σοφῶν	σοφών	σοφῶν
D.	σοφοίς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς
A.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά
V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά

So all participles in ος. Ε. g. τυπτόμενος, τυπτομένη, τυπτόμενον.

S.	δ (worthy)	$\tilde{\eta}$ (worthy)	zò (worthy)
N.	άξιος	άξία	άξιον
G.	aslov	άξίας	άξιου
D.	άξίω	άξία	αξίω
A.	άξιον	αξιαν	αξιον
V.	άξιε	άξία	άξιον
D.			
N.A		ἀξία	ἀξίω
G, 1	D. aslow	åşlaıv	ation

I.			
N.	άξιοι	άζιαι	αζια
G.	αξίων	αξίων	ἀξίων
D.	άξίοις	άξίαις	αξίοις
A.	άξίους	άξίας	άξια
V.	a'SLOL	äsiai	άξια

Note 1. Adjectives in oog have η in the feminine. Except when oog is preceded by ϱ . E. g.

άπλόος, ἁπλόη, ἁπλόον ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον.

2. Many adjectives in os have only two endings, os, ov. E. g. hoveos, hoveos.

Particularly, compound adjectives in os have two endings E. g. ἐπιζήμιος, ἐπιζήμιον.

But compound adjectives in xos have three endings.

S. 6, 5	(quiet)	τὸ (quiet)
N.	ήσυχος	ที่ธบรอง
G.	ήσύχου	ήσύχου
D.	ήσύχω	ήσύχω
A.	ησυχον	ήσυχον
V.	ήσυχε	ήσυχον
D.		
N.A.V	.ήσύχω	ήσύχω
G. D.	ήσύχοιν	ήσύχοιν
P .		
N.	ησυχοι	ήσυχα
G.	ήσύχων	ήσύχων
D.	ήσύχοις	ήσύχοις
A .	ήσύχους	ήσυχα
V.	ησυχοι	ήσυχα

Note 2. In Attic writers and in the poets, many adjectives in o_5 , which commonly have three endings, are found with only two. E g. δ , $\dot{\eta}$ έλεύθερος, $\dot{\tau}\dot{\delta}$ έλεύθερον, free.

Note 3. The ending α of the feminine is long. Except the feminine of $\delta \tilde{\iota}_{OS}$, divine, and a few others.

NOTE 4. For the ACCENT of the genitive plural of the feminine of bary-tone adjectives and participles in os, see above (§ 31. N. 2).

3. Adjectives in $\varepsilon o \varsigma$, $\varepsilon \alpha$, $\varepsilon o \nu$, and $o o \varsigma$, $o \eta$, $o o \nu$, are contracted (§§ 32 : 34). E. g.

χούσεος χουσούς, χουσέα χουσή, χούσεον χουσούν, G. χουσέου χουσού, χουσέας χουσής, golden.

άργύρεος άργυροῦς, άργυρεα άργυρα, άργύρεον άργυροῦν, G. άργυρεον άργυροῦ, άργυρεας άργυρας, of silver.

άπλόος ἀπλοῦς, ἀπλόη ἀπλῆ, ἀπλόον ἀπλοῦν, G. ἀπλόου ἀπλοῦ, ἀπλόης ἀπλῆς, simple.

Note 5. For the accent of some of the contracted forms of adjectives in 105, 005, see above (§ 34. N. 2).

ADJECTIVES IN A.E.

§ **50.** Adjectives in $\omega_{\mathcal{S}}$ have two endings, $\omega_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\omega_{\mathcal{V}}$. They are declined like $\nu_{\mathcal{E}\hat{\omega}_{\mathcal{S}}}$ and $\hat{\alpha}\nu\hat{\omega}\gamma_{\mathcal{E}}\omega_{\mathcal{V}}$ (§ 33). E. g. $\mathcal{E}\hat{\nu}\gamma_{\mathcal{E}}\omega_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\mathcal{E}\hat{\nu}\gamma_{\mathcal{E}}\omega_{\mathcal{V}}$.

S. 6, 5	(fertile)	ro (fertile)
N.	εΰγεως	εΰγεων
G.	εὔγεω	εΰγεω
D.	εΰγεω	εὐγεω
A	εΰγεων	εΰγεων
V.	εΰγεως	εΰγεων
D.		
N.A.V	. εὔγεω	εΰγεω
G. D.	εΰγεων	εΰγεων
P .		
N.	εΰγεω	εὖγεω
G.	εΰγεων	εὐγεων
D.	εὐγεως	εὔγεως
A.	εύγεως	εΰγεω
v.	εὖγεω	εὔγεω

ADJECTIVES IN TE.

§ 51. Adjectives in υς, gen. εος, have three endings, υς, εια, υ. Ε. g. γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ.

S.	5 (sweet)	$\hat{\eta}$ (sweet)	ro (sweet)	
N.	γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	
G.	γλυκέος	γλυκείας	γλυκέος	
D.	γλυκέϊ γλυκεῖ	γλυκεία	γλυκεϊ	γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ	
V.	νλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	

	7	2	ı	
ı	ı	J,	,	

D.			
	V. γλυκέε	γλυκεία	γλυκέε
G. G.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκείαιν	γλυκέοιν
\boldsymbol{P} .			
N.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων	γλυκειών	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκείαις	γλυκέσι(ν)
A.	γλυκέας γλυκείς	γλυκείας	γλυκέα
v.	γλυκέες γλυκείς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

Note 1. The Ionics make fem. έα or έη. Ε. g. βαθύς, βαθέα οτ βαθέη.

Note 2. The poets sometimes have mas, and fem. vs, neut. v. E. g. δ, ή ήδύς, τὸ ήδύ.

ADJECTIVES IN HE AND IE.

§ 52. 1. Adjectives in η_S , gen. ε_{OS} , have two endings, ης, ες. Ε. g. άληθής, άληθές.

S. 5, 1	f(true)		το (true)	
N.	aλη 9 ής		αληθές	
G.	αληθέος	άληθοῦς	αληθέος	ลิโทษิอซีร
D.	αληθέϊ	ຜ ີλη 9 ε ĭ	ลิโทษีย์เ	ลิโทษิยั
A.	αληθέα	άληθῆ	αληθές	
v.	άληθες	-	αληθές	
D.				
N.A.V	7. αληθέε	αληθη	αληθέε	άληθη
G. D.	αληθέοι	ผลิทุขอเข	άληθ έοιν	αληθοϊν
P.				
N.	αληθέες	άληθεῖς	αληθέα.	$\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\eta\vartheta\tilde{\eta}$
G.	αληθέων	ຜິ ໄ໗ປີ ພັນ	αληθέων	aληθων
D.	αληθέσι(v)	$a\lambda\eta\vartheta\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\iota(v)$	
A.	αληθέας	άληθεῖς	αληθέα	αληθῆ
v.	αληθέες	αληθεῖς	αληθέα	<i>αληθ</i> η

2. Adjectives in 15, gen. 105, have two endings, 15, 1. E. g. ίδρις, ίδρι, G. ίδριος, knowing.

ADJECTIVES IN $A\Sigma$, $EI\Sigma$, HN, $OT\Sigma$, $T\Sigma$, ΩN , $\Omega \Sigma$.

§ 53. 1. Adjectives in ας, gen. αντος, have three endings, ας, ασα, αν. Ε. g. πας, πασα, παν.

S.	5 (all)	η (all)	rò (all)
N.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πῶν
G.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D.	παντί	πάση	παντί
A.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	παν
V.	$\pi \tilde{\alpha}_{\mathcal{S}}$	πᾶσα	παν
D.			
	V.πάντ ε	πάσα	πάντε
G.D.	πάντοιν	πάσαιν	πάντοιν
P .			
N.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	$\pi \tilde{\alpha} \sigma_{l}(\nu)$	πάσαις	$\pi \tilde{\alpha} \sigma \iota(\nu)$
A .	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
V.	πάντες	πασαι	πάντα

So all participles in ας. Ε. g. τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν, G. τύψαντος.

Remark 1. These two adjectives in $\bar{\alpha}_{S}$, $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha_{S}$ and $\tau\dot{\alpha}\lambda\alpha_{S}$, have $\alpha\iota\nu\alpha$ in the feminine. Thus,

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, G. μέλανος, black. τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν, G. τάλανος, unfortunate.

2. Adjectives in εις, gen. εντος, have three endings, εις, εσσα, εν. Ε. g. χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν.

χαρίεν χαρίεντος
MINDISTAC
Y WOOLL TOP
χαρίεντι
χαρίεν
χαρίεν
χαρίεντε
χαριέντοιν
χαρίεντα
χαριέντων
χαοίεσι(ν)
χαρίεντα
χαφίεντα

Note I. The endings $\dot{\eta}_{\epsilon\iota\varsigma}$, $\dot{\eta}_{\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha}$, $\tilde{\eta}_{\epsilon\nu}$, are contracted into $\tilde{\eta}_{\varsigma}$, $\tilde{\eta}_{\sigma\sigma\alpha}$, $\tilde{\eta}_{\nu}$. E. g.

τιμήεις τιμής, τιμήεσσα τιμήσσα, τιμήεν τιμήν, G. τιμήεντος τιμήντος, valuable.

The endings $\acute{o}_{\ell \ell \varsigma}$, $\acute{o}_{\ell \sigma \sigma \alpha}$, $\acute{o}_{\ell \nu}$, are contracted into $\acute{o}_{\ell \varsigma}$, $\acute{o}_{\ell \sigma \sigma \alpha}$, $\acute{o}_{\ell \nu}$. E. g.

πλακόεις πλακούς, πλακόεσσα πλακούσσα, πλακόεν πλακούν, G. πλακόεντος πλακούντος, flat.

REMARK 2. The dative plural of adjectives in ω_5 forms an exception to the general rule (§ 12.5).

3. Participles in είς have three endings, είς, εῖσα, έν. Ε. g. τιθείς, τιθεῖσα, τιθείν.

S. 6 (placing)	ή (placing)	το (placing)
Ν. τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν
G. τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D. τιθέντι	τιθείση	τιθέντι
Α. τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν
V. τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν
D.		- 1
Ν.Α. V. τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D. τιθέντοιν	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντοιν
P .		
Ν. τιθέντες	า เปะเัชณ เ	τιθέντα
G. τιθέντων	τιθεισών	τιθέντων
\mathbf{D} . $\tau \iota \vartheta \epsilon \check{\iota} \sigma \iota(\nu)$	τιθείσαις	าเ ฮ ะถือเ(v)
Α. τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V. τιθέντες	าเประเัชณ	τιθέντα

- 4. There are but two adjectives in ην · ὁ τέρην, ἡ τέρεινα, τὸ τέρεν, G. τέρενος, tender; and ὁ ἄρσην οτ ἄρόρην, τὸ ἄρσεν οτ ἄρόρεν, G. ἄρσενος οτ ἄρόρενος, male.
- 5. Participles in ούς have three endings, ούς, οῦσα, όν. Ε. g. διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν.

S.	5 (giving)	ή (giving)	τὸ (giving)
N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούση	διδόντι
A.	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν
v.	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν

		v	
D.			
N.A	. V .διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε
G. I	ο. διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν
P.			
N.	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα
G.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
D.	$\delta \iota \delta o \tilde{v} \sigma \iota (v)$	διδούσαις	$\delta\iota\delta o\tilde{v}\sigma\iota(v)$
A.	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα
V.	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα

6. Participles in \bar{v}_{ς} have three endings, \acute{v}_{ς} , $\~{v}_{\sigma\alpha}$, \acute{v}_{r} . E. g. $\delta \epsilon \iota \varkappa r \check{v}_{\varsigma}$, $\delta \epsilon \iota \varkappa r \check{v}_{\sigma\alpha}$, $\delta \epsilon \iota \varkappa r \check{v}_{r}$.

νύς, δει:	κνύσα, δει κνύν .		
S. 5	(showing)	ή (showing)	το (showing)
N.	δειπνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύση	δειχνύντι
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν
V.	δεικνύς	δειχνῦσα	δεικνύν .
D.			
N.A.V	.δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
P.			
N.	δεικνύντες	δειχνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δειχνύντων
D.	$\delta \varepsilon \iota \varkappa \nu \tilde{v} \sigma \iota (\nu)$	δεικνύσαις	$\delta \epsilon \iota \varkappa \nu \tilde{v} \sigma \iota(\nu)$
A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	δειχνήντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα

Adjectives in ων, gen. οντος, have three endings, ων, ουσα,
 E. g. ἐχών, ἐχοῦσα, ἐχόν.

S. d	(willing)	$\hat{\eta}$ (willing)	το (willing)
N.	έκων	έχοῦσα	έκόν
G.	ξκόντος	έκούσης	ξκόντος
D.	ξχύντι	έκούση	ξκόντι
A.	έχοντα	ξκοῦσαν	ξκόν
V.	έκών	έκοῦσα	ξκόν
D.			
N.A	. V. ξκόντε	έκούσα	ξκόντε
GI). εκόντοιν	ξκούσαιν	ξχόντοι ν

\boldsymbol{P} .			
N.	ξκόντες	έκοῦσαι	ξκόντα
G.	ξκόντων	έκουσῶν	έκόντων
D.	έχοῦσι(ν)	έκούσαις	$ε$ κο \tilde{v} σι (v)
A.	. ξκόντας	έχούσας	ξκόντα
V.	έκοντες	έκοῦσαι	ξχόντα

So all participles in ωr. Ε. g. τύπτων, τύπτουσα, τύπτον, G. τύπτοντος /φιλέων, φιλέουσα, φιλέον, G. φιλέοντος, contracted φιλών, φιλούσα, φιλούν, G. φιλούντος.

NOTE 2. The feminine of adjectives in a_5 , $\iota\iota_5$, $o\nu_5$, υ , υ , gen. $\nu\tau o_5$, is formed by dropping o_5 of the genitive, and annexing $\sigma \alpha$. E. g.

mas, martés	fem.	жãса (§ 12. 5)
TIDEIS, TIDENTOS	46	TIDETTA (ibid.)
διδούς, διδόντος,	66	διδοῦσα (ibid.)
δεικνύς, δεικνύντος	66	δειχνῦσα (ibid.)
ξκών, ξκόντος	46	έκοῦσα (ibid.)
χαρίεις, χαρίεντος	66	χαρίεσσα (§ 12. Ν. 2).

8. Adjectives in $\omega \nu$, gen. oros, have two endings, $\omega \nu$, or. **E**. g.

S. ô	, ή (ripe)	το (ripe)
N.	πέπων	πέπον
G.	πέπονος	πέπονος
D.	πέπονι	πέπονι
A.	πέπονα	πέπον
V.	πέπον	πέπον
	V.πέπονε πεπόνοιν	πέπονε πεπόνοιν
P.		
N.	πέπονες	πέπονα
G.	πεπόνων	πεπόνων
D.	πέποσι(ν)	πέποσι(ν)
A	πέπονας	πέπονα
V.	πέπονες	πέπονα

9. Participles in ώς have three endings, ώς, νῖα, ός. Ε. g. τετυφώς, τετυφοῦα, τετυφοῦς, having struck.

S.	ő	ή	τò
N.	τετυφώς	τετυφυΐα	τετυφός
G.	τετυφότος	τετυφυίας	τετυφότος
D.	τετυφότι	τειυφυία	τετυφότι
A .	τετυφότα	τετυφυΐαν	τετυφός
V.	τετυφώς	τετυφυῖα	τετυφός
D.			
N.A.V	΄. τετυφότε	τετυφυία	τετυφότε
	τετυφότοιν	τετυφυίαιν	τετυφότοιν
P.			
N.	τετυφότες	τετυφυῖαι	τετυφότα
G.	τετυφότων	τετυφυιῶν	τετυφότων
D.	τετυφόσι(ν)	τετυφυίαις	τετυφόσι(ν)
\mathbf{A} .	τετυφότας.	τετυφυίας	τετυφότα
V.	τετυφότες	τετυφυζαι	τετυφότα

ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING.

§ **54.** The following are some of the adjectives which have only one ending: δ αβλής, $\tilde{\eta}$ τος δ , δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αβρώς, $\tilde{\omega}$ τος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αλμής, $\tilde{\eta}$ τος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αλμίλιψ, $\tilde{\eta}$ τος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αλμής, $\tilde{\eta}$ τος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αλμίλιψ, $\tilde{\eta}$ τος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αλμής, $\tilde{\eta}$ τος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αλμλις, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αλμής, $\tilde{\eta}$ τος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αρπάς, $\tilde{\eta}$ ος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ αρμάς, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ εθελοντής, $\tilde{\omega}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ επίτες, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ επαραίων, $\tilde{\omega}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παραβλώψ, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παραπλής, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παραπλής, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παραπλής, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παρωγίς, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παραπλής, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παρωγίς, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παραπλής, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ παρωγίς, $\tilde{\eta}$ δος δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ σος δ σος δ

Add to these the compounds of $\vartheta \varrho i\xi$, $\vartheta \omega \varrho \alpha \xi$, $\pi \alpha \tilde{\imath} \xi$, $\chi \epsilon i \varrho$. E. g. $\delta \delta \varrho \vartheta \delta \vartheta \varrho i \xi$, $\tau \varrho i \chi o g$. δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ $\kappa \alpha \lambda \lambda i \pi \alpha i \xi$, $\alpha i \delta o g$. δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ $\kappa \alpha \chi \varrho i \chi \epsilon i \varrho$, $\epsilon i \varrho o g$.

Note. Some of these are also used as neuters, but only in the genitive and dative.

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

§ 55. Compound adjectives, of which the last component part is a *substantive*, follow the declension of that substantive.

Such adjectives may have a neuter, when it can be formed after the same analogy. E. g.

εὔχαρις, ι, G. ιτος, graceful, from εὖ, χάρις, ιτος εὔελπις, ι, G. ιδος, hopeful, from εὖ, έλπίς, ίδος δίπους, ουν, G. οδος, two-footed, from δίς, ποῦς, ποδός ἄδακρυς, ν, G. νος, tearless, from ά-, δάκρν, νος εὐδαίμων, ον, G. ονος, happy, from εὖ, δαίμων, ονος μεγαλήτωρ, ορ, G. ορος, magnanimous, from μέγας, ἦτορ.

Note 1. The compounds of $\pi \acute{o} \lambda \iota \varsigma$ generally have $\iota \delta o \varsigma$ in the genitive. E. g.

απολις, ι, G. ιδος, vagabond.

Note 2. The compounds of $\mu\eta\eta\eta\rho$, $\pi\alpha\eta\eta\rho$, and $\varphi\rho\eta\nu$ mind, change η into ω . E. g.

αμήτως, ος, G. ogos, motherless απάτως, ος, G. ogos, fatherless σώφοων, ον, G. oros, discreet.

Note 3. The compounds of γέλως, laughter, and πέρας, horn, are either of the second or third declension. E. g.

φιλόγελως, ων, G. ω or ωτος, fond of laughter τοίκερως, ων, G. ω or ωτος, having three horns.

ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 56. The following list contains most of the anomalous and defective adjectives.

έψς and ἢψς, neut. έψ and ἢψ, good, G. έἤος, A. έψν and ἢψν, neut. Plur. G. έῶων, of good things.

The neuter $\varepsilon \tilde{v}$, contracted from $\varepsilon \tilde{v}$, means, well.

ζώς, Nom. mas. living, alive. The rest is from the regular ζωός, ή, όν.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great, is declined in the following manner:

S.	o (great)	ή (great)	το (great)
N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μεγάλω	μεγάλη	μεγάλω
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγἀ
V.	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα
D.			
N.A		μεγάλα	μεγάλω
	D. μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν

N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα

Observe, that all the cases, except the nominative and accusative singular, masculine and neuter, come from the obsolete METALOS.

The vocative singular μεγάλε is very rare.

πλέως, full, borrows its feminine from πλέος. Thus, πλέως, πλέω, πλέων. In composition it has only two endings, ως, ων, (§ 50.)

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, much, is declined as follows:

S.	õ (much)	η (much)	το (much)
N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ -
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλης	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλώ	πολλή	πολλῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
P.	(many	(many)	(many)
N.	π o λ λ o i	πολλαί	πολλά
0			
G.	πολλών	πολλών	πολλών
D.	πολλών πολλοΐς	πολλων πολλαῖς	πολλων πολλοῖς

The dual is of course wanting.

Observe, that all the cases, except the nominative and accusative singular, masculine and neuter, come from $\pi o \lambda \lambda \delta s$, δr , which is used by the Ionians.

The epic poets decline $\pi o \lambda \dot{v}_S$ like $\gamma \lambda v x \dot{v}_S$ thus, $\pi o \lambda \dot{v}_S$, $\pi o \lambda \dot{v}$

πρᾶος, meek, borrows its feminine and neuter from πραΰς, πραεία, πραές, G. πραέος.

 $\sigma\tilde{\omega}_{\mathcal{S}}$, δ , $\tilde{\eta}$, safe, neut. $\sigma\tilde{\omega}_{\mathcal{V}}$, A. $\sigma\tilde{\omega}_{\mathcal{V}}$, A. Plur. $\sigma\tilde{\omega}_{\mathcal{S}}$, neut. Plur. $\sigma\tilde{\alpha}$, the rest from the regular $\sigma\tilde{\omega}o_{\mathcal{S}}$, α , $o_{\mathcal{V}}$. The feminine $\sigma\tilde{\alpha}$ is rare.

φοοῦδος, η, ον, gone, used only in the Nominative, of all genders and numbers.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

COMPARISON BY TEPOS, TATOS.

§ 57. 1. Adjectives in o_S are compared by dropping g, and annexing $\tau \epsilon g o_S$ for the comparative, and $\tau \alpha \tau o_S$ for the superlative. If the penult of the positive be short, o is changed into ω . E. g.

σοφός, wise, σοφώτεςος, wiser, σοφώτατος, wisest ἄτῖ μος, dishonored, ἀτιμότεςος, ἀτιμότατος σεμνός, venerable, σεμνότεςος, σεμνότατος.

Note 1. In general, o remains unaltered when it is preceded by a mute and a liquid. (§ 17. 3.) E. g. πυκνός, dense, πυκνότερος, πυκνότατος.

REMARK 1. In a few instances Homer changes o into ω even when the penult of the positive is long. Ε. g. κακόζεινος, κακοζεινώτερος.

Note 2. A few adjectives in og are compared according to the following examples:

φίλος, φίλτερος, φίλτατος μέσος, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος σπουδαίος, σπουδαιέστερος, σπουδαιέστατος όψοφαγος, όψοφαγίστατος.

Remark 2. Those in οος are always compared by εστεφος, εστατος. Ε. g.

άπλόος, άπλοέστερος, άπλοέστατος, contracted άπλούστερος, άπλούστατος.

2. Adjectives in v₅, gen. ε₀₅, are compared by dropping ς, and annexing τε₀₀₅, τατος. Ε. g.

όξύς, sharp, όξύτερος, όξύτατος.

3. These two adjectives, μέλας and τάλας, drop ος of the genitive, and annex τερος, τατος. Thus,

μέλας, ανος, μελάντεφος, μελάντατος τάλας, ανος, ταλάντεφος, ταλάντατος.

4. Adjectives in η_S gen. ϵ_{OS} , and ϵ_{US} gen. ϵ_{VTOS} , shorten η_S and ϵ_{US} into ϵ_{S} , and annex $\tau\epsilon_{OOS}$, $\tau\alpha\tau_{OS}$. E. g.

αληθής, αληθέστερος, αληθέστατος · χαρίεις, χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος.

Note 3. Ψευδήε, έος, false, has also comparative ψευδίστερος.

Πένης, πτος, poor, follows the analogy of adjectives in ης, gen. εος thus, πενίστειος, πενίστατος.

5. Adjectives in ων, gen. ονος, drop ος of the genitive, and annex εστερος, εστατος. Ε. g.

σώφοων, ονος, σωφορνέστερος, σωφρονέστατος./

6. The adjectives ἄρπαξ, ἄχαρις, βλάξ, μάκαρ, are compared as follows:

άρπαξ, γος, άρπαγίστερος ἄχαρις, άχαρίστερος βλάξ, κός, βλακίστερος, βλακίστατος μάκαρ, μακάρτερος, μακάρτατος.

Note 4. Substantives denoting an employment or character are sometimes compared like adjectives. Ε. g. βασιλεύς, king, βασιλεύτερος, more kingly, βασιλεύτατος, most kingly; κλέπτης, thief, κλεπτίστατος, very thievish.

Note 5. The pronouns do not admit of different degrees in their signification. Nevertheless the comedians, for the sake of exciting laughter, compare αὐτός in the following manner: αὐτός, himself, αὐτότιξος, himself-er, αὐτότατος, himself-est, ipsissimus.

COMPARISON BY INN, ISTOS.

§ 58. 1. Some adjectives in $v_{\mathcal{S}}$ drop this ending, and annex $\tau_{\omega \nu}$ for the comparative, and $\iota_{\sigma \tau_{0}\mathcal{S}}$ for the superlative. E. g. $\mathring{\eta}\delta \dot{v}_{\mathcal{S}}$, pleasant, $\mathring{\eta}\delta \iota_{\sigma \tau_{0}\mathcal{S}}$.

2. Comparatives in $\omega\nu$ are declined according to the following example:

το (pleasanter)

notor

S. δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ (pleasanter)

ήδίων

G.	ηδίονος			ηθίονος	
D.	ήδίονι			ήδίονι	
A. :	ήδίονα	ήδίω		ήδιον	
D.					
N. A.	ήδίονε	11.00	Contract Con	ήδίονε	
G. D.	ήδιόνοιν			ήδιόνοιν	
P .					
N.	ήδίονες	ήδίους	and the state	ήδίονα	ήδίω
G.	ήδιόνων	. q 4/1 d 4 1	to transact	ήδιόνων	
D.				ήδιοσι(ν)	
A.	ήδίονας			ήδιονα	ήδίω

Observe, that the accusative singular masculine and feminine, and the nominative and accusative plural of all genders, drop the ν , and contract the two last syllables.

Note 1. A few adjectives in v5 form their comparative by dropping the last syllable of the positive and annexing σσων οι στων. E. g.

παχύς, fat, πάσσων βαθύς, deep, βάσσων.

Νοτε 2. Κρατύς, powerful, changes α into ε or ει in the comparative: thus, αρατύς, πράσσων, πρίσσων, κρίσσων. (§§ 58. Ν. 1: 2. Ν. 3.)

The Doric κάρρων for κρείσσων is formed in the following manner: κρατύς, κράσσων, κάρρων, κάρρων. (১) 58. Ν. 1: 26. 2 11: 6. Ν.)

Note 3. These two adjectives, $\mu i \gamma \alpha_5$ and $\delta \lambda i \gamma \rho_5$, form their comparative by dropping the last syllable, and annexing $\zeta \omega \nu$. Thus $\mu i \gamma \alpha_5$, $\mu i \zeta \omega \nu$ (Attic $\mu i i \zeta \omega \nu$); $\delta \lambda i \gamma \rho_5$, $\delta \lambda i \zeta \omega \nu$. (§ 2. N. 3.)

ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

- § 59. 1. The comparison of an adjective is anomalous when the adjective has, or is supposed to have, more than one positive.
- 2. The comparison is defective, when the adjective has no positive in use.
- 3. The following list contains most of the adjectives which are anomalous or defective in their comparison.

ἀγαθός, good ἀμείνων ἄριστος βελτίων βέλτιστος κρείσσων Οτ κρείττων κρώτιστος λωΐων Οτ λώων λώϊστος Οτ λώστος

Agriws, the proper comparative of agraves, belongs to the Epic language.

For βελτίων, λωΐων, the epic poets have βέλτερος, λωΐτερος.

Κρατύς, the positive of κρείσσων, κράτιστος, occurs in Homer.

For βίλτιστος, the Doric dialect has βίντιστος.

For κοιίσσων, the Ionic has κοίσσων, and the Doric κάβρων. (§ 58. N. 2.)

The poets have κάςτιστος for κςάτιστος. (§ 26. 2.)

The Epic language has also compar. φέρτερος, superl. φέριστος or φέρτατος.

The regular comparative and superlative, ἀγαθώτερος, ἀγαθώτατος, do not occur in good writers.

αἰσχοός (11ΣΧΥΣ), ugly, αἰσχίων, αἴσχιστος. The comparative αἰσχοότερος is not much used.

άλγεινός (ΑΛΓΤΣ), painful, άλγεινότεgoς or άλγίων, άλγεινότατος

or ἄλγιστος. The regular forms ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγεινότατος, are more usual in the masculine and feminine.

αμείνων, see αγαθός.

άρείων, άριστος, see άγαθός.

βελτίων, βέλτιστος, see αγαθός.

έλαχύς, see μικοός.

EAETXTΣ, infamous, ελέγχιστος. The plural of the positive occurs in Homer (II. 4, 242: 24, 239).

ἔσχατος, last, a defective superlative.

έχθοός (ΕΧΘΥΣ), hostile, έχθοότερος or έχθίων, έχθοότατος or έχθιστος.

' $HKT\Sigma$, see κακός.

κακός, bad κακίων

bad κακίων κάκιστος χείοων χείοιστος ήσσων ήκιστος

The forms ησσων, ηκιστος, come from 'HKYΣ. (§ 58. N. 1.)

The regular comparative κακώτερος is poetic.

For xsigur and norws, the Ionians have xsesiws and sorws.

καλός (ΚΑΛΤΣ), beautiful, καλλίων, κάλλιστος. The doubling of the λ seems to be an accidental peculiarity.

κάδδων, see άγαθός.

KEPΔTΣ, crafty, πεοδίων, πέοδιστος.

κρατύς, see άγαθός.

πυδρός (ΚΤΔΤΣ), glorious, πυδίων, πύδιστος.

κύντερος, more impudent, a defective comparative, derived from κύων, κυνός, dog.

λωΐων, λώϊστος, see άγαθός.

μαχρός (ΜΑΚΤΣ, ΜΊΚΤΣ), long, μαχρότερος and μάσσων, μαχρότατος and μήχιστος. (§ 58. N. 1.)

μέγας, great, μείζων (Ιοπίς μέζων), μεγιστος. (§ 58. Ν. 3.) μιπρός, small ελάσσων ελάχιστος

μείων μεζότος μικοότεοος μικοότατος

The forms $i\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $i\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi_{i\sigma\tau\sigma_{5}}$, come from $i\lambda\alpha\chi\acute{\nu}_{5}$. (§ 58. N. 1.) The superlative $\mu_{i\bar{i}\sigma\tau\sigma_{5}}$ is poetic.

δλίγος, little, δλίζων, δλίγιστος. (§ 58. N. 3.)

οικτρός (ΟΙΚΤΤΣ), pitiable, οικτίων, οίκτιστος or οικτρότατος. δπλότερος, younger, δπλότατος, youngest, Epic. It is derived from δπλον, weapon.

πέπων, ripe, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος.

πίων, fat, πιότερος, πιότατος.

πολύς, much, πλείων οτ πλέων, πλεΐστος.

πρότερος, former, πρώτος, first, derived from the preposition πρό, before.

δάδιος (PATZ), easy, δάων, δαστος.

The Ionians say phidios, phiav, phiotos.

The epic poets have pniregos, pniraros.

ταχύς (ΘΑΧΤΣ), swift, ταχίων commonly θάσσων, τάχιστος. (δδ 14. 3: 58. N. 1.)

ύπέρτερος, higher, ὑπέρτατος, highest, derived from the preposi-

υστερος, later, υστατος, latest.

'ΤΨΤΣ, high, ὑψίων, ΰψιστος.

φαάντερος, brighter, φαάντατος, brightest, derived from φαίνω. φέρτερος, φέρτατος, φέριστος, see άγαθός.

χείρων, χείριστος, χερείων, see κακός.

Note. In a few instances new comparatives and superlatives are formed from adjectives, which are already in the comparative or superlative degree. E. g. πρώτιστος from πρῶτος, χειρότερος from χείρων.

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

§ 60. 1. The numerals εἶς, δύο, τρεῖς, and τεσσαρες or τέτταρες, are declined as follows:

S.	o (one)	η (one)		rò (one)
N.		μία		έν
G.	ένός	μιᾶς		ένός
D.	evi	μιᾶ		ένί
A.	ะั่งส	μίαν		έν
N G	 λ. τω, τὰ, τω (two) Α. δύο and δύω δυοῖν and δυ δυοῖν 		G.	(two) wanting δυῶν δυσί(ν)
P. of. af (three)				
N.	τρεῖς		τρία	
	τοιών		τριώ	iv
	τρισί(ν)		τρισ	l(v)
A.	τρεῖς		τρία	
P. 0	i, ai (four)		τὰ (for	ur)
N.	τέσσαρες	कर्त् राजाच ।	τέσο	αρα
G.			τεσο	άρων
D.	τέσσαρσι(ν)		τέσο	αρσι(ν)
A.	τέσσα ο ας		τέσσ	αρα
	6			

REMARK. Avo is found undeclined.

2. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 100, inclusive, are indeclinable ($\sqrt[6]{45.2}$).

	(3 = 51 15)		
5.	πέντε	40.	τεσσαράκοντα
6.	88	50.	πεντήκοντα
7.	έπτά	60.	έξηκοντα
8.	οχτώ	70.	ξβδομήκοντα
9.	έννέα	80.	ογδοήκοντα
10.	δέκα	90.	έννενήκοντα
	ένδεκα		ξκατόν
12.	δώδεκα		δισχόσιοι, αι, α
13.	δεκατφείς οτ τρισκαίδεκα	300.	τριαχόσιοι, αι, α
	δεκατέσσαρες οτ τεσσαρεσ-	400.	τετρακόσιοι, αι, ο
	καίδεκα	500.	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α
15.	δεκαπέντε οτ πεντεκαίδεκα		έξακόσιοι, αι, α
16.	δεκαέξ οτ έκκαίδεκα		έπτακόσιοι, αι, α
	δεκαεπτά or έπτακαίδεκα		όκτακόσιοι, αι, α
	δεκαοκτώ οτ οκτωκαίδεκα	900.	έννακόσιοι, αι, α
	δεκαεννέα Or έννεακαίδεκα	1000.	χίλιοι, αι, α
	ε i'xo σ i (v)	2000.	δισχίλιοι, αι, α
	είκοσι είς, οτ είς καὶ είκοσι	10000.	μύριοι, αι, α
	τοιακοντα	20000.	δισμύριοι, αι, α

Note 1. The compounds οὐδείς (οὐδέ, εἶς) and μηδείς (μηδέ, εἶς) have nom. plur. οὐδένες, μηδένες, insignificant persons.

Note 2. The accent of the feminine $\mu l\alpha$ is anomalous in the genitive and dative. (§ 31. N. 2.)

Note 3. Δεκατρεῖς, δεκατέσσαρες, and the first component part of τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, are declined like τρεῖς and τέσσαρες respectively.

Note 4. Thousands are formed by prefixing the numeral adverbs (§ 62. 4) to zihioi.

Tens of thousands are formed by prefixing these adverbs to $\mu\dot{\nu}\varrho\iota\sigma\iota$.

Note 5. Instead of any number of tens + 8 or 9, a circumlocution with δίων (from δίω, to want) is often used. E. g. Δυρίν δίοντες είκοσι, twenty wanting two, simply eighteen. 'Ενδς δίοντες τριάκοντα, thirty wanting one, simply twenty-nine.

This principle applies also to ordinals. E. g. Evos diov sinograv eros, the

nineteenth year.

The participle δίων (from δίω, am wanting) with its substantive is sometimes put in the genitive absolute. E. g. Πεντήκοντα μιᾶς διούσης, forty-nine. So with ordinals, Ένδς δίοντος τριακοστῷ ἔτει, in the twenty-ninth year.

NOTE 6. DIALECTS. The dialectic peculiarities of the cardinat numbers are as follows:

1. Epic la for wia, ia for ivi.

2. Epic Soid, Soid, declined throughout.

4. Ionie τέσσεςες, Dorie τέττοςες or τέτοςες, Æolie πίσυςες, poetic dat. plur.
τέτρασι for σέτταςσι.

5. Doric πέμπε.

12. Ionic and poetic δυώδεκα and δυοκαίδεκα.

14. Ionic σεσσερεσκαίδεκα, indeclinable.

20. Dorie sizari, Epic Esixori.

30, 40, 80, 200, 300. Ionic τριήποντα, τισσερήποντα, δηδώποντα, διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι.

9000, 10000. Old ἐννεάχτλοι, δεκάχτλοι.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

§ 61. The ordinal numbers are,

τος καὶ εἰκοστός

1st.	ποῶτος, η, ον	30th.	τριακοστός, ή, ον
2d.	δεύτερος, α, ον		τεσσαρακοστός, ή, όν
3d.	τρίτος, η, ον	50th.	πεντηκοστός, ή, όν
4th.	τέταρτος, η, ον		έξημοστός, ή, όν
	πέμπτος, η, ον		έβδομηκοστός, ή, όν
6th.	έκτος, η, ον	80th.	ογδοηκοστός, ή, όν
7th.	έβδομος, η, ον	90th.	έννενηκοστός, ή, όν
8th.	ογδοος, η, ον		έκατοστός, ή, όν
9th.	ἔννατος, η, ον		διακοσιοστός, ή, όν
10th.	δέκατος, η, ον		τοιακοσιοστός, ή, όν
11th.	ένδέκατος, η, ον		τετρακοσιοστός, ή, όν
12th.	δωδέκατος, η, ον		πεντακοσιοστός, ή, όν
	τρισκαιδέκατος, η, ον		έξακοσιοστός, ή, όν
	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος, η, ον	700th	έπτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
	πεντεκαιδέκατος, η, ον		οπτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
	έκκαιδέκατος, η, ον		έννακοσιοστός, ή, όν
	έπτακαιδέκατος, η, ον	1000th	χιλιοστός, ή, όν
	οκτωκαιδέκατος, η, ον	10000th	μυριοστός, ή, όν
	έννεακαιδέκατος, η, ον	20000th	δισμυριοστός, ή, όν
	είκοστός, ή, όν		διομυφισότος, η, ον
			aco.
ZISt.	είκοστός πρώτος, οτ πρώ-		

Note 1. Homer has τίτρατος for τίταρτος, ἰεδόματος for ἔεδομος, ὀγδόατος for ἔγδοος, εἴνατος for ἴννατος or ἴνατος. Herodotus has τεσσερεσκαιδεκάτη for τεσσερακαιδεκάτη.

Note 2. A mixed number, of which the fractional part is ½, is expressed by a circumlocution, when it denotes a coin or weight. E. g. Πέμπτον ἡμιμναῖον

 $=4\frac{1}{2}$ minæ; but Πίντε ἡμιμναῖα $=\frac{5}{2}=2\frac{1}{2}$ minæ. Έννατον ἡμιτάλαντον $=8\frac{1}{2}$ talents; but Έννία ἡμιτάλαντα $=\frac{9}{2}=4\frac{1}{2}$ talents. Τίταςτον ἡμιάβολον $=3\frac{1}{2}$ oboli; but Τίσσαςα ἡμιώβολα $=\frac{4}{3}=2$ oboli.

NUMERAL SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

- § **62.** 1. The numeral substantives end in άς, gen. άδος, feminine. Ε. g. μονάς, monad, unit, δυάς, τριάς, triad, πεντάς, ξξάς, ξβδομάς, δγδοάς, έννεάς, δεκάς, ξκατοντάς, χιλιάς, μυριάς, myriad.
- 2. The numeral adjectives in πλόος or πλάσιος correspond to those in fold, in English. E. g. άπλόος, simple, διπλόος or διπλάσιος, double, twofold, τριπλόος or τριπλάσιος, triple, three-fold, τετραπλόος or τετραπλάσιος, quadruple, fourfold.
- 3. The numeral adjectives answering to the question ποσταῖος, on what day? end in αῖος. They are formed from the ordinals. E. g. δευτεραῖος, on the second day, τριταῖος, on the third day.
- 4. The numeral adverbs answering to the question ποσάκις, how often? end in άκις. Ε. g. τετράκις, four times, πεντάκις, five times.

Except the first three, $\tilde{a}\pi\alpha\xi$, once, $\delta l\varsigma$, twice, and $\tau\varrho l\varsigma$, thrice.

ARTICLE.

§ 63. The article 5, the, is declined as follows:

S.	M.	F.	N.	D. M.	F.	N.	P. M.	F.	N.
N.	ő	ή	τό	Ν. τώ	τά	τω΄	N. of	αί	τά
G.	τοῦ	της	τοῦ	G. Tolv	ταῖν	τοῖν	G. Twv	τῶν	τῶν
D.	$ au ilde{\omega}$	τη	τῷ	D. τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Α.	τόν	τήν	τό	Α. τώ	τά	τώ	Α. τούς	τάς	τα

Note 1. For quantity, accent, and dialects, see above (§§ 31. N. 1, 2, 3: 33. N. 2, 3, 4.)

We only observe here that the Dorians have Toi, Tai, for oi, ai.

Note 2. The original form of the article was $TO\Sigma$, from which come the oblique cases, the Doric forms $\tau o'$, $\tau \alpha'$, and the advert $\tau \omega_s$.

PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

64. The personal pronouns are $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\dot{\omega}$, $\sigma\dot{v}$, $\dot{\tau}$. The nominative $\dot{\tau}$ is obsolete.

S. (1)	S. (thou)	S. (ne, sne, it)
Ν. ἐγώ	Ν. σύ	N. '1
G. έμοῦ, μοῦ	G. 000	G ov
D. έμοί, μοί	D. ool	D. of
Α. ἐμέ, μέ	Α. σέ	A. 8
D. (we two)	D. (you two)	D. (they two)
Ν.Α.νωϊ, νώ	Ν.Α. σφῶϊ, σφώ	Ν.Α. σφωέ
G.D. võiv, võv	G.D. σφωϊν, σφων	G.D. σφωίν
P . (we)	P. (ye, you)	P. (they)
Ν. ήμεῖς	Ν. ὑμεῖς	Ν. σφείς η. σφέα
G. ຖຸ້ມພົກ	G. ὑμῶν	G. σφών
D. ἡμῖν	D. ὑμῖν	D. $\sigma \varphi i \sigma \iota(\nu)$
Α. ήμᾶς	Α. ὑμᾶς	Α. σφᾶς η. σφέα

REMARK. The dual r_{ϕ}' and $\sigma_{\phi\phi}'$ are very often written without the iota subscript; thus, r_{ϕ}' , $\sigma_{\phi}\phi'$.

Note 1. The particle $\gamma \dot{\epsilon}$ is often appended to the pronouns of the first and second person for the sake of emphasis. E. g. $\ddot{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\gamma\epsilon$, I indeed, for my part; $\sigma\dot{\nu}$, thou indeed. The accent of $\ddot{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\gamma\epsilon$ is irregular (§ 22. 3).

Note 2. Dialects. The dialectic peculiarities of the personal pronouns are exhibited in the following table.

Έγώ.

Sing. N. Epic and Doric eywiv.

G. Epic έμέο, έμειο, έμέθεν, Ionic and Doric έμευ, μευ.

D. Doric Eulv.

Plur. N. Ionic ἡμέες, Epic ἄμμες, Doric ἁμές (long α).

• G. Ionic ἡμέων, Ερις ἡμείων.

D. Epic αμμι or αμμιν, poetic ημίν (short ι), ημίν.

A. Ionic ἡμέας, Epic ἄμμε, Doric ἡμέ (long α), poetic ἡμάς (short α).

Σu .

Sing. N. Doric τύ, Epic τύνη.

- G. Epic σέο, σέδο, σέθεν, τεοῖο, Ionic and Doric σεῦ, Doric also τεῦ or τεῦς.
- D. Doric viv, veiv, Ionic and Doric vol.

A. Doric τέ, τίν, τύ (enclitic).

Plur. N. Ionic vués, Epic vuus, Doric vués (long v).

G. Ionic vustor, Epic vustor.

D. Epic ψμμι or ψμμιν, poetic ψμίν (short ι), ψμίν.

A. Ionic ὑμέας, Ερίς ἔμμε, Doric ὑμε (long v), poetic ὑμάς (short α).

I.

Sing. G. Epic go, elo, go ev, telo, Ionic and Doric ev.

D. Doric iv, Epic &oi.

A. Epic Er.

Plur. N. Ionic σφέες.

G. Ionic σφέων, Epic σφείων.

D. Epic and Ionic ogi or ogiv.

A. Ionic σφέας, Epic and Ionic σφέ, poetic σφάς (short α), Doric ψέ (in Theocritus).

The Attic poets use the accusative σφέ in all genders and numbers.

Note 3. The accusative $\mu l \nu$ or $\nu l \nu$, him, her, it, them, is used in all genders and numbers.

The epic poets and the Ionians use $\mu l\nu$, the Attic poets and the Dorians, $\nu l\nu$.

§ 65. 1. The pronoun αντός is declined like σοφός (§ 49. 1), except that its neuter has o instead of or. Thus,

αὐτός, he, himself, αὐτή, she, herself, αὐτό, it, itself, G. αὐτοῦ, ης, οῦ.

 With the article before it, αὐτός signifies the same, (§ 144. 3,) in which case it is often contracted with the article.
 E. g. ταὐτοῦ, ταὐτῷ, ταὐτῷ, for τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ, τῷ αὐτῷ.

When this contraction takes place, the neuter has o or ov thus, ταὐτό οι ταὐτόν, for τὸ αὐτό.

The contracted forms ταὐτῆ and ταὐτά must not be confounded with ταύτη and ταῦτα from οὖτος.

Note. The Iontans insert an ε before the endings of αὐτῷ, αὐτήν, αὐτῶν, αὐτῶς. Ε. g. αὐτέην for αὐτήν.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

§ 66. The reflexive pronouns are ξμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ξαυτοῦ. They are compounded of the personal pronouns and αὐτός. They have no nominative.

J 2300	C HO HOHIMATION		
S. A	I. (of myself)	S. 1	7. (of myself)
G.	έμαυτοῦ	G.	έμαυτης
D.	έμαυτῷ	D.	έμαντη
A.	έμαυ ν όν	A.	έμαυτήν
P .	(of ourselves)	P .	(of ourselves)
G.	ทุ้นดีง ฉบังดัง	G.	ήμῶν αὐτῶν
D.	ημίν αὐτοῖς	D.	ήμιν αυταίς
A.	ήμᾶς αὐτούς	A.	ήμας αὐτάς
S.	(of thyself)	S.	(of thyself)
G.	σεαυτοῦ ΟΓ σαυτοῦ	G.	σεαυτής οι σαυτής
D.	σεαυτῷ ΟΓ σαυτῷ	D.	σεαυτή or σαυτή
Λ.	σεαυτόν οτ σαυτόν	A.	σεαυτήν οι σαυτήν
P .	(of yourselves)	P.	(of yourselves)
G.	ข์นดีข ฉบังดีข	G.	บุ้นตั้ง สบัชตั้ง
D.	υ μῖν αὐτοῖς	D.	υμίν αὐταῖς
A.	υμας αὐτούς	A.	ύμας αὐτάς
S.	(of himself)	S.	(of herself)
G.	έαυτοῦ ΟΓ αύτοῦ	G.	έαυτης or αύτης
D.	έαντῷ or αὐτῷ	D.	έαυτη or αυτη
A.	ξαυτόν Or αυτόν	Α.	ε εαυτήν οι αυτήν
P.	(of themselves)	P.	(of themselves)
G.	ξαυτών Or αυτών		έαυτῶν ΟΓ αῦτῶν
D.	ξαυτοῖς or αυτοῖς	D.	έαυταϊς ΟΓ αύταϊς
A.	έ αυτούς οτ αύτούς	A.	ξαυτάς Or αύτάς

The contracted forms of ξαυτοῦ must not be confounded with the corresponding forms of αὐτός.

Note 1. The third person plural also is often formed by means of the personal pronoun and αὐτός. E. g. σφῶν αὐτῶν, for ξαυτῶν.

Note 2. The neuter \$avto or avto, from \$avtov, sometimes occurs.

Note 3. The dual autois of the reflexive pronoun sautou is sometimes used.

Note 4. In Homer these pronouns are often written separately. E. g. ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς, for ἐμαυτῆς.

Note 5. The Ionians use $\varepsilon \omega v$ for αv . E. g. $\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \omega v \tau o \tilde{v}$ for $\varepsilon \mu \alpha v \tau o \tilde{v}$. (§ 3. N. 3.)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

§ 67. The possessive pronouns are derived from the personal pronouns. In signification they are equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronoun.

ἔμός, ή, όν,	my,	from	έμοῦ
νωϊτερος, α, ον,	of us two,	Garage Stratt	νῶϊ
ημέτερος, α, ον,	our,	nasia si	ήμεῖς
σός, σή, σόν,	thy,	, 66	
σφωίτερος, α, ον,	of you two,	66	σφῶϊ
υμέτερος, α, ον,		/ h	ύμεῖς
ος, η, ον,	his, her, its,	a	
σφέτερος, α, ον,	their,	te a la capación.	$\sigma \varphi \epsilon \tilde{\imath} \varsigma$

Note 1. Dialects. First Person Plur. Doric $\mathring{a}\mu \acute{o}_{S}$ (long α), Epic $\mathring{a}\mu \acute{o}_{S}$ (long α), for $\mathring{\eta}\mu\acute{e}\tau \epsilon \varrho o_{S}$. In the Attic poets $\mathring{a}\mu \acute{o}_{S}$ is equivalent to the singular $\mathring{\epsilon}\mu \acute{o}_{S}$.

Second Person Sing. Ionic and Doric $\tau\epsilon\delta\varsigma$ for $\sigma\delta\varsigma$, Plur. Doric and Epic $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$ (long v), for $\delta\mu\dot{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\varrho\sigma\varsigma$.

Third Person Sing. Ionic and Doric εός for ος, Plur. Epic and Doric σφός for σφέτερος.

Note 2. The dual ratities and opatities are used only by the poets.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 68. The interrogative pronoun zis, who? which? what? is declined in the following manner:

S. M. F.	N. D	. M. F. N.	P. M. F.	N.
N. tis	zi N	ι τίνε	Ν. τίνες	τίνα
G. τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ G		G. τίνων	τίνων
D. τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ 🗓	. τίνοιν	D. $\tau i\sigma \iota(\nu)$	$\tau i\sigma \iota(\nu)$
Α. τίνα	τί A	· tive	Α. τίνας	τίνα

The forms $\tau o \tilde{v}$, $\tau \hat{\phi}$, must not be confounded with the articles $\tau o \tilde{v}$, $\tau \hat{\phi}$.

Note. Dialects. Sing. G. Epic τέο, Ionic and Doric τεῦ, for τοῦ, D. Ionic τέω for τῷ, Plur. Ionic, G. τέων, D. τέοις, τέοισι.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

§ 69. 1. The indefinite pronoun tis (grave accent), any, certain, some, is declined as follows:

S. M. F.	N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F.	N.
Ν. τὶς	τὶ	Ν. τινέ	N. Tivês	τινὰ
G. TIVOS, TOU .	τινός, τοῦ	G. Tivoiv	G. τινών	τινών
D. τινὶ, τῷ	τινὶ, τῷ	D. τινοίν	D. $\tau\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\tau \iota \sigma i(\nu)$
Α. τινα	τὶ	Α. τινέ	Α. τινάς	τινά, ἄσσα

Note 1. Dialects. Sing. G. Epic τέο, Ionic and Doric τεῦ, for τοῦ, D. Ionic τέω for τῷ, Plur. G. Ionic τέων, all enclitic.

2. The indefinite pronoun $\delta \epsilon \tilde{\imath} \nu \alpha$, such-a-one, is declined as follows:

S.	All genders.	P.	All genders.
N.	δεϊνα	N.	δείνες
G.	δείνος	G.	δείνων
D.	δεῖνι	D.	
A.	δεῖνα	A.	

Note 2. Aristophanes (Thesm. 622) has row deiva, for row deives.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 70. The demonstrative pronouns are ὅδε, οὖτος, and ἐκεῖνος.

"O δ ε is simply the article with the inseparable particle $\delta \dot{\varepsilon}$. Thus, $\ddot{o}\delta \varepsilon$, $\ddot{\eta}\delta \varepsilon$, $\tau \dot{o}\delta \varepsilon$, G. $\tau o \ddot{v}\delta \varepsilon$, $\tau \ddot{\eta} \sigma \delta \varepsilon$.

Ovros is declined as follows:

S. M. (this)	F. (this)	N. (this)
Ν. οὖτος	αΰτη	τοῦτο
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D. τούτω	ταύτη	τούτω
Α. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
D. (these two)	(these two)	(these two
Ν. Α. τούτω	ταύτα	• τούτω
G. D. τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν
P. (these)	(these)	(these)
Ν. οὖτοι	αὖται	ταῦτα
G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Α. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

SM

Exείνος, he, that, is declined like οὖτος. Thus, ἐκείνος, η, ο, G. ἐκείνου, ης, ου.

Note 1. Dialects. D. Plur. Epic τοῖσδεσσι, τοῖσδεσι, for τοῖσδε, from ὅδε.

The Ionians insert an ε before the endings of τούτου, ταύτης, τούτω, τούτων, τούτους. Ε. g. τουτέου for τούτου.

For exerces, the Ionic dialect has $n \in \tilde{\nu} \circ s$, the Doric, $\tau \tilde{\eta} \circ s$, and the Æolic, $n \tilde{\eta} \circ s$.

Note 2. The letter l (long) is often appended to the demonstrative pronouns for the sake of emphasis. E. g. οὐτοσί, αὐτηί, this here; ἐκεινοσί, that there.

The short vowel is dropped before *i*. E. g. δδί, ήδί, τοδί. τουτί, ταυτί, for δδεί, ήδεί, τοδεί, τουτοί, ταυταί.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 71. 1. The relative pronoun os, who, which, that, is declined as follows:

S.	M.	F.	N.	D.	M.	F.	N.	P.	M.	F.	N.
N.	őç	ή	0	N.	ω̈́.	a	้ อโท	N.	oï :	αί	ő
G.	$o ilde{ar{v}}$	ทั้ร	$o\tilde{v}$	G.	οίν	αἷν	อโท	G.	ຜົ້ນ	ผ็ง	ผ้ง
D.	હું	ที่ ทุ๊ง	ကို်	D.	oiv	αἷν	οἶν	D.	οἶς	als	ois
A.	őν	ήν	ő	Α.	ພິ	Ü	ω̈	A.	οΰς	des	α

2. The relative $\sigma_{\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma}$, whoever, who, is compounded of σ_{ς} and the indefinite pronoun $\tau\iota_{\varsigma}$, which are separately declined. Thus,

N

F

No Ita	A. •	71.
Ν. ὅστις	ήτις	ο τι
G. οὖτινος, ὅτου	ήστινος	οὖτινος, ὅτον
D. φτινι, δτφ	ที่ tivi ที่งtiva	ῷτινι, ὅτφ
Α. όντινα	ηντινα .	ο τι
P.		
Ν. οίτινες	αίτινες	άτινα, άττα
G. ὧντινων, ὅτων	พื้นบเทพ	ώντινων, ότων
D. $o\tilde{i}\sigma\iota\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$, $\tilde{o}\iota\sigma\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$	αἷστισι(ν	$\tilde{\text{olotioi}}(v)$, $\tilde{\text{otoioi}}(v)$
Α. ουστινας	αστινας	άτινα, άττα

The neuter $\tilde{o} \tau \iota$ is often written $\tilde{o}, \tau \iota$, to prevent its being confounded with the conjunction $\tilde{o}\tau \iota$, that.

Note 1. Dialects. Sing. Epic, N. ότις for όστις, G. ότεο, ότεν, όττεν, for ότον, D. ότεω for ότω, A. ότινα, neut. όττι, for όντινα, ότι, respectively, Plur. Ionic, G. ότεων for ότων, D. ότεοισι, fem. ότεησι.

The accusative singular ὅτινα stands also for the neuter plural ἄτινα.

Note 2. The particle $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \varrho$ is often appended to \ddot{o}_S . E. g. $\ddot{o}\sigma\pi\epsilon\varrho$, $\ddot{\eta}\pi\epsilon\varrho$, $\ddot{o}\pi\epsilon\varrho$, $\ddot{o}\pi\epsilon\varrho$, \ddot{o} , \ddot{o} , \ddot{e} , \ddot{o} , \ddot{o} , \ddot{e} , \ddot{e} , \ddot{o} , \ddot{e} , $\ddot{$

Note 3. The particle $ο \vec{v}_{\nu}$ is often appended to the compound relatives δοτις and δοπερ. Ε. g. δοτισοῦν, δοπεροῦν, whoever, written also separately, δοτις οὖν, δοπερ οὖν.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

§ 72. The reciprocal pronoun is ἀλλήλων, of one another. The nominative case and the singular number are of course wanting:

D.	М.	F.	N.
G.	αλλήλοιν	αλλήλαιν	αλλήλοιν
D.	άλλήλοιν	άλλήλαιν	αλλήλοιν
A	· άλλήλω · · ·	άλλήλα : Επ. νε	αλλήλω
P .			¥.
G.	αλλήλων	ี ผลินที่นอง	αλλήλων
D.	άλλήλοις	αλλήλαις	αλλήλοις
A.	άλλήλους	άλλήλας	άλληλα

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 73. 1. From the obsolete HOZ, what? 'OHOZ, who, and TOZ, this, and from the relative pronoun os, who, come the following corresponding pronominal adjectives:

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.
πόσος, how much?	ποσός, of a	τόσος or τοσόσδε	őσος or
how many?	certain	οr τοσοῦτος, so.	οπόσος, as
	quantity	much	much as

ποΐος, of what quality?	ποιός, of a certain quality	τοΐος οτ τοιόσδε οτ τοιούτος, such	
πότερος, which of the two?	wanting	wanting	οπότερος, whichever of the two
πόστος, of what number?	wanting	wanting	δπόστος, of what num- ber soever
nooraios, in how many days?	wanting	wanting	οποσταῖος, in what- ever num- ber of days
πηλίχος, how old? how large?	πηλίκος, of a certain age, of a certain size	τηλίκος or τηλι- κόσδε or τηλι- κούτος, so old, so large	ήλίκος or οπηλίκος, as old as, as large as
ποδαπός, of what country?	wanting	wanting	οποδαπός, of what country soever
wanting	wanting	τύννος or τυννοῦ- τος, so little	wanting

Note 1. Τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, and τηλικοῦτος coincide with οὖτος in respect to the diphthongs ov and αν. Ε. g. τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη.

In the neuter they have both o and ov. E. g. τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον.

Note 2. The demonstrative forms often take i (§ 70. N. 2). E. g. $\tau o \sigma o v \tau o \sigma i$, as much as you see here.

Here also the short vowel is dropped before the letter *i*. E. g. τοσοσδί for τοσοσδέ.

Note 3. The particle $o\bar{v}_{\nu}$ is often appended to the relative forms (§ 71. N. 3). E. g. $\delta\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\tilde{v}_{\nu}$, how much soever.

2. The following adjectives also belong here:

αλλοδαπός (ἄλλος), ή, όν, foreign. αμφω, both, G. D. αμφοῖν, used αλλος, η, ο, other. (§ 33. N. 1.) αμφότερος (αμφω), α, ον both. εκαστος, η, ον, each, every.

έκάτερος, α, ον, each of two. έτερος, α, ον, other, another. ήμεδαπός (ήμεϊς), ή, όν, our countryman.

ίδιος, a, ov, proper, peculiar, his own.

παντοδαπός (πᾶς), ή, όν, of all kinds.
ὑμεδαπός (ὑμεῖς), ή, όν, your countryman.

VERB.

- § 74. 1. The Greek verb has three voices; the active voice, the passive voice, and the middle voice.
- 2. There are five MOODS; the indicative, the subjunctive, the optative, the imperative, and the infinitive.
- 3. There are six TENSES, the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, the future, and the aorist.

The primary or leading tenses are the present, the perfect, and the future.

The secondary or historical tenses are the imperfect, the pluperfect, and the aorist.

- 4. The indicative is the only mood in which the imperfect and pluperfect are found. The subjunctive and imperative want also the future.
- 5. There are three PERSONS; the first person, the second person, and the third person.

Synopti-

ACTIVE

		11011111
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	τύπτω	τύπτω
Imperfect.	ἔτυπτον	
Perfect 1.	τέτυφα	τετύφω
Perfect 2.	τέτυπα	τετύπω
Pluperfect 1.	έτετύφειν	
Pluperfect 2.	ἐτετύπειν	11/10/2011
Future 1.	τύψω	
Future 2.	τυπέω	
Aorist 1.	ἔτυψα	τύψω
Aorist 2.	ἔτυπον	τύπω
		PASSIVE
Duranasia	,	
Present.	τύπτομαι	τύπτωμαι
Imperfect.	ἔτυπτόμην	
Perfect.	τέτυμμαι	т ะ เบนนะ์ ขอร ซึ
Pluperfect.	ἔτετύμμην	1
Future 1.	τυφθήσομαι	
Future 2.	τυπήσομαι	Market Company
Future 3.	τετύψομαι	-7195.7
Aorist 1.	ετύφθην	τυφθώ
Aorist 2.	ἔτύπην	τυπῶ
		MIDDLE
75	,	
Present.	τύπτομαι	τύπτωμαι
Imperfect.	έτυπτόμην	
Perfect.	τέτυμμαι	τετυμμένος 🕉
Pluperfect.	έτετύμμην	Annahamanaya Warehama
Future 1.	τύψομαι	
Future 2.	τυπέομαι	
Aorist 1.	ετυψάμην	τύψωμαι
Aorist 2.	ετυπόμην	τύπωμαι

cal Table.

VOICE.			
OPTATIVE. IN	IPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
τύπτοιμι	τύπτε	τύπτειν	τύπτων
τετύφοιμι	τέτυφε	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
τετύποιμι	τέτυπε	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
τυπέοιμι		τυπέειν	τυπέων
τύψαιμι	τύψον	τύψαι .	τύψας
τύποιμι	τύπε	τυπεῖν	τυπών
VOICE.			
τυπτοίμην [ην	τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
τετυμμένος εί-	τέτυψο	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
τυφθησοίμην		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμε-
τυπησοίμην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
τετυψοίμην		τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
τυφθείην	τύφθητι	τυφθηναι	τυφθείς
τυπείην	τύπηθι	τυπῆναι	τυπείς
VOICE.			
τυπτοίμην_	τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
[ην			
τετυμμένος εἴ-	τέτυψο	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
		1 0	11.
τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
τυπεοίμην		τυπέεσθαι	τυπεόμενος
τυψαίμην	τύψαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
τυποίμην	τυποῦ	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. I strike, I am striking.

S. τύπτω D. τύπτομεν P. τύπτομεν τύπτεις τύπτετον τύπτετε τύπτετον τύπτουσι(ν)

Imperfect. I struck, I was striking.

S. ἔτυπτον D. ἐτύπτομεν P. ἐτύπτομεν ἐτυπτες ἐτύπτετον ἐτύπτετε ἔτυπτε(ν) ἐτυπτείην ἔτυπτον

Perfect 1. I have struck.

S. τέτυφα D. τετύφαμεν P. τετύφαμεν τέτυφας τετύφατον τετύφατε τέτυφε(v) τετύφατον τετύφασι(v)

Perfect 2. Synonymous with Perfect 1. τέτυπα, inflected like Perfect 1.

Pluperfect 1. I had struck.

S. ετετύφειν D. ετετύφειμεν P. ετετύφειμεν ετετύφεις ετετύφειτον ετετύφειτε ετετύφει ετετύφεισαν Or -εσαν

Pluperfect 2. Synonymous with Pluperfect 1. ετετύπει, inflected like Pluperfect 1.

Future 1. I shall or will strike.

S. τύψω D. τύψομεν P. τύψομεν τύψεις τύψετον τύψετε τύψετον τύψουσι(γ)

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1. τυπέω contracted τυπῶ, inflected like φιλέω (§ 116).

Aorist 1. I struck.

S. ἔτυψα D. ἐτύψαμεν P. ἐτύψαμεν ἐτυψας ἐτύψατον ἐτύψατε ἔτυψε(ν) ἐτυψάτην ἔτυψαν

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. I strike, I may or can strike.

S. τύπτω D. τύπτωμεν P. τύπτωμεν τύπτης τύπτητον τύπτητο τύπτητον τύπτωσι(ν)

Perfect 1. I have, or may have, struck.

Perfect 2. Synonymous with Perfect 1. τετύπω, inflected like the Present.

Aorist 1. I strike, I may or can strike.

S. τύψω D. τύψωμεν P. τύψωμεν τύψης τύψητον τύψωσι(ν)

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. τύπω, inflected like Aorist 1.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. I might, could, would, or should strike.

S. τύπτοιμι D. τύπτοιμεν P. τύπτοιμεν τύπτοις τύπτοιτον τύπτοιτο τύπτοιτον τύπτοιεν

Perfect 1. I might, could, would, or should have struck. τετύφοιμι, inflected like the Present.

Perfect 2. Synonymous with Perfect 1. τετύποιμι, inflected like the Present.

Future 1. I would or should strike. τύψοιμι, inflected like the Present.

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1. τυπέοιμι contracted τυποῖμι, like φιλέοιμι (§ 116).

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. τύποιμι, inflected like the Present.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Strike thou, be thou striking.

S. — D. — P. — τύπτετε τυπτέτω τυπτέτων τυπτέτως συν ΟΥ - πτόντων

Perfect 1. Have struck. τέτυφε, inflected like the Present.

Perfect 2. Synonymous with Perfect 1.

Aorist 1. Strike thou.

S. Τύψον τύψατον Τύψατε τυψάτω τυψάτων τυψάτων

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. τύπε, inflected like the Present.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. τύπτειν, to strike, to be striking.

Perfect 1. τετυφέναι, to have struck.

Perfect 2. τετυπέναι, synonymous with Perfect 1

Future 1. τύψειν, to be about to strike.

Future 2. τυπέειν contracted τυπεῖν, synonymous with Future 1.

Aorist 1. τύψαι, to strike.

Aorist 2. τυπεῖν, synonymous with Aorist 1.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. τύπτων, ουσα, ον, striking. (§ 53. 7.)

Perfect 1. τετυφώς, νῖα, ός, having struck. (§ 53. 9.)

Perfect 2. τετυπώς, νῖα, ός, synonymous with Perfect 1. (ibid.)

Future 1. τύψων, ουσα, ον, about to strike. (§ 53. 7.)

Future 2. τυπέων, έουσα, έον, contracted τυπών, ούσα, ούν. (ibid.)

Aorist 1. τύψας, ασα, αν, striking, having struck. (§ 53. 1.)

Aorist 2. τυπών, οῦσα, όν, synonymous with Aorist 1. (§ 53. 7.)

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. 1 am struck.

S. τύπτομαι D. τυπτόμεθον P. τυπτόμεθα τύπτη 0Γ -πτει τύπτεοθον τύπτεσθε τύπτεται τύπτεσθον τύπτονται

Imperfect. I was struck.

S. ετυπτόμην D. ετυπτόμεθον P. ετυπτόμεθα ετύπτου ετύπτεσθον ετύπτεσθον ετύπτεσθον ετύπτεσθον ετύπτοντο

Perfect. I have been struck.

S. τέτυμμαι D. τετύμμεθον P. τετύμμεθα τέτυψαι τέτυφθον τέτυφθε τέτυπται τέτυφθον τετυμμένοι εἰσί

Pluperfect. I had been struck.

S. ετετύμμην D. ετετύμμεθον P. ετετύμμεθα ετέτυψο ετέτυφθον ετέτυφθε ετετυμμένοι ήσαν

Future 1. I shall or will be struck.

8. τυφθήσομαι D. τυφθησόμεθον P. τυφθησόμεθα τυφθήση ΟΓ -σει τυφθήσεσθον τυφθήσεσθε τυφθήσεται τυφθήσεσθον τυφθήσονται

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1. τυπήσομαι, inflected like Future 1.

Future 3. I shall remain struck. τετύψομαι, inflected like Future 1.

Aorist 1. I was struck.

S ετύφθην D. ετύφθημεν P. ετύφθημεν ετύφθης ετύφθητον ετύφθητον ετύφθητον ετύφθησαν

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.

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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. I am struck, I may or can be struck.

8. τύπτωμαι D. τυπτώμεθον P. τυπτώμεθα τύπτη τύπτησθον τύπτησθε τύπτηται τύπτησθον τύπτωνται

Perfect. I have been struck, I may have been struck.

S. $\tau \varepsilon \tau v \mu \mu \varepsilon v \circ \varsigma (\eta, \circ v) \vec{\delta}, \vec{\eta} \varsigma, \vec{\eta}$

D. τετυμμένω (α, ω) ωμέν, ήτον, ήτον **P.** τετυμμένοι (α, ω) ωμέν, ήτε, ωσι (ν)

Aorist 1. I am struck, I may or can be struck.

S. $\tau v \varphi \vartheta \tilde{\omega}$ D. $\tau v \varphi \vartheta \tilde{\omega} \mu \epsilon v$ P. $\tau v \varphi \vartheta \tilde{\omega} \mu \epsilon v$ $\tau v \varphi \vartheta \tilde{\eta} \tau \epsilon$ $\tau v \varphi \vartheta \tilde{\omega} \sigma (v)$

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. $\tau \nu \pi \tilde{\omega}$, inflected like Aorist 1.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. I might, could, would, or should be struck.

S. τυπτοίμην D. τυπτοίμεθον P. τυπτοίμεθα τύπτοιο τύπτοισθον τύπτοισθε τύπτοιτο τυπτοίσθην τύπτοιντο

Perfect. I might, &c. have been struck.

D. τετυμμένω (α, ω) είημεν, είητον, είήτην

P. τετυμμένοι (αι, α) είημεν, είητε, είησαν

Future 1. I should, or would be struck. $\tau \nu \varphi \vartheta \eta \sigma \sigma l \mu \eta \nu$, inflected like the Present.

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1. τυπησοίμην, inflected like the Present.

Future 3. I should or would remain struck. τετυψοίμην, inflected like the Present.

Aorist 1. I might, could, would, or should be struck.

S. τυφθείην D. τυφθείημεν P. τυφθείημεν οτ -είτμεν τυφθείης τυφθείης τυφθείης τυφθείης τυφθείησαν οτ -είτν

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Be thou struck.

S. ____ P. _____ Υύπτεσθον Γύπτεσθε

τυπτέσθω τυπτέσθων τυπτέσθωσαν Or -σθων

Perfect. Be thou struck.

S. — D. — P. — τέτυφθε τετύφθων τετύφθωσαν οτ -φθων

Aorist 1. Be thou struck.

S. $\frac{}{\tau \dot{\nu} \varphi \vartheta \eta \tau \iota}$ D. $\frac{}{\tau \dot{\nu} \varphi \vartheta \eta \tau \iota \nu}$ P. $\frac{}{\tau \dot{\nu} \varphi \vartheta \eta \tau \epsilon}$ $\frac{}{\tau \nu \varphi \vartheta \dot{\eta} \tau \omega \nu}$ $\frac{}{\tau \nu \varphi \vartheta \dot{\eta} \tau \omega \sigma \alpha \nu}$ or $-\varphi \vartheta \dot{\epsilon} \nu \tau \omega \nu$

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. τύπηθι, inflected like Aorist 1.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. τύπτεσθαι, to be struck.

Perfect. τετύφθαι, to have been struck.

Future 1. Tup & no so about to be struck.

Future 2. τυπήσεσθαι, synonymous with Future 1.

Future 3. τετύψεσθαι, to remain struck.

Aorist 1. τυφθήναι, to be struck.

Aorist 2. τυπηναι, synonymous with Aorist 1.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. τυπτόμενος, η, ον, being struck.

Perfect. τετυμμένος, η, ον, struck, having been struck.

Future 1. τυφθησόμενος, η, or, about to be struck.

Future 2. τυπησόμενος, η, ον, synonymous with Future 1.

Future 3. τετυψόμενος, about to remain struck.

Aorist 1. τυφθείς, εῖσα, έν, being struck. (§ 53. 3.)

Aorist 2. τυπείς, εῖσα, έν, synonymous with Aorist 1. (ibid.)

All participles in os are inflected like σοφός (§ 49. 1).

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. I strike myself. τύπτομαι, like the Present Passive.

Imperfect. I was striking myself. ετυπτόμην, like the Imperfect Passive.

Perfect. I have struck myself. τέτνμμαι, like the Perfect Passive.

Pluperfect. I had struck myself. ετετύμμην, like the Pluperfect Passive.

Future 1. I shall strike myself. τύψομαι, inflected like the Present.

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1. τυπέομαι contr. τυποῦμαι, inflected like φιλέομαι (§ 116).

Aorist 1. I struck myself.

S. ἐτυψάμην ἔτύψω ἐτύψατο D. έτυψάμεθον έτύψασθον έτυψάσθην

P. ἐτυψάμεθα ἐτύψασθε ἐτύψαντο

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. ἐτυπόμην, inflected like the Imperfect.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. I strike, I may or can strike, myself. τύπτωμαι, the same as in the Passive.

Perfect. I have, or may have, struck myself. τεινμμένος (η, ον) ω, as in the Passive.

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. τύπωμαι, inflected like Aorist 1.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. I might, &c. strike myself. τυπτοίμην, the same as in the Passive.

Perfect. I might, &c. have struck myself. τετυμμένος (η, ον) είην, as in the Passive.

Future 1. I should or would strike myself. τυψοίμην, inflected like the Present.

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1. τυπεοίμην contr. τυποίμην inflected like φιλεοίμην (§ 116).

Aorist 1. I might, &c. strike myself.

τύψαιντο τύψαιτο τυψαίσθην

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. τυποίμην, inflected like the Present.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Strike thyself τύπτου, as in the Passive.

Perfect. Strike thyself. - πετυψο, as in the Passive.

Aorist 1. Strike thyself.

S. _____ P. -

τύψαι τύψασθον τύψασθε τυψάσθωσαν οτ -σθων τυψάσθω τυψάσθων

> Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1. τυποῦ, inflected like the Present.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. τύπτεσθαι, to strike one's self.

Perfect. τετύφθαι, to have struck one's self. Future 1. τύψεσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.

Future 2. τυπέεσθαι contracted τυπεῖσθαι, synonymous with Future 1. ...

Aorist 1. τύψασθαι, to strike one's self.

Aorist 2. τυπέσθαι, synonymous with Aorist 1.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. τυπτόμενος, η, ον, striking himself.

Perfect TETULUEVOS, n. ov. having struck himself.

Future 1. τυψόμενος, η, ον, about to strike himself. Future 2. τυπεόμενος contracted τυπούμενος, η, ον, synonymous

with Future 1.

Aorist 1. τυψάμενος, η, ον, striking or having struck himself. Aorist 2. τυπόμενος, η, ον, synonymous with Aorist 1.

AUGMENT.

- 1. The perfect and third future of all the moods and of the participle, and the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect of the indicative, receive an increase at the beginning, called *augment*.
- 2. There are two kinds of augment; the syllabic augment, and the temporal augment.

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing a syllable or two syllables to the verb.

The temporal augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the verb.

SYLLABIC AUGMENT.

§ 76. 1. When the verb begins with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, the augment of the PERFECT is formed by prefixing to the verb that consonant together with an ε . E. g.

τύπτω perf. τέτυφα, τέτυμμαι γράφω " γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι.

So θύω, τέθυκα φύω, πέφυκα χαίνω, κέχηνα χοάω, κέχοη-μαι. (§ 14. 3.)

This kind of syllabic augment is called reduplication.

2. When the verb begins with a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ) , or with two consonants the second of which is *not* a liquid, the augment of the PERFECT is formed by prefixing an ε . E. g.

ζητέω perf. εξήτημα, εζήτημαι σκάπτω έσκαφα, εσκαμμαι.»/

Note 1. Some verbs beginning with a liquid take ω instead of the reduplication. See the Anomalous $\lambda \alpha \gamma \chi \acute{\alpha} \nu \omega$, $\lambda \alpha \mu \acute{\alpha} \acute{\alpha} \nu \omega$, $\lambda \acute{\alpha} \nu \omega$ collect, MEIPΩ, 'PEΩ say.

Note 2. Verbs beginning with βλ, γλ, μν, are variable in the augment of the perfect. Ε. g. γλύφω, ἔγλυφα οτ γέγλυφα μνημονεύω, ἐμννμόνευκα μιμνήσκω, μέμνημαι.

Those beginning with γν always prefix an ε. Ε. g. γνωρίζω, εγνώρικα.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, verbs beginning with πτ take the reduplication. See the Anomalous πίπτω, πτήσσω.

The verb xxáouas, possess, has perf. pass. "zxnuas and xixxnuas.

Note 4. The Epic language, in a few instances, prefixes the initial consonant together with an ω. Ε. g. δίω, διίδια for δίδια.

5 77. 1. The augment of the PLUPERFECT is formed by prefixing an ε to the reduplication of the perfect. (§ 76. 1.) E. g.

τύπτω, τέτυφα pluperf. έτετύφειν.

2. But when the perfect begins with ε, the pluperfect takes no additional augment. (§ 76. 2.) E. g. σχάπτω, ἔσκαφα pluperf. ἐσκάφειν.

Note 1. The additional augment ε of the pluperfect is often omitted. Ε. g. τελευτάω, έτετελευτήμειν οτ τετελευτήμειν.

Note 2. The verb "στημε often lengthens the syllabic augment s into ss in the pluperfect active. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

§ 78. When the verb begins with a consonant, the augment of the IMPERFECT and AORIST is formed by prefixing an ε . E. g.

τύπτω imperf. ἔτυπτον aor. ἔτυψα.

NOTE 1. These four verbs, εούλομαι, δύναμαι, λαύω, and μέλλω, often take the temporal augment in addition to the syllabic. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

Note 2. In the Epic dialect the second awrist active and middle often takes the reduplication through all the moods and participle. Ε. g. κάμιω, κεκαμον λαμβάνω, λελαβόμην.

In some instances an ε is prefixed to this reduplication, but only in the indicative. Ε. g. qρωζω, πέφρωδον οτ ἐπέφρωδον.

- Note 3. The syllabic augment of the *imperfect* and of the *aorist* is often *omitted* by the epic poets. Ε. g. φέρω, φέρον for ἔφερον τρέπω, τραπόμην for ἐτραπόμην.
- § 79. When the verb begins with ρ , the augment is formed by prefixing an ε , and doubling the ρ (§ 13). E. g.

φάπτω, imperf. ἔφόαπτον, perf. ἔφόαφα, pluperf. ἐφόάφειν, aor. ἔφόαψα. Note 1. In a few instances, Homer does not double the ϱ after the syllabic augment. E. g. $\mathring{\rho}_i \zeta \omega$, $\mathring{\ell}_{\ell} i \xi \omega$ for $\mathring{\ell}_{\ell} \mathring{\rho}_i i \xi \omega$.

Note 2. The verb ρυπόω, in Homer, has perf. pass. part. ρεουπωμένα for εβρυπωμένα.

Note 3. The verbs $\Delta EI\Omega$, $MEIP\Omega$, and $\sigma \imath \acute{\nu}\omega$, in some of the past tenses, double the initial consonant after \imath . See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

TEMPORAL AUGMENT.

§ 80. 1. When the verb begins with a short vowel, the augment of all the past tenses is formed by lengthening that vowel. \mathcal{A} and ε become η , and o becomes o. E. g.

ακολουθέω, imperf. ἦκολούθεον, perf. ἦκολούθηκα, pluperf. ἦκολουθήκειν, aor. ἦκολούθησα.

έλεεω, ηλέεον, ηλέηπα, ηλεήπειν, ηλέησα.

δοθόω, ωρθοόμην, ώρθωμαι, ωρθώμην, ωρθωσα.

So τκετεύω, τκέτευον, τκέτευσα ' ύγιαίνω, υγίαινον, υγίανα.

- 2. If the vowel is already long, no change takes place; except that \tilde{a} (long) is commonly changed into η . E. g. $\hat{\eta}\mu \epsilon_{-} \rho \delta \omega$, $\hat{\eta} \mu \epsilon \rho \delta \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \nu \omega$, $\hat{\omega} \delta l \nu \omega \sim \omega \delta l \omega \sim \omega$
- 3. When the verb begins with a diphthong, the augment is formed by changing the first vowel of that diphthong in the manner above specified (§ 80. 1, 2). Ε. g. αἰτέω, ἤτεον · ἄδω, ἦδον · αὐλέω, ηὔλέων · εὕχομαι, ηὖχόμην · οἰχέω, ἤχεον.

For the iota subscript, see above (§ 3).

Note 1. Some verbs lengthen ε not into η but into ε . Such are $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\omega\omega$, $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\lambda^{\prime}\sigma\omega$, $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\lambda^{\prime}\sigma\omega$, $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\lambda^{\prime}\omega$, $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\varepsilon^{\prime}\omega$, $\frac{1}{\varepsilon$

Note 3. A few verbs beginning with a vowel take both the syllabic and temporal augment at the same time. See the Anomalous ἀνδάνω, ἔθω, ἵημι, οἶγω, δράω. See also the pluperfect of the anomalous εἴκω, ἔλπω, and ΕΡΓΩ.

REMARK 1. The perfect of the Anomalous 29 lengthens the syllabic augment s into u. (Compare §§ 77. N. 2: 78. N. 1.)

REMARK 2. The verb ἐορτάζω, (originally ὁρτάζω) changes ἐο into ἰω in the augmented tenses. Ε. g. imperf. ἑωρτάζον.

Note 4. The temporal augment is often omitted in the Attic dialect. E. g. $\alpha \eta \delta i \zeta \delta \mu \alpha \iota$, $\alpha \eta \delta i \zeta \delta \mu \gamma \iota$ ενοίσκω, ενοίσκω, οινόω, οίνοω.

Verbs beginning with the diphthong ov are never augmented. E. g. οὐτάζω, οὖτάζον, never ωὕτάζον.

Those beginning with & are seldom augmented.

Νοτε 5. The Epic and the Ionic dialect may omit the temporal augment in all verbs. Ε. g. ἀγοψεύω, ἀγόψευον · εζομαι, εζόμην · ὁμιλέω, ὁμίλεον.

§ 81. 1. Some verbs beginning with $\check{\alpha}$, ε , o, followed by a single consonant, form the augment of the PERFECT by prefixing the first two letters to the temporal augment. E. g.

ἀγείοω perf. ἤγεοκα, ἀγ-ήγεοκα ἐμέω " ἤμεκα, ἐμ-ήμεκα ὀρύσσω " ὤρυχα, ὀρ-ώρυχα.

This kind of augment is called Attic reduplication.

Verbs which take the Attic reduplication: ἀλείφω, ἀλέω, ελέγχω, ελίσσω, έμέω, ἐρείδω, ὀρέγω, ὀρύσσω. See also the Anomalous ἀγείρω, ἄγω, αἰρέω, ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀραρίσκω, ἀχέω, ἐγείρω, ελαύνω, ΕΛΕΤΟΩ, ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐνείκω, ἐρείπω, ἔχω, ἡμύω, ὄζω, ὅλλυμι, ὄμνυμι, ΟΠΩ, ὄρνυμι.

• 2. The pluperfect in this case takes no additional augment. Ε. g. ἀγείοω, ἀγήγεονα, ἀγηγέονειν.

Except απούω, απήποα, ηπηπόειν έλαύνω, ελήλαμαι, ήληλάμην.

See also the Anomalous EAETOA.

Note. The epic poets sometimes omit the augment of the second syllable. See the Anomalous ἀκαχμένος, ἀλάομαι, ἀραρίσκω, ἀχέω.

AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

§ §2. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition receive the augment after that preposition. E. g.

ποοσ-γεάφω, imperf. ποοσ-έγραφον, perf. ποοσ-γέγραφα, pluperf. ποοσ-εγεγράφειν, aor. ποοσ-έγραψα. ποοσ-άπτω, ποοσ-ήπτον, ποοσ-ήφα, ποοσ-ήφειν, ποοσ-ήψα...

So έμ-πίπιω (\S 12. 1), έν-έπιπτον εγ-κρίνω (\S 12. 2), έν-έ-κρινον, έγ-κέκρικα συλ-λύω (\S 12. 3), συν-έλυον, συλ-λέλυκα συζυμόω (\S 12. 4), συν-έζύμοον έκ-λύω (\S 15. 3), έξ-έλυον.

REMARK. Prepositions ending in a vowel lose that vowel before the syllabic augment ε. (§ 135. 3.) Ε. g. ἀποιόπτω, ἀπίποττοι.

Εκτερτ περί and πρό. Ε. g. περικόπτω, περίκοπτον · προλέγω, προέλεγον. (ibid.)

- Note 1. Some verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment before that preposition. Such are ἀμφισθητίω, ἀντιβολίω, ἐμπολάω, ἐναντιόομαι. See also the Anomalous ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμπέχω, ἀναλίσκω, ἀνοίγω, ἀφίημι, καθίζομαι, καθίζω.
- Note 2. Some take the augment either before or after the preposition. E. g. προθυμέσμαι, ἐπροθυμεσμην οτ προεθυμεσμην. See also the Anomalous καθεύδω.
- Note 3. A few verbs take the augment before and after the preposition at the same time. Such are ἀνοςθόω, διαιτάω, διαπονίω, ἐνοχλέω, παροινίω. See also the Anomalous ἀναλίσκω, ἀνίχω, κάθημαι.
- 2. In verbs compounded with other words the augment stands first. (§ 135.) E. g.

 $\alpha \sigma \varepsilon \beta \dot{\varepsilon} \omega$, $\dot{\eta} \sigma \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \varepsilon \sigma \nu$, $\dot{\eta} \sigma \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \eta \varkappa \alpha$, derived from $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \varepsilon \beta \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ ($\dot{\alpha}$ -, $\dot{\sigma} \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \omega$).

- Note 4. From ίπποτροφίω, derived from ίπποτρόφος (ἴππος, τρίφω), Lycurgus forms perf. ἰπποτετρόφηκα for ἰπποτρόφηκα.
- 3. Verbs compounded with the particles $\epsilon \bar{v}$ and $\delta v \sigma$, if they begin with α , ϵ , o, take the augment after these particles. In all other cases the augment precedes these particles, or, in compounds with $\epsilon \bar{v}$, it may be omitted (§ 80. N. 4). E. g.

εὖαρεστέω, εὖηρέστεον, εὖηρέστηκα δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστεον, δυσηρέστηκα εὖδοκιμέω, ηὖδοκίμεον, ηὖδοκίμηκα δυστυχέω, έδυστύχεον, δεδυστύχηκα.

VERBAL ROOTS AND TERMINATIONS.

- § 83. 1. The root of a verb consists of those letters which are found in every part of that verb. It is obtained by dropping ω of the present active (§§ 94: 96). E. g. the root of $\lambda i \gamma \omega$ is $\lambda i \gamma$.
- 2. The root of a tense consists of those letters which are found in every part of that tense. E. g. $\tau \nu \psi$ is the root of the first future active of $\tau \nu \pi \tau \omega$.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

§ 84. 1. The following table exhibits the terminations of the primary tenses of the indicative.

	Acti	ve.		Pass	ive and M	Tiddle.
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μĭ	S	σί	μαι	σαι, αι	ται
Dual.	μεν	τον	τον	μεθον	σθον	σθον
Plural.	μεν	τε	ขอเ	μεθά	σθε .	νται

2. The following are the terminations of the secondary tenses of the indicative.

	Acti	ve.		Passi	ve and M	Tiddle.
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st. 🐪	2d.	3d.
Singular.	. 2	S		μην	σο, ο	το
Dual.	μεν	τον	την	μεθον	σθον	σθην
Plural.	μεν	τε	σαν, ν	μεθα	σθε	ντο

Note 1. The terminations μ_i and σ_i are found in the indicative of verbs in μ_i (§ 177). In the greatest number of verbs they are dropped. E. g. $\tau \dot{\nu} \pi \tau \omega$, $\tau \dot{\nu} \pi \tau \dot{\nu} \sigma \dot{\nu} \sigma \tau \dot{\nu} \sigma \tau \dot{\nu} \sigma \tau \dot{\nu} \sigma \dot{\nu} \sigma \tau \dot{\nu} \sigma \dot{\nu} \sigma$

NOTE 2. The first acrist active has no termination in the first person singular.

Note 3. The third person singular of the secondary tenses of the active has no termination.

Note 4. The termination $\sigma \alpha \nu$ is found in the pluperfect. Also in the imperfect and second agrist of verbs in $\mu \iota$ (§ 117). Also in the agrist passive (§ 92). In all other cases it drops $\sigma \alpha$.

The Alexandrian dialect frequently uses this termination in the *imperfect* and second aorist E. g. $\sigma \chi \dot{\alpha} \zeta \omega$, $i \sigma \chi \dot{\alpha} \zeta \sigma \sigma \alpha \nu$ for $i \sigma \chi \alpha \zeta \sigma \nu$. EAETO Ω , $i \sigma \chi \dot{\alpha} \zeta \sigma \sigma \alpha \nu$ for $i \sigma \chi \alpha \zeta \sigma \nu$.

Note 5. The terminations $\sigma \omega_i$, σ_2 , are found in the perfect and pluperfect passive (§ 91). Also in verbs in μ_i (§ 117). In all other cases they drop σ_2 .

The Alexandrian dialect sometimes uses σαι in the present passive of verbs in ω. Ε. g. δδυνάω, 2d pers. sing. δδυνάεσαι contracted δδυνάσαι.

Note 6. Dialects. The following table exhibits the dialectic peculiarities of the indicative mood.

Active. Sing. 2d pers. Old $\sigma \vartheta \check{\alpha}$, $\sigma \check{\iota}$, for c. The Attic dia lect uses $\sigma \vartheta \alpha$ in some instances.

The old termination σ_{ℓ} is found only in the old $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\dot{\ell}$ for $\epsilon\dot{\ell}_{S}$ from $\epsilon\dot{\ell}_{\mu}\dot{\ell}_{L}$, am.

3d pers. Doric τι for σι, as δίδωμι, δίδωτι for δίδωσι.

Plur. 1st pers. Doric $\mu \varepsilon \varsigma$ for $\mu \varepsilon \nu$, as $\dot{\varepsilon} \varrho \dot{\iota} \zeta \omega$, $\dot{\varepsilon} \varrho \dot{\iota} \zeta \varrho \omega \varepsilon \varsigma$ for $\dot{\varepsilon} \varrho \dot{\iota} \zeta \varrho \omega \varepsilon \nu$.

3d pers. Doric ντί for νσι, as μοχθίζω, μοχθίζοντι for μοχθίζουσι (that is μοχθίζονσι).

Passive. Sing. 1st pers. Doric μᾶν for μην, as ἐτυπτόμᾶν for ἐτυπτόμην.

Dual. 1st pers. Doric and poetic μεσθον for μεθον, as τυπτόμεσθον for τυπτόμεθον.

Plur. 1st pers. Doric and poetic μεσθά for μεθα, as

τυπτόμεσθα for τυπτόμεθα.

3d pers. Ionic and Epic ἄται, ἄτο, for νται, ντο.

These terminations are found in the perfect and pluperfect passive. Also in the present and imperfect of verbs in μι (§ 117).

The termination ατο is found also in the imperfect of verbs in ω (§ 85. N. 6).

- § 85. 1. The vowel, which stands between the termination and the root (§§ 83: 84), is called the *connecting vowel*. It is an o in the first person of all the numbers, and in the third person plural; in all the rest it is an ε . Except that,
- (1) The connecting vowel of the perfect active, and first acrist active and middle, is an \ddot{a} . But in the third person singular of the perfect and of the first acrist active it is an ϵ .
- (2) The connecting vowel of the pluperfect active is an ε_{ℓ} . In the third person plural it is an ε_{ℓ} or ε .
- (3) The present and future active lengthen o into ω , in the first person singular, and ε into $\varepsilon\iota$, in the second and third person singular.
- 2. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

	Pres. & Fut. Active.	Pres. & I	Fut. Pass.	& Mid.
		1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	ω ει-ς ει	ο-μαι	ε-αι, η, ει	ε-ται
D.	ο-μεν ε-τον ε-τον	ο-μεθον	ε-σθον	ε-σθον
P.	ο-μεν ε-τε ουσι (§ 12.5)	ο-μεθα	ε - $\sigma \vartheta \varepsilon$	ο-νται
- 1	Townson f & D.J. A Act	Immf Pace	& Mid &	A Mid.
	Imperf. & 2d A. Act.	Impj.k ass	. y miu. y x	21.112.000
	1st. 2d. 3d.	Impf. Pass 1st.	2d.	3d.
P.		1st. ο-μην	2d.	3d. ε-το
P. S.	1st. 2d. 3d. $0-\nu$ $\varepsilon-\varepsilon$	1st.	2d. ε-ο, ου	3d.

	First	Aorist Active.	-	First J	Aorist Mid	dle.
P:	1st.	2d. 3d. 400		st, and a	2d. # 10	3d.
S.	α	α-ς ε	. 0	$-\mu\eta\nu$	α-0, ω	α-το
D.	a-uev	α-τον α-την			α-σθον	
P.	α-μεν	α - τ ϵ α - ν	0	ι-μεθα	α-σθε	α-ντο
	1"	Pe	rfect A	tive.	-	
		1st.	2d.		3d.	
	S.				8	
	D.	α-μεν την της	α-τον		α-τον	
	P.	α-μεν	α-τε	Trich of	āσι (§ 12.	5)
		Plup	erfect A	ctive.		
	P	1st.	2d.		3d.	
	S.	EL-V	E1-5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13.	-
	D.	ει-μεν	ει-τον	And sin	ει-την	
	P.				ει-σαν, ε-σ	αv

REMARK 1. For the terminations of the first and third person singular of the active, see above (§ 84. N. 1, 2, 3).

REMARK 2. The endings $\epsilon \alpha i$, ϵo , αo , of the second person singular of the passive and middle, are contracted into η or ϵi , $\delta \nu$, ω , respectively. In Attic authors, ϵi is more common than η .

Note 1. In some instances the third person plural of the perfect active takes at for asi. E. g. yiyyásza, yyaza.

Note 2. In the Alexandrian dialect the second agrist active and middle often takes the connecting vowel α of the first agrist. E. g. $\mathrm{EI}\Delta\Omega$, where for the first agrist. E. g. $\mathrm{EI}\Delta\Omega$, where for the first agriculture of the first agriculture of the first agriculture.

On the other hand, the first acrive and middle, in some instances, takes the connecting vowels (0, ε) of the second acrist. See the Anomalous βαίνω, δύω, ἰκνέομαι.

Note 3. The Doric dialect uses the short connecting vowel ε in the second person singular of the present active. E. g. ἀμέλγω, ἀμέλγως for ἀμέλγως.

Note 4. The Epic and the Ionic dialect have, in the singular of the pluperfect active, εα, εας, εε, for ειν, εις, ει. Ε. g. χαίνω, έχεχήνεα, έχεχήνεας, έχεχήνεε.

The Attics contract these endings into η , $\eta\varsigma$, η .

In some instances the ending $\varepsilon\varepsilon$ of the third person singular takes ν movable before a vowel. See the Anomalous $EID\Omega$.

Note 5. In the *imperfect* and *aorist active*, the Epic and the Doric dialect often use the endings onor, ones, one, plur.

σχομέν, σχέτε, σχον. In the imperfect passive and agrist middle they often use the endings σχομην, σχέο, σχέτο, plur. σχομέθα, σχέσθε, σχοντο.

In the imperfect and second agrist of mute and liquid verbs, an ε stands between these endings and the root. E. g.

τύπτεσκον, τυπτεσκόμην for ετυπτον, ετυπτόμην τύπεσκον, τυπεσκόμην ετυπου, ετυπόμην.

In the imperfect of *pure verbs* these endings are very seldom preceded by ϵ .

In the first aorist active and middle an α stands between these endings and the root. E. g.

τύψασκον, τυψασκόμην for έτυψα, έτυψάμην.

In some instances the *imperfect* also prefixes an α to these endings. E. g. κρύπτω, κρύπτασκον for ἔκρυπτον.

Note 6. The Ionic dialect uses the termination $\alpha \tau o$ in the imperfect passive; in which case the connecting vowel becomes ε. Ε. g. γράφω, ἐγραφέατο for ἐγράφοντο. In pure verbs the connecting vowel is omitted before $\alpha \tau o$. Ε. g. μη-χανέομαι, ἐμηχανέατο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- § 86. 1. The subjunctive mood uses the terminations of the primary tenses of the indicative (§ 84. 1).
- 2. Its connecting vowels are ω and η . But the second and third person singular active have η .
- 3. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

		Activ	e. /	1	Passiv	e and Mic	ldle.
P .	1st.	2d.	3d.		1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	w	7-5	η η-τον	1	ω-μαι -	η - $\alpha\iota$, η	η-ται
D.	ω-μεν	η-τον	η-τον		ω-μεθον	η-σθον	η-σθον
P.	ω-μεν	η-τε	ωσι (§ 12. 5)		ω-μεθα	η - $\sigma\vartheta\varepsilon$	ω-νται

Remark. The ending $n\alpha i$ in the second person singular of the passive and middle is contracted into η .

NOTE 1. The perfect of the subjunctive active is sometimes formed by means of the perfect active participle and siμί. E. g. τετυφως (νῖα, δς) ω, ης, η, for τετύφω, ης, η.

Note 2. The Epic language often uses $\omega \mu \iota$, $\eta \sigma \theta \alpha$, $\eta \sigma \iota$, for ω , ηs , $\eta \cdot$ (§ S4. N. 6.) E. g. $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi \omega \mu \iota$, $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi \eta \sigma \theta \alpha$, $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi \eta \sigma \iota$, for $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi \omega$, ηs , $\eta \cdot$

Note 3. Sometimes the Epic language uses the connecting vowels (o, ε) of the indicative. E. g. $\dot{\epsilon}\varrho\dot{\nu}\varkappa\omega$, $\varphi\vartheta\dot{\iota}\omega$, subj. $\dot{\epsilon}\varrho\dot{\nu}-\dot{\xi}o\mu\varepsilon\nu$, $\varphi\vartheta\dot{\iota}\varepsilon\iota\omega$, for $\dot{\epsilon}\varrho\dot{\nu}\dot{\xi}\omega\mu\varepsilon\nu$, $\varphi\vartheta\dot{\iota}\tau\iota\iota$.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

§ 87. 1. The optative mood uses the terminations of the secondary tenses of the indicative (§ 84. 2).

But the first person singular of the optative active takes $\mu \iota$ (§ 84. 1); and the third person plural ends in $\epsilon \nu$.

- 2. For its connecting vowel it has o. But in the first aorist active and middle it has a.
- 3. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

Passine and Middle.

Actino

		Locoto.	7 4 1 W/L	1	CO. CO. CO.	
P.	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2 d.	3d.
S.	οι-μι	01-5	01	οι-μην	101-0	01-70
	οι-μεν	οι-τον	οι-την	οι-μεθον	οι-σθον	οι-σθην
\boldsymbol{P} .	οι-μεν	οι-τε	οι-εν	οι-μεθα	οι-σθε	οι-ντο
n	First A				Aorist Mi	
		2d.	3d.	1	2d.	
7975	αι-μι	$\alpha \iota - \varsigma$	αι	αι-μην		
-		αι-τον	$\alpha \iota - \tau \eta \nu$	αι-μεθον		αι-σθην
P.	αι-μεν	01-TE	αι-εν	αι-μεθα	αι-σθε	al-vio

- Note 1. The perfect of the optative active is sometimes formed by means of the perfect active participle and $\epsilon i\mu i$. E. g. $\tau \epsilon \tau \nu \varphi \omega_s$ ($\nu i \alpha$, δ_s) $\epsilon i n \nu$, $\epsilon i n s$, $\epsilon i n$, for $\tau \epsilon \tau \nu \varphi \delta_s \mu \nu$, δ_s , δ_s , δ_s .
- Note 2. In many instances, particularly in contract verbs, the optative active takes the endings οίην, οίης, οίη, dual οίητον, οιήτην, plural οίημεν, οίητε, οίησαν. Ε. g. φεύγω, πεφευγοίην for πεφεύγοιμι.
- Note 3. The first acrist active in the optative has also the endings εια, ειας, ειε, dual είατον, ειάτην, plural είαμεν, είατε, ειαν. Ε. g. τύπτω, τύψεια for τύψαιμι. The second and third person

singular, and the third person plural, of this form, are more common than the corresponding persons of the regular form.

These endings are said to belong to the Æolic dialect.

Note 4. In the Epic language the third person plural of the optative passive and middle often takes the termination ατο (§ 84. N. 6). Ε. g. ἀφάομαι, ἀρησαίατο for ἀφήσαιντο.

Note 5. In some instances the second person singular of the optative active takes the termination $\sigma \theta \alpha$ (§ 84. N. 6). E. g. plalo, plalow $\theta \alpha$ for platois.

Note 6. The Alexandrian dialect uses, in the third person plural, οισαν, αισαν, for οιεν, αιεν, (§ 84. N. 4.) Ε. g. τύπτω, τύψοισαν, τύψαισαν, for τύποιεν, τύψαιεν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

§ 88. 1. The following are the terminations of the imperative mood.

		Acti	ve.	1		Passive	and Middle.
P.	2d.	J. "	3d.	.68		2d.	3d.
S.	$\vartheta \ddot{\imath}$		τω	11	:	σο, ο	σθω
D.			των	33.00			: σθων
\boldsymbol{P} .	TE .		τωσαν,	ντων .		σθε	σθωσαν, σθων

Note 1. The terminations \mathfrak{S}_1 , \mathfrak{o}_2 , are used when the connecting vowel is dropped (§§ 91. N. 6, 7: 117). But when the connecting vowel is used, \mathfrak{S}_1 is dropped, and \mathfrak{o}_2 becomes \mathfrak{o}_2 .

2. The connecting vowel of the imperative is an ε .

But in the first aerist active and middle it is an α . In the second person singular, however, the first aerist active ends in or, and the first aerist middle in $\alpha \iota$.

The termination $\nu\tau\omega\nu$ is preceded by o. But in the first acrist active it is preceded by α .

3. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

Active.	Passive.
P. 2d. 3d.	2d. 3d.
S. 1 8 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ε-ο, ου ε-σθω ε-σθον ε-σθων
D. ε-τον ε-των α	
	ε - $\sigma \vartheta \varepsilon$ ε - $\sigma \vartheta \omega \sigma \alpha \nu$, ε - $\sigma \vartheta \omega \nu$

First Aorist Active. P. 2d. 3d. S. ον α-τω D. α-τον α-των	First Aorist Middle.
P. 2d. 3d.	2d. 3d.
S. or 1110 a-700 form	$\alpha \iota$ is said $\alpha \sigma \vartheta \omega$
D. α-τον : και α-των αιο κά δο	α-σθον α-σθων
P. α-τε α-τωσαν, α-ντων	$\alpha - \sigma \vartheta \varepsilon$ $\alpha - \sigma \vartheta \omega \sigma \alpha v$, $\alpha - \sigma \vartheta \omega v$

Note 2. The ending so of the second person singular of the passive and middle is contracted into ov.

Note 3. In some instances, the first agrist takes the connecting vowel ϵ of the second agrist. See the Anomalous $\Hagma \mu$, $\Lambda E X \Omega$, $OI \Omega$ bring.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

 \S **89.** 1. The terminations of the infinitive mood are the following.

Active.

Present, Future, 2 Aor.

Perfect

Passive and Middle.

All tenses, except Aorist Passive (§ 92), σθαι

2. For the connecting vowel, the present, future, and second aorist, active, have an $\varepsilon\iota$. In the first aorist middle the connecting vowel is an α . In all the other tenses it is an ε .

But the first aorist active infinitive ends in al.

3. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

Pres., Fut., 2 Aor. ει-ν Pres., Fut., 2 A. Mid. ε-σθαι 1 Aor. Mid. α-σθαι α-σθαι

For the perfect and aorist passive, infinitive, see below (§§ 91: 92).

Note 1. The termination of the infinitive active in the Epic language is $\mu \epsilon \nu a \iota$ or $\mu \epsilon \nu$, which is always preceded by the connecting vowel ϵ . E. g. $\pi i \nu \omega$, $\pi \iota \nu \epsilon \mu \epsilon \nu a \iota$ or $\pi \iota \nu \epsilon \mu \epsilon \nu a \iota$

Note 2. In the infinitive active, the Doric has εν or ην for ειν. Ε. g. βόσκω, βόσκεν for βόσκειν χαίοω, χαίοην for χαίοειν.

Note 3. The Ionians change εῖν of the second aorist active into ἐειν. Ε. g. βάλλω, βαλέειν for βαλεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

§ 90. 1. The root of the present, future, and second aorist, active, participle, is formed by annexing over to the root of the tense (§ 83. 2). E. g.

Present. τύπτων, τύπτ-οντ-ος, (§ 36. 3, R. 1) Future 1. τύψων, τύψ-οντ-ος, (ibid.) Future 2. τυπέων, τυπέ-οντ-ος, (ibid.) Aorist 2. τυπών, τυπ-όντ-ος, (ibid.)

The first acrist active annexes $\alpha r\tau$ to the root of the tense. E. g. $\tau \dot{\nu} \psi \alpha \varsigma$, $\tau \dot{\nu} \psi - \alpha r\tau - 0\varsigma$, (§ 36.2.)

The perfect active annexes or. Ε. g. τετυφώς, τετυφ-ότ-ος,

(§ 36. 2.)

Note. The Æolic dialect uses $\alpha\iota_{\varsigma}$, $\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha$, in the first aorist active participle, for $\bar{\alpha}_{\varsigma}$, $\bar{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$. E. g. $\delta\iota\sigma\varkappa\dot{\epsilon}\omega$, $\delta\iota\sigma\varkappa\dot{\gamma}\sigma\alpha\iota_{\varsigma}$ for $\delta\iota\sigma\varkappa\dot{\gamma}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$.

2. The participle in the passive and middle ends in όμενος. But in the first aorist middle it ends in άμενος. Ε. g. τύπτω, τυπτόμενος, τυψάμενος, (§ 49. 1.)

For the perfect and aorist passive participle, see below

(\$\(\) 91 : 92).

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

§ 91. 1. The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle have no connecting vowel (§ 85. 1). E. g. $\pi\alpha\acute{\nu}\omega$,

Perfect.

Indic. S. πέπαυ-μαι, πέπαυ-σαι, πέπαυ-ται, D. πεπαύ-μεθον, πέπαυ-σθον, πέπαυ-σθον, P. πεπαύ-μεθα, πέπαυ-σθε, πέπαυ-νται.

Subj. and Opt., see below (§ 91. 3, 4, 5).

ΙΜΡΕΚΑΤ. S. πέπαυ-σο, πεπαύ-σθω, D. πέπαυ-σθον, πεπαύ-σθων, P. πέπαυ-σθε, πεπαύ-σθωσαν.

ΙΝΓΙΝ. πεπαυ-σθαι.

ΡΑΚΤ. πεπαυ-μένος, η, ον.

Pluperfect.

S. ἐπεπαύ-μην, ἐπέπαυ-σο, ἐπέπαυ-το, D. ἐπεπαύ-μεθον, ἐπέπαυ-σθον, ἐπεπαύ-σθην, P. ἐπεπαύ-μεθα, ἐπέπαυ-σθε, ἐπέπαυ-ντο.

2. In mute and liquid verbs, the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect passive is formed by means of the perfect passive participle and εἰσί, ἦσαν, from εἰμί. Ε. g. τύπτω,

Perf. 3d plur. τετυμμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, for τέτυπ-νται. Plup. 3d plur. τετυμμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν, for ἐτέτυπ-ντο.

NOTE 1. The Epic language in a few instances drops σ of the termination σαι. Ε. g. βάλλω, perf. pas. βίβλημαι, βίβλημαι for βίβλησαι.

Note 2. The Epic and Ionic dialects form the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect passive by annexing $\alpha \tau \alpha \iota$, $\alpha \tau \sigma$, to the root of the verb. (§ 84. N. 6.) E. g. $\varphi \vartheta \varepsilon \iota \varrho \omega$,

Perf. 3d plur. ἐφθάραται for ἐφθαρμένοι εἰσί Plup. 3d plur. ἐφθάρατο for ἐφθαρμένοι ἦσαν.

- (1) H is commonly changed into ε before αται, ατο. Ε. g. οἰκέω, οἰκέαται, οἰκέατο, for ἤκηνται, ἤκηντο.
- (2) The consonants π , β , \varkappa , γ , are generally changed into their corresponding rough ones (φ, χ) , before $\alpha \tau \alpha \iota$, $\alpha \tau o$. E. g. $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$, $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \chi \alpha \tau \alpha \iota$, $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon} \chi \alpha \tau \alpha \iota$, $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon} \chi \alpha \tau a \iota$, $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon} \chi \alpha \tau a \iota$.
- (3) Z becomes δ before αται, ατο. Ε. g. άγωνίζω, άγωνίδαται, ήγωνίδατο.
- 3. The perfect passive SUBJUNCTIVE and OPTATIVE is formed by means of the perfect passive participle and εἰμί. E. g.

Perf. Subj. τετυμμένος $(\eta, \sigma v)$ $\vec{\omega}$, $\dot{\eta}_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\dot{\eta}_{\eta}$, $\dot{\eta}_{\tau}$ τον, $\dot{\omega}$ μεν, $\dot{\eta}_{\tau}$ ε, $\dot{\omega}$ σι. Perf. Opt. τετυμμένος $(\eta, \sigma v)$ εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, εἴητον, εἰήτην, εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.

4. The perfect passive subjunctive of verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\delta\omega$, is, in a few instances, formed by prefixing the augment of the perfect to the contracted present subjunctive (§ 116). In this instance $\alpha\varepsilon$ are contracted into η . E. g. $\kappa\tau\dot{\alpha}\omega\mu\omega$,

Perf. Subj. κεκτωμαι, η, ηται, ώμεθον, ησθον, ώμεθα, ησθε, ώνται.

5. The perfect passive optative of verbs in αω, εω, and οω, is, in a few instances, formed by dropping μαι of the perfect passive indicative, and successively annexing the regular terminations of the optative passive (§ 87.1) preceded by ι. Ε. g. πτάομαι, πέπτημαι,

Perf. Opt. αεκτήμην, ηο, ητο, ήμεθον, ησθον, ήσθην, ήμεθα,

Note 3. These two verbs, κτάομαι and μιμνήσκα, form the perfect middle optative also by prefixing the reduplication to the contracted present middle optative. Thus, κικτάμην, ῷο, ῷτο, &c., μιμνήμην, ῷο, ῷτο, &c.

M. uvhore often changes w into a, in the perfect middle optative. Thus,

μεμνοίμην, οιο, οιτο, &c.

In the Ionic and the Epic dialect these verbs change φ into εφ, in the perfect middle optative. Ε. g. κεπτεφμην, μεμνεώμην, for κεπτώμην, μεμνώμην.

Note 4. $\Lambda \dot{\nu}_{\omega}$ is perhaps the only verb in $\nu\omega$, which forms the perfect passive optative after the analogy of verbs in $\omega\omega$, $\varepsilon\omega$, ω , ω , ω . Ω 1.5.) Thus, $\lambda\dot{\nu}_{\omega}$, $\lambda\dot{\varepsilon}_{\omega}$, $\lambda\dot{$

NOTE 5. In the perfect passive subjunctive and optative of verbs in αω, εω, οω, νω, § 91. 4, 5, N. 4, some grammarians place the accent on the antepenult, if the last syllable permits it (§ 20. E. g. they write χεκτήμην, χέκτηο.

Note 6. In some instances the second perfect active drops the connecting vowel in the dual and plural of the indicative, and throughout the imperative. In this case, the second pluperiect follows the analogy of the second perfect. See ἀνώγω, ΔΕΙΩ, ἐγείζω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἴκω, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, κεάζω, πάζω, πάζω, πίζω, in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

Note 7. The second perfect active of a few pure verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, is syncopated (§ 91. N. 6) in the dual and plural of the indicative, throughout the imperative, and in the infinitive. In the subjunctive and optative it follows the analogy of verbs in μ (§ 117). In the participle it is contracted. E. g. from $BA\Omega$,

Perfect 2.

Indic. S. βέβαα, βέβαας, βέβαε, D. βέβαμεν, βέβατον, βέβατον, P. βέβαμεν, βέβατε, βεβάσι(ν).

Subj. S. $\beta \epsilon \beta \tilde{\omega}$, $\beta \epsilon \beta \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$, $\beta \epsilon \beta \tilde{\eta}$, D. $\beta \epsilon \beta \tilde{\omega} \mu \epsilon \nu$, $\beta \epsilon \beta \tilde{\eta} \tau \sigma \nu$, P. $\beta \epsilon \beta \tilde{\omega} \mu \epsilon \nu$, $\beta \epsilon \beta \tilde{\eta} \tau \epsilon$, $\beta \epsilon \beta \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota(\nu)$.

ΟΡΤ. S. βεβαίην, βεβαίης, βεβαίη, D. βεβαίημεν, βεβαίητον, βεβαίήτην, P. βεβαίημεν, βεβαίητε, βεβαίησαν.

ΙΜΡΕΝ. S. βέβαθι (\S 88. N. 1), βεβάτω, D. βέβατον, βεβάτων, P. βέβατε, βεβάτωσαν.

ΙΝΕΙΝ. βεβάναι.

Part. βεβαώς, βεβαώσα (sometimes βεβαυῖα), βεβαός, G. βεβαίος, contracted βεβώς, βεβώσα, βεβώς, G. βεβώτος.

Pluperfect 2.

S. έβεβάειν, έβεβάεις, έβεβάει, D. έβέβαμεν, έβέβατον, έβεβάτην, P. έβέβαμεν, έβέβατε, έβέβασαν.

Note 8. The singular of the second perfect and second pluperfect of verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, is not used in the indicative.

Note 9. The feminine participle of verbs in $\alpha\omega$ generally ends in $\sigma\alpha$, in the second perfect. Its uncontracted form is not used.

NOTE 10. The ACCENT of the third person plural of the indicative (§ 91. N. 7) is placed on the penult, contrary to the general rule (§ 93. 1).

AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 92. 1. The root of the first agrist passive is formed by annexing ϑ_{ε} or ϑ_{η} to the root of the verb. (§ 83. 2.)

The root of the second aorist passive is formed by annexing

s or η. (ibid.)

2. The aorist passive uses the terminations of the active voice, and, in its inflection, follows the analogy of the second aorist active $(i\theta\eta\nu)$ of $\tau l\theta\eta\mu\iota$ (§ 117); except that all the regular terminations of the indicative, imperative, and infinitive are preceded by η . E. g. $\tau \nu \pi \tau \omega$,

Aorist 1.

ΙΝΟΙΟ. S. ετύφθην, ης, η, D. ημεν, ητον, ήτην, P. ετύφθημεν, ητε, ησαν.

Subj. S. τυφθέω, έης, έη, D. έωμεν, έητον, έητον, P. έωμεν, έητε, έωσι, contracted τυφθῶ, $\tilde{\eta}$ ς, $\tilde{\eta}$, ωμεν, $\tilde{\eta}$ τον, $\tilde{\eta}$ τον, $\tilde{\omega}$ μεν, $\tilde{\eta}$ τε, $\tilde{\omega}$ σι.

ΟΡΤ. S. τυφθείην, είης, είη, D. είημεν, είητον, ειήτην, P. είημεν, είητε, είησαν.

The syncopated endings $\tilde{\epsilon i} \mu \epsilon \nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon i} \epsilon \epsilon$, $\tilde{\epsilon i} \epsilon \nu$, (see the par-

adigm,) are more common than the regular ones.

ΙΜΡΕΚΑΤ. S. τύφθητι (§ 14. Ν. 4), ήτω, D. ητον, ήτων, P. ητε, ήτωσαν οτ έντων.

ΙΝΕΙΝ. τυφθήναι.

ΡΑΝΤ. τυφθείς, είσα, έν, G. έντος.

Aorist 2.

ἐτύπην, throughout like Aorist 1.

NOTE 1. The Epic language often changes now of the third person plural of the indicative into εν. Ε. g. ποσμίω, πόσμηθεν for ἐποσμήθησαν. (§ 117. N. 17.)

NOTE 2. The Epic language often changes i in the uncontracted subjunctive into u. Ε. g. τυφθείω for τυφθέω. (§ 117. N. 17.)

NOTE 3. The Epic language often takes μεναι or μεν for ναι, in the infinitive. E. g. τυφθήμεναι or τυφθήμεν for τυφθήναι. (§ 89. N. 1.)

Note 4. The Epic language, in some instances, drops the connecting vowels in the second arist middle. See the Anomalous $\tilde{a}\lambda\lambda\rho\mu\alpha_i$, $\tilde{a}\rho\alpha_i$ $\tilde{a}\rho\alpha$

ACCENT OF VERBS.

§ 93. 1. In polysyllabic forms the accent is placed on the antepenult, if the last syllable permits it (§ 20); if not, it is placed on the penult. E. g.

τύπτομεν, τέτυφα · έτετύμμην, έτύφθην.

Compound verbs are not excepted. E. g. avayo, avays.

2. In dissyllabic forms the accent is placed on the penult. E. g.

τύπτω, τύπτεις.

3. The perfect active infinitive, the first acrist active infinitive, the perfect passive infinitive and participle, and the second acrist middle infinitive, take the accent on the penult. E. g.

τετυφέναι, φιλήσαι, τετύφθαι, τετυμμένος, τυπέσθαι.

Also the Epic infinitive in μεν. Ε. g. πίνω, πιτέμεν.

- Note 1. In the Epic language, the perfect passive infinitive and participle, in some instances, take the accent on the antepenult. See the Anomalous ἀλάομαι, ἀλιταίνω, ἀχίω, ἙΩ seat.
- 4. The second agrist active infinitive and participle, and the perfect active participle, take the accent on the last syllable. E. g.

τυπείν, τυπών, τετυφώς.

- NOTE 2. The verbs EIA Ω , EIH Ω , EAEY Ω , εὐρίστω, λαμβάνω, in the second person singular of the second aorist active imperative, take the acute on the last syllable. In composition, however, they follow the general rule (§ 93. 1). See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.
- 5. The second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable. Ε. g. τύπτω, τυποῦ.
- In compound verbs the accent cannot go farther back than the augment. E. g. προσέχω, προσείχον not πρόσειχον.
- Note 3. In verbs compounded with a preposition, the accent is placed on that preposition when the augment is omitted. (§ 78. N. 3.) E. g. έμφαίνω, ἔμφαίνων for ἐνέφαίνων.
- Note 4. When the augment, upon which the accent would have been placed (§ 93. 1), is omitted (§ 78. N. 3), the accent is placed on the penult. E. g. πίπτω, πίπτε for ἔπιπτε.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

PRESENT ACTIVE.

- § 94. 1. The present active indicative is the source from which all the other tenses are derived.
- 2. Verbs are divided into pure verbs, mute verbs, and liquid verbs, according as the letter before ω is a vowel, a mute $(\pi, \beta, \phi^- \times, \gamma, \chi^- \tau, \delta, \vartheta, \text{also } \zeta)$, or a liquid $(\lambda, \mu, \nu, \varrho)$. E. g. $\tau_1 \mu \dot{\alpha} \omega$, $\varphi_1 \dot{\lambda} \dot{\epsilon} \omega$, are pure verbs; $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\iota} \pi \omega$, $\pi \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\kappa} \omega$, are mute verbs; $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \omega$, $\nu \dot{\epsilon} \mu \omega$, are liquid verbs.
- Note. 1. These statements apply also to deponent verbs (§ 208', as such verbs are supposed to have been derived from a corresponding vive voice. E. g. ἀρνίομαι, a pure verb; δίχομαι, a mute verb; ἐδύρομαι, a liquid verb.
- Note 2. The title, "Formation of the tenses," relates only to the first person singular of the tenses of the indicative. For the inflection of the tenses in the other moods, see above (\S 83-92).
- § 95. The penult of a pure verb (§ 94. 2), if short, is lengthened in the perfect, pluperfect, future, and aorist. \mathcal{A} , in the penult, when it is not preceded by ε , ι , or ϱ , is changed into η .

For examples, see below.

REMARK. This rule does not apply to the second perfect, second pluperfect, second future, and second aorist.

- Note 1. Some pure verbs retain the short vowel through all the tenses. Such are αἰδέομαι, ἀκέομαι, ἀκέω, ἀνύω, ἀρκέω, ἀρόω, ἀρόω, ἀρόω, γελάω, ἐμέω, θλάω, κοτέω, μεθύω, νεικέω, ξέω, πτύω, σπάω, τανύω, τελέω, τρέω, χαλάω. See also the Anomalous ἄγαμαι, ἀλέομαι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, δαίω divide, δαμάω, δατέομαι, δόαται, ἐλαύνω, ἕννυμι, ἐράω, ἐσθίω, ἵημι, ἱλάσκομαι, καλέω, κλάω break, μαίομαι, μεθύω, ναίω, ὄμνυμι, ΟΝΩΜΙ, πατεόρμαι, πετάννυμι, σκεδάννυμι.
- Νοτε 2. The quantity of the penult of some pure verbs is variable. See the Anomalous αἰνέω, αἰοέω, ἀκαχίζω, βαίνω, γαμέω, δέω bind, δίδωμι, δύναμαι, δύω, ἐρύω, εὐρίσκω, θύω, ἴστημι, ἴσχω, κορέννυμι, κοεμάννυμι, λύω, μάχομαι, νέμω, ὄζω, πίλνημι, πίμπρημι, πίνω, πίπτω, ποθέω, 'PEΩ, σβέννυμι, στερέω, στορέννυμι, τίθημι, φημί, φθάνω.

Note 3. Χράω changes α into n, contrary to the rule. Ε. g. χρήσω, χρήσομαι. — 'Ακροάομαι does not change α into n, as ἀκροᾶσομαι.

- NOTE 4. Tinus lengthens into is in the perfect active and passive. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.
- § 96. The present in actual use is not always the foundation upon which the other parts of the verb rest. Many verbs have, or are supposed to have, more than one present. In order therefore to be able to ascertain the *original* or *simple* present, the learner must become acquainted with the methods by which new presents may be derived from a given present. These methods are exhibited in the following paragraphs.
- 1. Some verbs beginning with a consonant, followed by a vowel or a liquid, prefix that consonant together with ι . E.g.

διδόω from ΔΟΩ , and as have the same trugάω and TPAΩ. Τουν αρχή με αν

A few verbs beginning with $\sigma\tau$, $\sigma\chi$, $\pi\tau$, prefix i. E. g. $i\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ from $\Sigma TA\Omega$. Also the verb $E\Omega$, thus, $i\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

Note 1. A few take the *Attic reduplication*, but without the augment of the second syllable. (§ 80. 1.) E. g. $A\Gamma A\Gamma \Omega$ from $\mathring{a}\gamma \omega$.

NOTE 2. The Attic reduplication of δυίνημι from ONAΩ, and the prefix of μαιμάω from μάω, are anomalous.

2. Many verbs, of which the root ends in a labial (π, β, φ) , drop ω and annex $\tau\omega$. E. g.

τύπτω from $TT\Pi\Omega$ κρύπτω " $KPTB\Omega$, (§ 7) ξίπτω " $PI\Phi\Omega$, (ibid.)

So ἄπτω (φ) , βάπτω (φ) , βλάπτω (β) , δούπτω (φ) , θάπτω (φ) , θούπτω (φ) , καλύπτω (β) , κλέπτω (π) , κόπτω (π) , νίπτω (β) , φάπτω (φ) , σκάπτω (φ) .

Hence it appears, that the root of the simple present of verbs in $\pi \tau \omega$ ends in a labial; generally in π .

3. Many verbs, of which the root ends in a palatal (x, γ, χ) , or lingual $(\tau, \delta, \vartheta)$, drop ω with the preceding consonant, and annex $\sigma\sigma\omega$. E. g.

 $φ_0$ lσσω from ΦPIKΩ τάσσω from TAΓΩπράσσω '' IIPAΓΩ βλίσσω '' BAΙΤΩβήσσω '' BHXΩ πορύσσω '' KOPTOΩ.

Sο ἀλλάσσω (γ) , βράσσω (τ) , ἐρέσσω (τ) , ὑμάσσω (τ) , ϰηρύσσω (\varkappa) , λίσσομαι (τ) , μαλάσσω (\varkappa) , πάσσω (τ) , πλάσσω (ϑ) , ταράσσω (χ) , φυλάσσω (\varkappa) .

Hence it appears, that the root of the simple present of verbs in $\sigma\sigma\omega$ ends either in a palatal or in a lingual; generally in γ or δ .

Note 3. $T'_{\pi\pi\omega}$ is formed from $TEK\Omega$ by changing a into and annexing to the root. (§ 96. 16.)

Note 4. The last syllable of the simple present of $\lambda \phi \dot{\nu} \sigma \sigma \omega$ and $\nu \dot{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega$ is either $\gamma \omega$ or $\delta \omega$.

4. Some verbs, of which the root ends in a palatal (x, y, χ) , or lingual $(\tau, \delta, \vartheta)$, drop ω with the preceding consonant, and annex $\zeta\omega$. E. g.

κράζω from KPAΓΩ στάζω from $\Sigma TAΓΩ$ στενάζω " στενάχω όζω " OΔΩ.

So $\xi \zeta_0 \mu \alpha \iota (\delta)$, $\mu \alpha \sigma \tau i \zeta_0 (\gamma)$, $\sigma i \mu \omega' \zeta_0 (\gamma)$, $\sigma \tau \eta_0 i \zeta_0 (\gamma)$, $\sigma \tau i \zeta_0 (\gamma)$, $\sigma \phi' \zeta_0 (\gamma)$, $\tau_0 i \zeta_0 (\gamma)$.

Note 5. In most cases presents in ζ_{ω} , especially in *polysyllabic* verbs, are considered simple. E. g. $\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\pi l\zeta_{\omega}$, $\chi_{\omega}\rho l\zeta_{\omega}$.

Note 6. The last syllable of the simple present of $\dot{\alpha} \xi \pi \dot{\alpha} \xi \omega$, $\beta \alpha \sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} \xi \omega$, vuorá- $\xi \omega$, $\pi \alpha i \xi \omega$, $\sigma \alpha \lambda \pi i \xi \omega$, is either $\gamma \omega$ or $\delta \omega$.

Note 7. Some verbs have $\sigma\sigma\omega$ or $\zeta\omega$ in the present. Such are $\sigma\phi\acute{a}\sigma\omega$ or $\sigma\phi\acute{a}\zeta\omega$ from $\Sigma\Phi\Lambda\Gamma\Omega$, $\grave{a}\varepsilon\mu\acute{b}\zeta\omega$ or $\grave{a}\varepsilon\mu\acute{b}\sigma\sigma\omega$ from $\Lambda PMO\Delta\Omega$.

5. Some verbs annex ν to the last letter of the root. E. g. τέμνω from τέμω, πίνω from ΠΙΩ.

6. Many verbs insert ν before the last letter of the root. E. g.

XANAΩ from XAAΩ

AAMBΩ " AABΩ, (§ 12. 1)

ENEΓΚΩ " ENEΚΩ, (§ 12. 2)

βάλλω " BAAΩ, (§ 12. 3.)

Here belong all verbs in $\lambda\lambda\omega$ and $\dot{q}\dot{q}\omega$, and some in $\gamma\gamma\omega$, as $\psi\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\ddot{c}\dot{q}\dot{q}\omega$.

7. Some verbs annex ανω or αινω to the root. E. g. αὐξάνω from αὕξω, ὀλισθαίνω or ὀλισθάνω from ΟΛΙΣΘΩ.

Some annex $\alpha\nu\omega$ to, and insert ν before the last consonant of the root. E. g.

μανθάνω from ΜΑΘΩ λαμβάνω Τ΄ ΔΑΒΩ, (12. 1) τυγχάνω ΤΤΧΩ, (§ 12. 2.)

S. Some annex σχω or ισχω to the root. Ε. g. γηφάσκω from γηφάω, χυίσχω from χύω.

Sometimes the vowel before σκω is lengthened. E. g. θνήσκω from ΘΝΑΩ.

9. Some annex $\nu\nu\omega$ to the root. In pure verbs this ending very often doubles the ν . E. g.

δεικνύω from ΔΕΙΚΩ σβεννύω ΣΒΕΩ.

Sometimes the vowel preceding this ending is lengthened. E. g. χωννύω from χόω.

10. New presents are very often formed by annexing $\alpha\omega$, ω , ow, or $\nu\omega$, to the root of a verb. E. g.

φιπτέω from φίπτω ΟΜΟΩ " ΟΜΩ

11. New presents are formed by changing α of the perfect into ω . E. g.

φύω, perfect πέφυκα, new present πεφύκω.

Note 8. "Eo9\alpha comes from \(i\text{\partial}\) by annexing \$\Pa\alpha\) to the root; thus \(i\text{\partial}\)-9\alpha, (\(\xi\) 10. 3.) 'Eo9\(i\alpha\) is immediately derived from \(i\sigma\).

13. Many presents are formed from dissyllabic presents, which have ε in the penult, by changing the ε into o and annexing $\varepsilon\omega$. E. g. $\pi o \varrho \vartheta \dot{\varepsilon} \omega$ from $\pi \dot{\varepsilon} \varrho \vartheta \omega$.

Or by changing ε into ω and annexing $\alpha\omega$. E. g. $\sigma\tau\varrho\omega\varphi\dot{\alpha}\omega$ from $\sigma\tau\varrho\dot{\varepsilon}\varphi\omega$.

Νοτε 9. Πίτομαι gives ποτίομαι, ποτάομαι, and πωτάομαι.

14. A few verbs insert σ before the last consonant of the root. E. g. $\mu l \sigma \gamma \omega$ from $MIP\Omega$.

Note 10. $\Delta \delta \delta \sigma \kappa \omega$ comes from $\Delta I \Delta A X \Omega$ by changing χ into κ after the σ . $\Pi \delta \sigma \chi \omega$ is formed from $\Pi A \Theta \Omega$ by inserting σ before \Im , and changing \Im into χ .

15. A few verbs annex σ_{ω} to the root. E. g. $\alpha \tilde{v} \xi_{\omega}$ from $ATT\Omega$, $\Pi E \Sigma \Omega$ from $\Pi E T\Omega$. (§§ 9. 2: 10. 2.)

16. A few change s into ι . E. g. $\pi l \tau \nu \omega$ from $\Pi E T \Omega$, $\sigma \kappa l - \delta \nu \eta \mu \iota$ from $\Sigma K E \Delta A \Omega$. (§ 96. 5.)

Note 11. All the tenses of verbs in $\pi \tau \omega$, $\sigma \omega \omega$, $\zeta \omega$ (§ 96. 4), $r\omega$ (§ 96. 5), $\lambda \lambda \omega$, $\delta \delta \omega$, $\alpha r\omega$ or $\alpha rv\omega$ (§ 96. 7), $\sigma \kappa \omega$, $\iota \sigma \kappa \omega$, $r \iota \omega \omega$, $\alpha \vartheta \omega$, $\epsilon \vartheta \omega$, $v \vartheta \omega$, $\zeta \omega$ (§ 96. 15), except the imperfect, generally come either from the simple present, or from a new present in $\epsilon \omega$ (§ 96. 10), or from both.

17. In dissyllabic verbs the radical vowel is sometimes placed after the last consonant of the root. (§ 26. 2.) E. g.

 $ONA\Omega$ from $OAN\Omega$ $TME\Omega$ " $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \mu \omega$ $OPO\Omega$ " $OOP\Omega$.

18. In many instances, the *penult* of the original present is *lengthened*:

 $\ddot{\alpha}$ becomes η or $\alpha\iota$ as $AAB\Omega$, $AHB\Omega$. $\Phi AN\Omega$, $\varphi \alpha i \nu \omega$.

 ει, and, before a liquid, τ · as ΕΡΙΠΩ, ἐφείπω · ΚΡΙΝΩ, κοῖνω.

 $\varepsilon \longrightarrow \varepsilon\iota$ (rarely η); as $\Sigma\Pi EP\Omega$, $\sigma\pi\varepsilon\iota_0\omega$.

ο - ου · as ΑΚΟΩ, ακούω.

 $\overset{\bullet}{v} = \varepsilon v$, and, before a liquid, $\overset{\bullet}{v}$ as ϕTID , $\phi \varepsilon \acute{v} \gamma \omega$ · $AI\Sigma XTND$, $\alpha \mathring{v} \sigma V v \omega$.

On the other hand, $\alpha \iota$ is shortened into $\check{\alpha}$, $\varepsilon \iota$ into $\check{\iota}$ or ε , $\varepsilon \iota$ into $\check{\nu}$, η into $\check{\alpha}$ (rarely into ε), $\bar{\iota}$ into $\check{\iota}$, ov into o, \bar{v} into \check{v} .

Note 12. Sometimes εv in the penult is shortened into ε . See the Anomalous $\mathring{a}\lambda \acute{\epsilon}o\mu a\iota$, $\vartheta \acute{\epsilon}\omega$ run, $\pi \lambda \acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\pi r\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\mathring{\varrho}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ flow, $\chi \acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

Note 13. Έλαύνω comes from ἐλάω by lengthening α into αv , and annexing v to the root. (§ 96. 5.)

19. The radical vowel is often either ε , α , or o (rarely ω). This takes place chiefly in dissyllabic verbs. (§ 2. N. 3.) E. g. SHEPM, SHAPM, SHOPM.

Note 14. In some instances the diphthongs ε_t and ε_v are changed into σ_t and σ_v respectively. See the Anomalous $\Delta EI\Omega$, $EI\Delta\Omega$, $\varepsilon_t^2\omega$, $EAETO\Omega$, $\pi\varepsilon_t^1\partial\omega$.

IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

§ 97. To form the imperfect active, drop ω of the present, annex $o\nu$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

τύπτω imperf. ἔτυπτον

FIRST AND SECOND PERFECT ACTIVE.

§ 98. 1. To form the perfect active, drop ω of the present, annex $\varkappa \alpha$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

παύω perf. πέπαυχα
φιλέω "πεφίληκα (§ 95)
δηλόω "δεδήλωκα (ibid.)
ἄδω "πείθω "πέπεικα (ibid.)
ἐλπίζω "ἤλπικα (ibid.).

So τιμάω, τετίμηκα (§ 95); δράω, δέδρακα (ibid.); τίω, τετῖ-κα (ibid.); δακρύω, δεδάκρῦκα (ibid.).

- (1) The first perfect active of liquid verbs is always derived from the simple present. E. g. ἀγγέλλω, ἤγγέλκα · ψάλλω, ἔψαλκα · φαίνω, πέφαγκα · καθαίρω, κεκάθαρκα. (§ 96. 6, 18.)

Note 1. The verbs κλίνω, κρίνω, πλύνω, drop » in the first perfect active. Thus, κίκλικα, κέκρικα, πίπλυκα.

2. To form the perfect active of mute verbs whose root ends in a labial (π, β, φ) or a palatal (x, γ, χ) , drop ω of the present, annex α , change the preceding smooth or middle mute into its corresponding rough mute (φ, χ) , and prefix its augment. E. g.

τοίβω perf. τέτοισα γοάφω το γέγοαφα οι Αλλατολί πλέκω πέπλεγα.

Sο τύπτω, τέτυφα· πράσσω, πέπρυχα. (§ 96, 2, 3.)

The perfect formed according to these rules (§ 98. 1, 2) is called the first perfect active.

Note 2. The first perfect of the following verbs changes the radical vowel s into s (§ 96. 19): κλίστω, κίκλοφα πίμπω, πίπομφα τείσω, τίτεοφα (sometimes τίτεμαφα). See also the Anomalous ἄγω, ΐδω, ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, λίγω collect, and τείφω.

Note 3. The anomalous $\Delta EI\Omega$, in the first perfect, changes ω into ω (§ 96, N. 14). See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

 \S 99. Some verbs form their perfect active also by dropping ω of the present, annexing α , and prefixing the augment. E. g.

σήπω perf. σέσηπα.

The perfect thus formed is called the SECOND PERFECT

The following list contains nearly all the verbs which have a second perfect active. For the changes of the root, see above $(\S 96)$.

ἄγνυμι (ΑΓΩ), ἔᾶγα. ακούω (ΑΚΟΩ), ακήκοα. άνδάνω (ΑΔΩ), ἔūδα. ΑΝΕΘΩ, ανήνοθα. ανώγω, ἄνωγα. άραρίσκω (ΑΡΩ), ἄρᾶρα. Buivo (BAA), BiBaa. βιβοώσκω(BPOΩ), part. βεβοώς. βούλομαι (ΒΟΥΛΩ), βέβουλα. βοίθω, βέβοιθα. γηθέω (ΙΠΟΩ), γέγηθα. γίγνομαι (ΓΕΝΩ, ΓΑΩ), γέγοθίνα, γέγαα. ΓΩΝΩ, γέγωνα. $\delta ai\omega (\Delta A\Omega)$, $\delta \dot{\epsilon} \delta \eta \alpha$. AAD, SiSuc. δέοκομαι, δέδορκα. δίω, δέδια! LL JP. SIMILIT δουπέω (ΔΟΤΠΩ), δέδουπα. ΔΡΕΜΩ, δέδρομα. έγείοω (ΕΓΕΡΩ), εγρήγορα. έδω, έδηδα. έθω, είωθα. EIΔΩ, οἶδα. είκω, ἔοικα, οἶκα, εἶκα. $EAETO\Omega$ ($EATO\Omega$), $\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\hat{\eta}\lambda\nu\vartheta\alpha$. έλπω, ἔολπα. ΕΝΕΘΩ, ένήνοθα. έρείπω (ΕΡΙΠΩ), έρηριπα. έχω, όχωκαι: Ballo (OAAD), τέθηλα. ΘΑΦΩ, τέθηπα. θνήσκω (ΘΝΑΩ), τέθναα. ιστημι (ΣΤΑΩ), έσταα.

nevyor nenevyor. κήδω, κέκηδα. κλάζω (ΚΛΑΓΩ), κέκληγα, κεnhayya. κόπτω (ΚΟΠΩ), κέκοπα. κοάζω (ΚΡΑΓΩ), κέκοῦγα. **κτείνω (ΚΤΕΝΩ), έπτονα.** λαμπω, λέλαμπα. Lar 9 avw (AAOD), Liky 9a. λάσκω (ΛΑΚΩ), λέλακα, λείπω, λέλοιπα. μαίνω (ΜΑΝΩ), μέμηνα. μάοπιω (ΜΑΡΠΩ), μέμαοπα. μάω, μέμαα. MEIPA (MEPA), Eµµooa. μέλω, μέμηλα. ΜΕΝΩ, μέμονα. μηκάσμαι (ΜΑΚΩ), μέμηκα. όζω (ΟΔΩ), όδωδα. οίγω, έωγα. όλλυμι (ΟΔΩ), όλωλα. ΟΠΩ, όπωπα. őgreja (OPA), őgwga. πασχω (ΠΑΘΩ), πέπονθα, πέπηθα. πείθω, πέποιθα. πέοδω, πέποοδα. πήγνυμι (ΠΑΓΩ), πέπηγα. πίπτω (ΠΕΤΩ), part. πεπτώς. πλήθω, πέπληθα. πλήσσω (ΠΛΑΓΩ), πέπληγα. πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ), πέπραγα. όήγνυμι (ΡΑΓΩ), ἔρόωγα. φιγέω (ΡΙΓΩ), ἔδοῦγα.

σαίοω (ΣΑΡΩ), σέσηρα.
σήπω, σέσηπα.
σπείρω (ΣΠΕΡΩ), ἔσπορα.
στέλλω (ΣΤΕΛΩ), ἔστολα.
στέργω, ἔστοργα.
τήπω, τέτηπα.
τίπω (ΤΕΚΩ), τέτοπα.
ΤΛΑΩ, τέτλαα.
τοίζω (ΤΡΙΓΩ), τέτοξγα
φαίνω (ΦΑΝΩ), πέφηνα.

φείγω, πέφευγα.
φθείρω (ΦΘΕΡΩ), ἔφθορα.
φρίσσω (ΦΡΙΚΩ), πέφοῖκα.
ΦΤΖΩ, part. πεφυζώς.
φὐω, πέφυα.
χαίνω (ΧΑΝΩ), κέχηνα.
χανδάνω (ΧΑΔΩ), κέχανδα.
χέζω (ΧΕΔΩ), κέχοδα.
χλάζω (ΧΛΛΔΩ), κέχλδδα.

Note. In Homer, a few pure verbs in αω, εω, form their second perfect participle by changing α or ε into η and annexing ώς. Ε. g. βαζέω, βεβαζημός.

FIRST AND SECOND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

 \S 100. To form the first pluperfect active, drop α of the first perfect, annex $\varepsilon\iota\nu$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

τύπτω, τέτυφα 1 pluperf. ετετύφειν.

§ 101. To form the second pluperfect active, drop α of the second perfect, annex ειν, and prefix the augment. E. g. ἀκούω, ἀκήκοα 2 pluperf. ἡκηκόειν.

FIRST AND SECOND FUTURE ACTIVE.

§ 102. To form the future active, drop ω of the present, and annex $\sigma\omega$. E. g.

παύω fut. παύσω
φιλέω " φιλήσω (§ 95)
δηλόω " δηλώσω (ibid.)
λείπω " λείψω (§ 5. 2)
πλέχω " πλέξω (ibid.).

Sο τιμάω, τιμήσω (§ 95); δράω, δρᾶσω (ibid.); τίω, τῖσω (ibid.); δακρύω, δακρῦσω (ibid.); τρίβω, τρίψω (§ 8. 2); γράφω, γράψω (ibid.); λέγω, λέξω (§ 9. 2); τεύχω, τεύξω (ibid.); ἄδω, ἄσω (§ 10. 2); πείθω, πείσω (ibid.); έλπίζω, έλπίσω (ibid.); σπένδω, σπείσω (§ 12. 5).

The future thus formed, is called the FIRST FUTURE ACTIVE.

Note 1. Futures in $t\sigma\omega$, from verbs in $t\zeta\omega$, often drop the σ , and are inflected like contract verbs in $t\omega$ (§ 116). E. g.

κομίζω, fut. κομίσω, κομιώ, ιείς, ιεί, dual ιείτον, plur. ιουμεν, ιείτε, ιούσι.

Note 2. Some futures in $\alpha\sigma\omega$ and $\epsilon\sigma\omega$ often drop the σ , and are contracted like verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\epsilon\omega$. (ibid.) E. g.

ελάω fut. ελάσω, ελάω ελώ διασκεδάζω διασκεδάσω, διασκεδάω διασκεδώ τελέω τελέσω, τελέω τελώ.

Note 3. The Doric dialect, in the inflection of the first future active, follows the analogy of contract verbs in εω (ibid.). Ε. g. νομεύω, fut. νομεύσω, Doric νομευσώ.

Note 4. The Doric often forms futures in ξ_{ω} from pure verbs or from verbs in ζ_{ω} , which among the Attics have σ_{ω} in the future. E. g. $\gamma \varepsilon \lambda \acute{\alpha}_{\omega}$, $\gamma \varepsilon \lambda \acute{\alpha}_{\omega}$.

Note 5. The poets often use σσω for σω, in order to make the preceding syllable long by position. E. g. ἀνίω, ἀνίσσω · γελάω, γελάσσω.

§ 103. To form the future active of a liquid verb, drop ω of the simple present, and annex $\varepsilon \omega$ contracted $\tilde{\omega}$. E. g.:

μένω το	fut. μενέω co	ntr. ผู้เราตี 👾	
ποίνω	" κοινέω	коий, (§ 96. 1	8)
αμύνω	" นินบังธ์ผ	auvra, (ibid.)	
καθαίοω	" καθαρέω	καθαρώ, (ibid.)	
κτείνω	ος κτενέω	κτενῶ, (ibid.)	
στέλλω	στελέω	στελώ, (§ 96. 6	5.)

The future thus formed has been called the SECOND FUTURE

NOTE 1. A few liquid verbs have their future in σω. Such are κύρω, κύρσω φύρω, φύρσω κίλλω (ΚΕΛΩ), κίλσω. See also the Anomalous ἀραρίσκω, δετυμι.

NOTE 2. The pure and mute verbs have no second future active. In the paradigm τύπτω, the second future τυπίω τυπῶ is introduced merely for example's sake.

FIRST AND SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

§ 104. 1. To form the agrist active, drop ω of the present, annex $\sigma \alpha$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

παύω	aor.	ἔπαυσα	
φιλέω		έφίλησα	$(\sqrt{95})$
δηλόω	. 66	έδήλωσα	
λείπω	. 66		(5.2)
πλέκω	.66	έπλεξα	(ibid.).

So τιμάω, ἐτίμησα (§ 95); δράω, ἔδρᾶσα (ibid.); ἀνιάω, ἤνίᾶσα (ibid.); τίω, ἔτῖσα (ibid.); δαχρύω, ἐδάχρῦσα (ibid.); τρίβω, ἔτριψα (§ 8. 2); γράφω, ἔγραψα (ibid.); λέγω, ἔλεξα (§ 9. 2); τεύχω, ἔτευξα (ibid.); ἄδω, ἤσα (§ 10. 2); πείθω, ἔπεισα (ibid.); ἐλπίζω, ἤλπισα (ibid.).

Note 1. A few pure and mute verbs annex α instead of $\sigma\alpha$. See the Anomalous $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\dot{t}o\mu\alpha$, $\dot{\alpha}\alpha\dot{t}o\mu\alpha$, $EIH\Omega$, $ENE\Gamma K\Omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}v\dot{\epsilon}i\kappa\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\dot{\epsilon}\omega$, $\sigma\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\omega$, $\chi\dot{\epsilon}\omega$.

Note 2. Three verbs take κα instead of σα. See the Anomalous δίδωμι, Ίημι, and σίθημι.

Note 3. The Dorians often form acrists in $\xi \alpha$ from pure verbs, or from verbs in $\zeta \omega$. E. g. $\gamma \epsilon \lambda \acute{\alpha} \omega$, $\epsilon \gamma \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \alpha \xi \alpha$ · $\varkappa o \mu l \zeta \omega$, $\epsilon \varkappa \acute{\epsilon} \omega \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota$, $\epsilon \varkappa \acute{\epsilon} \omega \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota$.

Note 4. The poets often double the σ after a short vowel. Ε. g. ἀνύω, ἤνυσσα · γελάω, ἐγέλασσα.

2. To form the agrist active of a liquid verb, drop ω of the simple present, annex α , lengthen the penult, and prefix its augment. A, in the penult, is lengthened into η , and ε into $\varepsilon\iota$. E.g.

ποίνω aor	. ἔκοινα	(§ 96. 18)
αμύνω 😘 "	ημυνα//	(ibid.)
νέμω "	ยังยเนต	(ibid.)
τίλλω "	ἔτῖ λα	(§ 96. 6, 18)
σφάλλω "	ἔσφηλα	(ibid.)

Those liquid verbs, which have $\alpha \iota$ in the penult of the present, take η or $\bar{\alpha}$ in that of the aorist. E. g. $\varphi \alpha l \nu \omega$, $\xi \varphi \eta \nu \alpha$ and $\alpha l \varphi \omega$, $\xi \alpha d \vartheta \eta \varphi \alpha$ or $\xi \alpha \alpha d \vartheta \varphi \varphi \omega$. (§ 96. 18.)

The agrist formed according to these rules (§ 104. 1, 2) is called the first agrist active.

Note 5. Αἴρω and ἄλλομαι change α into η only in the indicative (in consequence of the augment). Thus, ἦρα, ἄρω, ἄραιμι, ἄρον, ἄραι, ἄρας * ἄλλομαι,

ຄົນລົມກາ, ລັນພຸມສາ, ລັນລອຽສາ, ລົນລົມະເວຣ. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

Note 6. A few liquid verbs take $\sigma \alpha$ in the first acrist active. Such are $\varkappa i \varrho \omega$ (KEP Ω), $\mathring{\imath} \varkappa i \varrho \sigma \alpha$ · $\varkappa i \mathring{\imath} \lambda \lambda \omega$ (KE $\Lambda \Omega$), $\mathring{\imath} \varkappa i \mathring{\jmath} \sigma \alpha$ · $\varkappa i \mathring{\jmath} \varepsilon \omega$, $\mathring{\imath} \varkappa i \varrho \sigma \alpha$ · $\varkappa i \mathring{\jmath} \varepsilon \omega$ (TEP Ω), $\mathring{\imath} \varkappa i \varrho \sigma \alpha$. See also the Anomalous $\mathring{\alpha} \varrho \alpha \varrho i \sigma \kappa \omega$, $\mathring{\imath} \lambda \lambda \omega$, $\mathring{\varrho} \varrho \nu \iota \mu \iota$.

§ 105. Some verbs form their agrist active by dropping ω of the present, annexing $o\nu$, and prefixing the augment. E. g.

τέμω aor. ἔτεμον.

The agrist thus formed is called the SECOND AGRIST: ACTIVE.

The following list contains nearly all those verbs which have a second agrist active. For the changes of the root, see above (§ 96).

άγω, ήγαγον. απαχίζω (ΑΧΩ), ήπαχον. αλέξω (ΑΛΕΚΩ), ήλαλκον. αλιταίνω (ΑΛΙΤΩ), ήλιτον. αλφαίνω $(A \Lambda \Phi \Omega)$, ήλφον. αμαρτάνω (ΑΜΑΡΤΩ), ημαρτον. αμπλαχίσχω (ΑΜΠΛΑΚΩ), ημπλακον οτ ήπλακον. ανδάνω (AAΩ), ξαδον or άδον. απαφίσιω (ΑΦΩ), ήπαφον. άφαρίσεω (ΑΡΩ), ήραρον. ATPA, avoor. βάλλω (ΒΑΛΩ), έβαλον. βλαστάνω (ΒΛΑΣΤΩ), ἔβλαστον. βλώσκω (ΜΟΛΩ), ἔμολον. ΒΡΑΧΩ, ἔβοαχον. δάκνω (ΔΑΚΩ), έδακον. ΔΑΩ, ἔδαον. δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΩ), έδαρθον. δέρχομαι, ἔδραχον. $\Delta IK\Omega$, $\xi\delta\iota\varkappa o\nu$. ΔΡΑΜΩ, ἔδοαμον. EIAΩ (IAΩ), είδον. ΕΙΠΩ, εἶπον. $EAETO\Omega$ ($EATO\Omega$), $\eta \lambda v \vartheta o v$. ΈΛΩ, είλον. ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, ήνεγκον. ένίπτω (ΕΝΙΠΩ), ένένι πον. ένίσπω, ἔνισπον. έπω, έσπον.

έρείκω (ΕΡΙΚΩ), ήρικον. ξοείπω (ΕΡΙΠΩ), ηοιπον. έρυγγάνω (ΕΡΤΓΩ), ηρυγον. έρύκω, έρύκακον. ευρίσκω (ΕΤΡΩ), εύρον. έγω, ἔσγον. ΘΑΦΩ, ἔταφον. θιγγάνω (ΘΙΓΩ), έθιγον. θνήσκω (ΘΑΝΩ), έθανον. θρώσκω (ΘΟΡΩ), έθορον. ΚΑΔΩ, κέκαδον. καίνω (KANΩ), ἔκανον.κάμνω (ΚΑΜΩ), ἔκαμον. κεύθω (ΚΤΘΩ), ἔκυθον.κιχάνω (ΚΙΧΩ), ἔκιχον.. nλάζω (KAAΓΩ), ἔπλαγον. **πράζω** (ΚΡΑΓΩ), ἔπραγον. **κτείνω (ΚΤΕΝΩ), ἔκτανον.** κτυπέω (ΚΤΤΠΩ), έκτυπον. λαγχάνω (ΛΑΧΩ), έλαχον. λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒΩ), έλαβον. λανθάνω (ΛΑΘΩ), ἔλαθον. λασκω (ΛΑΚΩ), έλακον. λείπω (ΛΙΠΩ), έλιπον. $\mu\alpha\nu\vartheta\alpha\nu\omega$ (MAO\Omega), $\xi\mu\alpha\vartheta\alpha\nu$. μάρπτω (ΜΑΡΠΩ), μέμαρπον. ΜΕΙΡΩ (ΜΕΡΩ), ἔμμορον. μηκάομαι (ΜΑΚΩ), ἔμακον. μυκάομαι (ΜΥΚΩ), ἔμυκον. όλισθαίνω (ΟΛΙΣΘΩ), ώλισθον. οφείλω (ΟΦΕΛΩ), ωφελον.οφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΩ), ωφλον. πάλλω (ΠΑΛΩ), ἔπαλον. πάσχω (ΠΑΘΩ), ἔπαθον. πείθω (ΠΙΘΩ), ἔπιθον. πέοδω, ἔπαοδον. πέρθω, ἔπραθον. πίπτω (ΠΕΤΩ), ἔπεσον, ἔπετον. $\pi i \nu \omega \ (\Pi I \Omega)$, $\xi \pi \iota o \nu$. πλήσσω (ΠΛΑΓΩ), ἔπληγον. ΠΟΡΩ, έπορον. πταίοω (ΠΤΑΡΩ), ἔπταρον. στείχω (ΣΤΙΧΩ), έστιχον. στυγέω (ΣΤΤΓΩ), ἔστυγον. ΤΑΓΩ, ἔταγον. τέμνω (τέμω), ἔτεμον, ἔταμον. ΤΕΤΜΩ, ἔτετμον.

τίκτω (ΤΕΚΩ), έτεκον. τιτύσκομαι (ΤΤΚΩ), έτυκον. τμήγω (ΤΜΑΓΩ), έτμαγον. τορέω (ΤΟΡΩ), έτορον. τρέπω, έτραπον. τρέφω, έτραφον. τοώγω (ΤΡΑΓΩ), έτραγον. τυγχάνω (ΤΤΧΩ), ἔτυχον. ΦΑΓΩ, έφαγον. ΦΕΝΩ, πέφνον, ἔπεφνον. φεύγω (ΦΤΓΩ), έφυγον. φράζω (ΦΡΑΔΩ), έφραδον. χάζω (ΧΑΔΩ), κέκαδον. χαίνω (XANΩ), έχανον. χανδάνω (ΧΑΔΩ), έχαδον. ΧΡΑΙΣΜΩ, έχοαισμον.

Note. Some of these verbs have also a first aorist active. See ἀραρίσκω, ΕΠΠΩ, ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, κλάζω, κτιίνω, μάρπτω, πάσχω, πιίθω, πέρθω, πίπτω, in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT PASSIVE.

§ 106. 1. To form the present passive, drop ω of the present active, and annex one. E. g.

τύπτω pres. pass. τύπτομαι.

2. To form the imperfect passive, drop onat of the present, annex $o\mu\eta\nu$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

τύπτω, τύπτομαι imperf. pass. ἐτυπτόμην.

PERFECT PASSIVE.

 \S **107.** To form the perfect passive, drop ω of the present active, annex $\mu\alpha\iota$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

παύ	perf. pass.	πέπαυμαι	
φιλέ	ω	πεφίλημαι	(§ 95)
δηλό	ω "	δεδήλωμαι	(ibid.)
λείπ	ω	λέλειμμαι	(§ 8.1)
πλέχ	ω "	πέπλεγμαι	(§ 9. 1).

Sο τιμάω, τετίμημαι (\S 95); ἀνιάω, ἢιίᾶμαι (ibid.); τίω, τέττμαι (ibid.); δακούω, δεδάκοῦμαι (ibid.); τοίβω, τέτοιμμαι (\S 8. 1); γράφω, γέγραμμαι (ibid.); λέγω, λέλεγμαι τεύχω, τέτονμαι (\S 9. 1); ἄδω, ἢομαι (\S 10. 1); πείθω, πέπεισμαι (ibid.); χωρίζω, κεχώρισμαι (ibid.)

For the inflection of the perfect passive, see above (§ 91).

- (1) The perfect passive of *liquid verbs* is always formed from the *simple present*. Ε. g. ἀγγέλλω, ἤγγελμαι · φαίνω, πέφαμμαι. (§ 96. 6, 18: 12. 3.)
- (2) When the vowel of the root is either ε, α, or ο, the perfect passive of dissyllabic liquid verbs takes α. Ε. g. στέλλω, ἔσταλμαι · φθείοω, ἔφθαρμαι. (§ 96. 6, 18, 19.)
- Note 1. Some pure verbs, especially such as retain the short vowel in the penult (\S 95. N. 1, 2), insert σ before the terminations $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\alpha\iota$, $\mu\epsilon\vartheta\sigma\nu$, $\mu\epsilon\vartheta\sigma$. E. g.

τελέω, τετέλεσμαι τετέλεσται, τετελέσμεθον, τετελέσμεθα.

- Note 2. The liquid verbs mentioned above (§ 98. N. 1), and a few others, drop the r in the perfect passive. Ε. g. κλίνω, κίκλιμαι.
- Note 3. Some liquid verbs in νω change ν before μ into σ. Ε. g. φαίνω, πέφασμαι for πέφαμμαι.
- Note 4. If the terminations $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\epsilon\vartheta\sigma$, $\mu\epsilon\vartheta\alpha$, be preceded by two consonants (except $\lambda\varkappa$, $\lambda\gamma$, $\varrho\varkappa$, $\varrho\gamma$, $\varrho\chi$), the consonant immediately preceding them is dropped. E. g. $\tau\dot{\epsilon}\varrho\pi\omega$, $\tau\dot{\epsilon}\tau\dot{\epsilon}\varrho\mu\epsilon\vartheta\alpha$, $\tau\dot{\epsilon}\tau\dot{\epsilon}\varrho\mu\epsilon\vartheta\alpha$.
- Note 5. In a few instances, the epic poets retain the lingual $(\delta, 9)$ unchanged before μ . E. g. $KA\Delta\Omega$, \varkappa έπαδ μ αι· κοςύσσω (ΚΟΡΥΘΩ), \varkappa εκό- ξ υ ϑ μαι.
- Note 6. The following mute verbs change \imath into α in the perfect passive: $\sigma\tau_\ell$ iφω, ℓ στεμμαι \cdot τείταμμαι \cdot τείταμμαι \cdot τείταμμαι (§ 96. 19.)

PLUPERFECT PASSIVE.

§ 108. To form the pluperfect passive, drop $\mu\alpha\iota$ of the perfect passive, annex $\mu\eta\nu$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

τύπτω, τέτυμμαι plup. pass. έτετύμμην.

FIRST AND SECOND AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 109. To form the agrist passive, drop ω of the present active, annex $\vartheta \eta \nu$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

παύω	aor. pass.	επαύθην 🔧	-
φιλέω	armang j	έφιλήθην	(§ 95)
δηλόω	KE .	έδηλώθην	(ibid.)
λείπω	"	έλείφθην	(57)
πλέχω	18 mg 66 mg	επλέχθην	(ibid.).

So τιμάω, ἐτιμήθην (§ 95); ἀνιάω, ἦνιᾶθην (ibid.); φωράω, ἐφωράθην (ibid.); τρίβω, ἐτρίφθην (§ 7); γράφω, ἐγράφθην λέγω, ἐλέχθην (ibid.); τεύχω, ἐτεύχθην ' ἄδω, ἤσθην (§ 10. 3); πείθω, ἐπείσθην (ibid.); χωρίζω, ἐχωρίσθην (ibid.)

The agrist passive thus formed is called the first agrist passive.

- The first agrist passive of liquid verbs is always derived from the simple present. E. g. ἀγγέλλω, ἦγγέλθην · φαίνω, ἐφάνθην. (§ 96. 6, 18.)
- (2) When the vowel of the root is either ε , α , or o, the first acrist passive of dissyllabic liquid verbs takes α . E. g. $\sigma \tau \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \lambda \omega$, $\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} \lambda \partial \eta \nu$ · $\phi \partial \dot{\epsilon} l \omega \omega$, $\dot{\epsilon} \phi \partial \dot{\alpha} \varrho \partial \eta \nu$. (§ 96. 6, 18, 19.)
- Note 1. Some pure verbs, particularly such as retain the short vowel in the penult (§ 95. N. 1, 2), insert σ before $\vartheta \eta \nu$. E. g.

Note 2. The liquid verbs mentioned above (§ 98. N. 1) often drop the r in the first aorist passive. E. g. κλίνω, ἐκλίνθην, commonly ἰκλίθην.

§ 110. Some verbs form their aorist passive also by dropping ω of the present active, annexing $\eta \nu$, and prefixing the augment. E. g.

λέγω aor. pass. ελέγην.

The agrist passive thus formed is called the SECOND AGRIST PASSIVE.

The following list contains nearly all those verbs which have a second agrist passive. For the changes of the root, see above (§ 96).

ἄγνυμι (ΑΓΩ), ἐάγην οτ ἐᾶγην. ἀλλάσσω (ΑΛΛΑΓΩ), ἦλλάγην.

άρπάζω (ΑΡΠΑΓΩ), ήρπαγην. βάπτω (ΒΑΦΩ), έβάφην. βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒΩ), εβλάβην. βλέπω, έβλέπην. βρέχω, έβράχην. γράφω, έγράφην. ΔΑΩ, έδάην. δαμάω (ΔΑΜΩ), έδάμην. δέρκομαι, έδράκην. δέρω, έδάρην. είλω (ΕΛΩ), ἐάλην. ζεύγνυμι (ΖΤΓΩ), εζύγην. θάπτω (ΘΑΦΩ), ἐτάφην. θέρομαι, έθέρην. θλίβω, έθλίβην. θούπτω (ΘΡΤΦΩ), ετούφην. κείοω (ΚΕΡΩ), εκάρην. κλέπτω (ΚΑΕΠΩ), εκλάπην. ndira, Endirar. κόπτω (ΚΟΠΩ), ἐκόπην. καίω ΟΓ κᾶω, ἐκάην. πούπτω (ΚΡΤΒΩ), έπούβην. λέγω, έλέγην. λέπω, έλέπην. μαίνω (ΜΑΝΩ), ἐμάνην. μίγνυμι (ΜΙΓΩ), έμίγην. οίγω, οίγην. ορύσσω (ΟΡΥΓΩ), ωρύγην. πάλλω (ΠΑΛΩ), επάλην. πείοω (ΠΕΡΩ), ἐπάρην. πήγνυμι (ΠΑΓΩ), ἐπάγην. πλέκω, ἐπλάκην. πλήσσω (ΠΛΑΓΩ), ἐπλήγην, έπλάγην.

πνίγω, ἐπνίγην. ύέω (ΡΤΩ), ἐδούην. δήγνυμι (ΡΑΓΩ), εδδάγην. δίπτω (ΡΙΦΩ), εδύίφην. σήπω (ΣΑΠΩ), εσάπην. σκάπτω (ΣΚΑΦΩ), ἐσκάφην. σπείοω (ΣΠΕΡΩ), έσπάρην. στίβω, ἐστίβην. στέλλω (ΣΤΕΛΩ), ἐστάλην. στερέω (ΣΤΕΡΩ), έστέρην. στοέφω, έστράφην. σύρω, ἐσύρην. σφάλλω (ΣΦΑΛΩ), ἐσφάλην. σφάσσω (ΣΦΑΓΩ), έσφάγην. τάσσω (ΤΑΓΩ), έταγην. τέμνω (τέμω), ἐτάμην. τέρπω, ετάρπην. τέρσομαι, έτέρσην. τήκω (ΤΑΚΩ), ἐτάκην. τμήγω (ΤΜΑΓΩ), έτμάγην. τρέπω, έτράπην. τρέφω and τράφω, έτράφην. τρίβω, έτρίβην. τύπτω (ΤΤΠΩ), έτύπην. τύφω (ΘΤΦΩ), ετύφην. φαίνω (ΦΑΝΩ), έφάνην. φθείοω (ΦΘΕΡΩ), έφθάρην. φλέγω, ἐφλέγην. φράσσω (ΦΡΑΓΩ), έφράγην. φούγω, έφούγην. φύω, ἐφύην. χαίοω (ΧΑΡΩ), έχάρην. ψύχω (ΨΤΓΩ), εψύγην

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD FUTURE PASSIVE.

§ 111. 1. To form the first future passive, drop $\vartheta \eta \nu$ of the first aorist passive, annex $\vartheta \eta \sigma o \mu \alpha \iota$, and reject the augment. E. g.

τύπτω, ἐτύφθην 1 fut. pass. τυφθήσομαι.

To form the second future passive, drop ην of the second aorist passive, annex ησομαι, and reject the augment. E. g. τύπτω, ἐτύπην
 2 fut. pass. τυπήσομαι.

§ 112. To form the third future passive, drop at of the second person singular of the perfect passive, and annex ouat. E. g.

τύπτω, τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι 3 fut. τετύψομαι.

Note. Liquid verbs, and verbs beginning with a vowel, very seldom have a third future passive.

PRESENT, IMPERFECT, PERFECT, AND PLU-PERFECT, MIDDLE.

§ 113. The present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect, middle, are the same as in the passive.

FIRST AND SECOND FUTURE MIDDLE.

§ 114. 1. To form the first future middle, drop ω of the first future active, and annex ομαι. E. g.

τύπτω, τύψω 1 fut. mid. τύψομαι.

Note 1. When the first future active ends in $\tilde{\omega}$ (§ 102. N. 1, 2, 3), the first future middle ends in $\tilde{v}\mu\mu$. E. g.

κομίζω, κομιώ, 1 fut. mid. κομιούμαι, inflected like φιλούμαι. καλέω, καλώ, 1 fut. mid. καλούμαι.

So in the Doric dialect, τύπτω, τυψῶ, 1 fut. mid. τυψοῦμαι. The Attics sometimes use the Doric first future middle.

2. To form the second future middle, drop ω of the second future active, and annex onat. E. g.

στέλλω, στελέω στελώ 2 fut. mid. στελέομαι, contracted

Note 2. In a few instances the second future middle is found in mute and pure verbs. See the Anomalous ζομαι, μανθάνω, μάχομαι, πίνω, πίστω, τίπτω.

FIRST AND SECOND AORIST MIDDLE

§ 115. 1. To form the first agrist middle, drop a of the first agrist active, and annex αμην. E. g. τύπτω, ἔτυψα 1 agr. mid. ἐτυψάμην.

2. Some verbs form their agrist middle by dropping ω of the present active, annexing $o\mu\eta\nu$, and prefixing the augment. E. g.

ΈΛΩ aor. mid. είλόμην.

The agrist middle thus formed is called the SECOND AGRIST MIDDLE.

The following list contains nearly all those verbs which have a second agrist middle. For the changes of the root, see above (96).

αγείοω (ΑΓΕΡΩ), ηγερόμην. άγω, ηγαγόμην. αΐοω (ΑΡ52), ηρόμην. αισθάνομαι (ΑΙΣΘΩ), ήσθόαλιταίνω (ΑΛΙΤΩ), ήλιτόμην. απαχίζω (ΑΧΩ), ηπαχόμην. αλλομαι (ΑΛΩ), ήλόμην. βάλλω (ΒΑΛΩ), έβαλόμην. γίγνομαι (ΓΕΝΩ), έγενόμην. δαίω (ΔΑΩ), έδαόμην. έγείοω (ΕΓΕΡΩ), ηγοόμην. ΕΙΔΩ, είδόμην. ΈΛΩ, είλόμην. έπω, έσπομην. ξοομαι, ηρόμην. εύρίσκω (ΕΤΡΩ), εύρόμην. έχω, έσχόμην. ίκνέομαι (ίκω), ίκόμην.

κέλομαι, έκεκλόμην. λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒΩ), έλαβόμην. λανθάνω (ΛΑΘΩ), έλαθόμην. λάσκω (ΛΑΚΩ), λελακόμην. λείπω (ΛΙΠΩ), έλιπόμην. όλλυμι (ΟΔΩ), ωλόμην. όρνυμι (ΟΡΩ), ωρόμην. οσφοαίνομαι (ΟΣΦΡΩ), ώσφουπείθω (ΠΙΘΩ), ἐπιθόμην.πέτομαι, ἐπτόμην. πλήσσω (ΠΛΑΓΩ), πεπληγόunv. πυνθάνομαι (ΠΤΟΩ), ἐπυθότέμνω (τέμω), έταμόμην. τέοπω, έταοπόμην. τίκτω (ΤΕΚΩ), έτεκόμην. τρέπω, έτραπόμην,

Note. Some of these verbs have also a first agrist middle. Such are αίζω, ἄλλομαι, τείπω.

CONTRACT VERBS.

§ 116. Pure verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\varepsilon\omega$, and $\omega\omega$, are contracted by the Attics in the present and imperfect.

Note 1. Dissyllabic verbs in εω are contracted only when ε and ε come together. Ε. g. πλέω, πλέεις πλεῖς, πλέει πλεῖι, πλέομεν, πλέετε πλεῖτε, πλέονοι.

REMARK. Δίω, bind, deviates from this analogy (§ 116. N. 1). E. g. δίουσι δούσι, δίομαι δούμαι.

Νοτε 2. For the contraction of διψάω, ζάω, ανάω, σεινάω, σμάω, χράω, ψάω, see above (§ 23. Ν. 1).

Note 3. The movable ν (§ 15. 1) is very seldom appended to the contracted third person singular of the imperfect active.

Note 4. The Epic dialect sometimes changes the radical vowel ε into ει. Ε. g. ὀκνείω for ὀκνέω.

Note 5. The Epic contracts έεαι into εῖαι, and έεο into εῖο. Ε. g. αἰδέεαι αἰδεῖαι, αἰδέεο αἰδεῖο, from αἰδέομαι. Sometimes it drops the second ε. Ε. g. μυθέαι for μυθέεαι from μυθέομαι.

Note 6. The Epic protracts $\bar{\alpha}$ or α (contracted) into $\alpha\alpha$ or $\alpha\alpha$, and ω (contracted) into ω or $\omega\omega$ or $\omega\omega$, and ω into $\omega\omega$. E. g.

ἀγοράομαι, ἀγοράεσθε ἀγορᾶσθε, Ερίο ἀγοράασθε πεδάω, πεδώ, Ερίο πεδόω · πεδάεις πεδάς, Ερίο πεδάςς ἡβάω, ἡβάουσα ἡβῶσα, Ερίο ἡβώωσα · ἡβάοντες ἡβῶντες, Ερίο ἡβώοντες

αἰτιάομαι, αἰτιάοιτο αἰτιῶτο, Ερίc αἰτιόωτο.

In the Epic dialect, verbs in ω sometimes follow the analogy of verbs in $\alpha\omega$. E. g. δηϊόω, δηϊόοντο δηϊοῦντο, Ερίς δηϊόωντο δηϊοῦντο, Ερίς δηϊόωντο, as if from δηϊάω.

Note 7. In some instances the Epic changes the radical vowel α into ω . E. g. $\zeta \dot{\alpha} \omega$, $\zeta \dot{\omega} \omega$. (§ 96. 19.)

Note 8. The Ionic very often changes the radical vowel α into ε. Ε. g. φοιτέω for φοιτάω.

Note 9. The Ionic often changes αο into εω. Ε. g. μηχανέωνται for μηχανάονται from μηχανάομαι.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I honor

S. τὶ μάω τιμῶ τιμάεις τιμᾶς τιμάει τιμᾶ

D. τιμάομεν τιμώμεν τιμάετον τιμάτον τιμάετον τιμάτον

Τιμάομεν
 τιμάετε
 τιμάτε
 τιμάουσι(ν)
 τιμώσι(ν)

S. ἐτίμαον ἐτίμαν ἐτίμαες ἐτίμας ἐτίμαε ἐτίμα

D. ἐτιμάομεν ἐτιμῶμεν ἐτιμάετον ἐτιμάτον ἐτιματον ἐτιματον ἐτιματον ἐτιμα

P. ἐτιμάομεν ἐτιμάετε ἐτιματε ἐτιματο ἐτιματο ἐτιματο

I love

S. φιλέω φιλώ φιλέεις φιλέει φιλέει φιλέι

D. φιλέομεν φιλούμεν φιλέετον φιλέτον φιλέττον φιλέττον

P. φιλέομεν φιλούμεν φιλέετε φιλέττε φιλέουσι(ν) φιλούσι(ν)

Imperfect.

S. ἐφίλεον ἐφίλουν ἐφίλεες ἐφίλεις ἐφίλει

D. ἐφιλέομεν ἐφιλούμεν ἐφιλέετον ἐφιλείτον ἐφιλείτην ἐφιλείτην

P. ἐφιλέομεν ἐφιλοῦμεν ἐφιλέετε ἐφιλεῖτε ἐφιλεῖτε ἐφιλεον

- ἐφίλουν

I manifest

S. δηλόω δηλώ δηλόεις δηλοίς δηλόει δηλοί

Το δηλόσμεν δηλούμεν δηλόετον δηλούτον δηλούτον δηλούτον δηλούτον

Το δηλόομεν
 δηλούμεν
 δηλόετε
 δηλόυτε
 δηλόουσι(ν)
 δηλοῦσι(ν)

S. ἐδήλοον ἐδήλουν ἐδήλοες ἐδήλους ἐδήλους ἐδήλους

D. ἐδηλόομεν ἐδηλοῦμεν ἐδηλοῦτον ἐδηλοῦτον ἐδηλοῦτον ἐδηλοῦτην

P. εδηλόομεν εδηλούμεν εδηλόετε εδηλούτε εδήλοον εδήλουν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- S. τιμάω τιμώς τιμώης τιμάς τιμάη τιμά
- S. φιλέω φιλώ φιλής φιλής φιλή
- S. δηλόω δηλώ δηλόης δηλόης δηλόη δηλοί

- D. τιμάωμεν τιμώμεν τιμάητον τιμάτον τιμάητον τιμάτον
- D. φιλέωμεν φιλώμεν φιλέητον φιλήτον φιλήτον φιλήτον
- Φηλόωμεν δηλώμεν δηλόητον δηλώτον δηλώτον δηλώτον

- P. τιμάωμεν τιμώμεν τιμάητε τιμάτε τιμάωσι(ν) τιμώσι(ν)
- P. φιλέωμεν φιλώμεν φιλέητε φιλήτε φιλέωσι(ν) φιλώσι(ν)
- P. δηλόωμεν
 δηλώμεν
 δηλόητε
 δηλώτε
 δηλώσι(ν)
 δηλώσι(ν)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

- S. τιμάοιμι τιμώριι τιμάοις τιμώοι τιμώοι τιμώ
- S. φιλέοιμι φιλοίμι φιλόος φιλόο φιλόοι φιλοί
- S. δηλόοιμι δηλοΐμι δηλόοις δηλόοι δηλόοι δηλοΐ

- D. τιμάοιμεν τιμώριεν τιμώοιτον τιμώστον τιμωοίτην τιμώτην
- D. φιλέοιμεν φιλοίμεν φιλέοιτον φιλοίτην φιλοίτην
- D. δηλόοιμεν δηλοίμεν δηλόοιτον δηλοίτον δηλοίτην δηλοίτην

- P. τιμάοιμεν τιμώμεν τιμάοιτε τιμώτε τιμάοιεν τιμώεν
- P. φιλόιμεν φιλόιμεν φιλόιτε φιλόιτε φιλόιεν φιλόιεν
- P. δηλόσιμεν δηλούμεν δηλόσιτε δηλόσιτε δηλόσιεν δηλόσιεν

Or thus (§ 87. N. 2).

τιμώην, ώης, ώη ώημεν, ώητον, ωήτην ώημεν, ώητε, ώησαν φιλοίην, οίης, οίη δηλοίην, οίης, οίη οίημεν, οίητον, οιήτην οίημεν, οίητον, οιήτην οίημεν, οίητε, οίησαν οίημεν, οιητε, οίησαν \boldsymbol{D} .

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- S. τίμαε τίμα τιμαέτω
 - τιμάτ**ω** τιμάετον τιμάτον
 - τιμαέτων · τιμάτων
- Τιμάετε
 τιμάτε
 τιμαέτωσαν Or
 τιμαόντων
 τιμάτωσαν Or

τιμώντων

- S. piles MOOD.
- φίλει φίλεέτω ωιλείτω
- D. φιλέετον φιλείτον φιλείτον
- φιλείτων P. φιλείτε φιλείτε φιλείτωσαν ΟΓ φιλείτωσαν ΟΓ
- S. δήλοε δήλου δηλοέτω δηλούτω
- Οηλούτω

 D. δηλόετον
 δηλούτον
 δηλοέτων
 δηλούτων
- P. δηλόετε
 δηλούτε
 δηλοέτωσαν οτ
 δηλούτων
 δηλούτωσαν οτ
 δηλούντων

φιλούντων INFINITIVE MOOD.

τιμάειν τιμάν φιλέειν φιλεΐν δηλόειν δηλουν

PARTICIPLE.

τιμάων, άουσα, άον τιμών, ώσα, ών G. άοντος, ώντος

φιλέων, έουσα, έον φιλών, οῦσα, οῦν G. έοντος, οῦντος

δηλόων, όουσα, όον δηλών, οῦσα, οῦν G. όοντος, οῦντος

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD. - Present.

- S. τιμάομαι τιμώμαι τιμάη τιμά τιμάεται τιμάται
- D. τιμαται τιμαόμεθον τιμάμεθον τιμάεσθον τιμάσθον
- τιμάεσθον τιμάσθον **P.** τιμαόμεθα τιμώμεθα τιμάεσθε τιμάσθε τιμάσθε

τιμώνται

- S. φιλέομαι φιλούμαι φιλέη 0r - έει φιλή 0r - εῖ φιλέεται φιλέεται
- D. φιλεόμεθον φιλούμεθον φιλέεσθον φιλέεσθον φιλέεσθον φιλέϊσθον φιλεϊσθον
- P. φιλεόμ θα φιλούμεθα φιλέεσθε φιλείσθε φιλέονται

φιλούνται

- δηλόομαι δηλούμαι δηλόη δηλόι δηλόται δηλόται
- D. δηλοόμεθον δηλούμεθον δηλοεσθον δηλοεσθον δηλοεσθον δηλοεσθον δηλούσθον
- D. δηλοόμεθα δηλούμεθα δηλόεσθε δηλούσθε δηλόονται δηλούνται

Imperfect.

- S. ἐτιμαόμην ἐτιμώμην ἐτιμάου ἐτιμῶ ἐτιμάτο ἐτιμάτο
- D. ετιμαόμεθον
 ετιμώμεθον
 ετιμάεσθον
 ετιμάσθον
 ετιμασθον
 ετιμασθην
 ετιμάσθην
- ετιμαόμεθα
 έτιμώμεθα
 ετιμάεσθε
 ετιμάσθε
 ετιμάσντο
 ετιμώντο

- S. ἐφιλεόμην ἐφιλούμην ἐφιλέου ἐφιλοῦ ἐφιλέετο ἐφιλεῖτο
- Εφιλεόμεθον έφιλούμεθον έφιλέεσθον έφιλεΐσθον έφιλείσθην έφιλείσθην
- P. εφιλεόμεθα
 εφιλούμεθα
 εφιλέεσθε
 εφιλείσθε
 εφιλείσστο
 εφιλούντο

- S. ἐδηλοόμην ἐδηλούμην ἐδηλόου ἐδηλοῦ ἐδηλοῦτο ἐδηλοῦτο
- P. εδηλοόμεθα
 εδηλούμεθα
 εδηλοίσσθε
 εδηλοΐσθε
 εδηλόοντο
 εδηλούντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- S. τιμάωμαι τιμώμαι τιμάη τιμά τιμάηται τιμάται
- D. τιμαώμεθον τιμώμεθον τιμάησθον τιμάσθον τιμάσθον τιμάσθον τιμάσθον τιμάσθον
- P. τιμαώμεθα τιμώμεθα τιμάησθε τιμάσθε τιμάωνται τιμώνται

- S. φιλέωμαι φιλώμαι φιλέη φιλή φιλέηται φιλήται
- D. φιλεώμεθον φιλώμεθον φιλέησθον φιλήσθον φιλήσθον φιλήσθον φιλήσθον
- D. φιλεώμεθα φιλώμεθα φιλέησθε φιλήσθε φιλέωνται φιλώνται

- S. δηλόωμαι δηλώμαι δηλόη δηλοϊ δηλόηται δηλώται
- D. δηλοώμεθον δηλώμεθον δηλόησθον δηλώσθον δηλόησθον δηλώσθον δηλώσθον
- P. δηλοώμεθα δηλώμεθα δηλόηδθε δηλώσθε δηλώσθε δηλώνται δηλώνται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

- S. τιμαοίμην τιμώμην τιμάοιο τιμάοι το τιμάοι το τιμάοι
- τιμφτο ΄΄
 Τιμαοίμεθον τιμώμεθον τιμώροθον τιμώροθον τιμώροθον τιμώροθον τιμώροθον
- P. τιμαοίμεθα τιμώμεθα τιμάοισθε τιμώσθε τιμώσντο τιμώντο

- S. φιλεοίμην φιλοίμην φιλέοιο φιλόο φιλέοιτο φιλοϊτο
- φικοίτο

 D. φικεοίμεθον φιλοίμεθον φιλέοισθον φιλοίσθον φιλοίσθην φιλοίσθην
 - P. φιλεοίμεθα φιλοίμεθα φιλέοισθε φιλοίσθε φιλόοιστο φιλούστο

- S. δηλοοίμην δηλοίμην δηλόοιο δηλόοιτο δηλούτο
- D. δηλοοίμεθον δηλοίμεθον δηλόοισθον δηλοίσθον δηλοίσθην δηλοίσθην P. δηλοοίμεθα
- P. δηλοοίμεθα δηλοίμεθα δηλόοισθε δηλοίσθε δηλοίντο δηλοίντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- S. τιμάου τιμώ τιμαέσθω τιμάσθω
- D. τιμάεσθον τιμάσθον τιμαέσθων τιμάσθων
- P. τιμάτοθε
 τιμάτοθε
 τιμάτοθε
 τιμαέσθωσαν οτ
 τιμάτοθων
 τιμάτοθωσαν οτ
 τιμάτοθωσαν οτ
- S. φιλέου S.
 φιλόυ S.
 φιλόν Φιλού
 φιλού
 φιλεέσθω
 - D. φιλέεσθον φιλεΐσθον φιλεέσθων φιλείσθων
 - P. φιλέεσθε
 φιλείσθε
 φιλεύθωσαν Or
 φιλεύθωσαν Or
 φιλείσθωσαν Or
 φιλείσθων
- δηλόου δηλοῦ δηλοέσθω δηλούσθω
- D. δηλόεσθον δηλοῦσθον δηλοέσθων δηλούσθων
 P. δηλόεσθε
 - δηλόεσθε δηλούσθε δηλοέσθωσαν **οτ** δηλοέσθων δηλούσθων δηλούσθων

INFINITIVE MOOD.

τιμάτσθαι τιμάσθαι φιλέεσθαι φιλεῖσθαι δηλόεσθαι δηλοῦσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

τιμαόμενος, η, ον τιμώμενος, η, ον φιλεόμενος, η, ον φιλούμενος, η, ον

δηλοόμενος, η, ον δηλούμενος, η, ον

VERBS IN MI.

§ 117. 1. Some verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\varepsilon\omega$, ω , ω , form their present and imperfect, and their second agrist active and middle, by dropping ω , and annexing the terminations without the connecting vowels. (§§ 84: 85.)

The augment of the past tenses of verbs in µ follows the general rules (\$\sqrt{78-80}\).

Note 1. All verbs in µs may be inflected like verbs in w. E. g. T. Siw, iss, ies, for ridnus, no, nos, imperf. irideov, ees, ee, for iridny, no, no

2. The radical vowel $(\alpha, \varepsilon, o, v)$ is lengthened in the singular of the present and imperfect Indicative Active. A and & become n, and o becomes o.

The first and third persons singular of the present indicative

active end in $\mu \iota$, $\sigma \iota$, respectively. (§ 84. N. 1.) E. g.

ίστάω gives ίστημι, ης, ησι · ίστην, ης, η · τιθέω τίθημι, ης, ησι ετίθην, ης, η διδόω δίδωμι, ως, ωσι * έδίδων, ως, ω * δεικνύω " δείκνυμι, τζ, υσι έδείκνυν, τζ, υ.

Note 2. The termination vot of the third person plural of the indicative active is often changed into ασι. Ε. g. τίθημι, τιθέασι for τιθεῖσι, that is, for τιθένσι, (§ 12. 5.)

3. The Indicative Passive and Middle generally retains the short vowel of the root. E. g.

pass. ίσταμαι, ασαι, αται · ίστάμην, ασο, ατο · ίσταω, ζοτημι, τίθεμαι, εσαι, εται ετιθέμην, εσο, ετο τιθέω, τίθημι, δίδομαι, οσαι, οται ' έδιδόμην, οσο, οτο ' διδόω, δίδωμι, δεικνύω, δείκνυμι, " δείκνυμαι, υσαι, υται έδεικνύμην, υσο, υτοι

Note 3. The terminations gai, go, of the second person singular, often drop the a, and are contracted with the radical vowel. Ε. g. τίθημι, τίθεμαι, τίθεσαι, τίθεαι contracted τίθη.

The old writers (as Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus) generally

use the uncontracted second person singular.

4. The Subjunctive of verbs in ημι and ωμι takes the connecting vowels and is contracted. In this case $\alpha \eta$ and $\alpha \eta$ are contracted into η and η respectively. The subjunctive of verbs in υμι follows the analogy of τύπτω. E.g.

subj. ἱστάω, άης, άη contracted ἱστῶ, ῆς, ῆ ίσταω, ἵστημι τιθώ, ης, η τιθέω, τίθημι τιθέω, έης, έη α διδόω, όης, όη διδώ, ώς, ώ διδόω, δίδωμι 46 δεικνύω, ύης, υη. δεικνύω, δείκνυμι

Note 4. In some instances the subjunctive of verbs in up, rejects the connecting vowel. E. g. diagradarvum, diagradarvum; for diagradarvum. Such forms may be easily mistaken for the corresponding ones of the indicative. (§ 86. N. 2.)

5. The Optative Active of verbs in $\eta\mu\iota$ and $\omega\mu\iota$ annexes to the root of the verb the endings $\eta\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , dual $\eta\tau\sigma\nu$, $\eta\tau\eta\nu$, plural $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, preceded by ι . E. g.

τιθέω, τίθημι οpt. act. ἱσταίην, αίης, αίη τιθέω, τίθημι "τιθείην, είης, είη διδοίην, οίης, οίης, οίης,

The optative active of verbs in υμι follows the analogy of τύπτω. Ε. g. δεικνύω, δείκνυμι, δεικνύοιμι, ύοις, ύοι.

NOTE 5. The dual and plural of the optative active often drop η in which case $\eta \sigma \alpha \nu$ becomes $\epsilon \nu$. See the paradigms.

Note 6. In a few instances, the diphthong of in the optative active of verbs in ωμι is changed into φ. Ε. g. δίδωμι, 2 aor. opt. δώην, δώης, for δοίην, δοίης.

6. The OPTATIVE PASSIVE and MIDDLE of verbs in $\eta\mu\iota$ and $\omega\mu\iota$ annexes the terminations (§ 87), likewise preceded by an ι . E. g.

ίστάω, ίστημι opt. pas. ἱσταίμην, αῖο, αῖτο τιθέω, τίθημι "τιθείμην, εῖο, εῖτο διδόω, δίδωμι "διδοίμην, οῖο, οῖτο

The optative passive and middle of verbs in υμι follows the analogy of τύπτω. Ε. g. δεικνύω, δείκνυμι, δεικνυσίμην, ύοιο, ύοιτο.

· Note. 7. In some instances, the optative of verbs in υμι is formed after the analogy of verbs in ημι οr ωμι. Ε. g. δαινύω, δαίνυμι, pres. mid. opt. 3d pers. sing. δαίνυτο (more analogically δαινοῖτο).

7. The Imperative annexes the terminations to the root. (§ 88. 1.) E. g.

ίσταω, ιστημι imperat. ισταθι, άτω · ιστασο, άσθω ·

τιθέω, τίθημι "τίθετι (§ 14. N. 4), έτω τίθεσο, έσθω "

διδόω, δίδωμι " δίδοθι, ότω · δίδοσο, όσθω ·

δεικνύω, δείκνυμι " δείκνυθι, ύτω δείκνυσο, ύσθω.

Note 8. The second person singular of the imperative active sometimes drops $\vartheta\iota$, and lengthens the radical vowel. E. g. τστημι, τστη for τστάθι · δείκνυμι, δείκνυ for δείκνυθι.

Note 9. The termination σο of the second person singular of the imperative passive and middle often drops the σ, and is contracted with the radical vowel. Ε. g. ιστημι, ιστασο, ισταο contracted τστω.

8. The Infinitive Active annexes ναι to the root of the verb. E. g. again double in

ξστάω,	ξοτημι 34	infin.	act.	ξστάναι
τιθέω,	τίθημι	mot to ee		τιθέναι
διδόω,	δίδωμι	10.000		διδόναι
δεικνύο	ο, δείκνυμι			δεικνύναι.

9. The Infinitive Passive and Middle annexes $\sigma \theta \alpha \iota$ to the root. E. g.

ίσταω, ιστημι inf. pas. & mid. ιστασθαι, στάσθαι τιθέω, τίθημι "τίθεσθαι, θέσθαι δίδοσθαι, δόσθαι δίδοσθαι, δόσθαι δεικνύω, δείκνυμι "δείκνυσθαι.

10. The root of the Participle Active is formed by annexing p_T to the root of the verb. E. g.

ίσταω, ἵστημι part. act. ἱστάς, άντος, (§ 36. 2)
τιθέω, τίθημι " τιθέις, έντος, (ibid.)
διδόω, δίδωμι " διδούς, όντος, (ibid.)
δεικνύω, δείκνυμι " δεικνύς, ύντος, (ibid.)

11. The Participle Passive and Middle annexes μενος to the root of the verb. E. g.

ιστάω, ιστημι part. pas. & mid. ιστάμενος, στάμενος τιθέω, τίθημι "τιθέμενος, θέμενος διδόω, δίδωμι "διδόμενος, δόμενος δεικνύω, δείκνυμι "δεικνύμενος.

12. The Second Aorist Active lengthens the radical vowel throughout the *indicative* and *imperative*, and in the *infinitive*. \mathcal{A} , when it is not preceded by ϱ , becomes η . E. g. $\beta \iota \beta \dot{\alpha} \omega$, $\beta \iota \beta \eta \mu \iota$,

2 aor. ἔβην, ης, η, ητον, ήτην, ημεν, ητε, ησαν imperat. βῆθι, ήτω, ῆτον, ήτων, ῆτε, ήτωσαν infin. βῆναι.

NOTE 10. KTHMI and OΥΤΗΜΙ retain the short vowel in the second agrist active. See the Anomalous κτένω and οὐτάω. See also κλύω.

 $\Delta i \delta \omega \mu \iota$ and $\sigma i \Im \mu \iota$ lengthen the vowel only in the singular of the second aorist indicative, and in the second aorist infinitive. See the paradigms.

Note 11. The second person singular of the second agrist imperative, in a few instances, takes s instead of 91. See the Anom. δίδωμι, ἔχω, ἵημι, τίθημι, φείω.

Note 12. The imperatives $\beta \tilde{n} \Im_i$ and $\sigma \tau \tilde{n} \Im_i$, from $\beta \beta n \mu_i$ and $\sigma \tau n \mu_i$, in composition, often drop \Im_i , and change n into \tilde{a} . E. g. $\kappa a \tau d \beta \tilde{a}$ for $\kappa a \tau d \beta n \Im_i$.

NOTE 13. The verbs τίθημι, "ημι, and δίδωμι, lengthen s and o into si and ou in the second agrist active infinitive: thus, Θεῖναι, εἶναι, δοῦναι.

Note 14. KTIMI, Π IMI, $\Phi\Theta$ IMI, and $\Pi\Lambda\Omega$ MI, in some of the parts of the second agrist follow the analogy of verbs in $\eta\mu$ or $\omega\mu$. See the Anomalous KTI Ω , π inw, φ Sinw, and $\pi\lambda\omega\omega$.

Note 15. In a few instances, the second aorist middle lengthens the radical vowel in the *indicative*, imperative, infinitive, and participle: See the Anomalous βάλλω, χιχάνω, ὀνίνημι, πίμπλημι.

Note 16. Those verbs in $v\mu\iota$, of which the present is used.

have no second agrist. On the other hand, when the second aorist is used, the present is obsolete. Ε. g. δείπνυμι has no second agrist; and ἐφῦν comes from the obsolete Φ IMI.

In order, therefore, to complete the paradigm of verbs in

vui, the second agrist of ΔTMI is subjoined to δείκνυμι.

NOTE 17. DIALECTS. (1) In the INDICATIVE the Doric has

τι, ντι, for σι, νσι. Ε. g. τίθητι, τιθέντι. (§ 84. N. 6.)

(2) In the imperfect and second agrist indicative, the Epic and Ionic dialects often use grov, group, in which case the radical vowel always remains short. Ε. g. τίθημι, τίθεσκον for έτίθην · ίστημι, στάσκον for έστην. (§ 85. N. 5.)

(3) The Epic often drops oa in the third person plural of the imperfect and second agrist active indicative, in which case the preceding long vowel is shortened. E. g. "στημι, "στάν for "στησαν · τίθημι, έτιθεν for έτίθεσαν · ΔΥΜΙ, έδυν for έδυσαν.

(4) The Ionic often uses αται, ατο, in the indicative passive and middle. E. g. τίθημι, τιθέαται, έτιθέατο. (§ 84. N. 6.)

(5) The Epic and Ionic often use the uncontracted sub-

JUNCTIVE. Ε. g. τίθημι, θέω for θω.

(6) Sometimes the Epic, in the subjunctive, lengthens the radical vowel ε into ει or η. Ε. g. τίθημι, θείω, θήης, for θέω, θέης. (§ 116. Ν. 4.)

(7) It sometimes shortens the connecting vowels of the sub-

junctive. E. g. τίθημι, θείομεν for θείωμεν. (§ 86. N. 3.)

(8) In the third person singular of the subjunctive active, it sometimes uses σ_l . E. g. $\delta l \delta \omega \mu l$, $\delta \tilde{\omega} \sigma_l$ for $\delta \tilde{\omega}$. (§ 86. N. 2.)

(9) Verbs in ωμι sometimes change the radical o into ω in

the subjunctive. E. g. δίδωμι, δώω, δώης, for δώ, δώς.

(10) The epic poets sometimes lengthen the radical vowel in the INFINITIVE ACTIVE, and PARTICIPLE PASSIVE and MIDDLE. Ε. g. τίθημι, τιθήμεναι, τιθήμενος δίδωμι, διδούναι.

Note 18. Accent. The rules stated above (§ 93) apply also to verbs in me. We only observe here that,

(1) The accent of the regular third person plural of the indicative active deviates from the rule (§ 93. 1).

(2) The dissyllabic forms of the present active indicative of simi and onmi, deviate from the rule (§ 93. 2). In composition, however, they follow the rule.

(3) The infinitive active takes the accent on the penult. E. g. igrávas. Except the Epic infinitive in usvai, as Tidnusvai.

(4) The participle active takes the accent on the last syllable. E.g. iστάς, τιθείς.

(5) When the syllabic augment is omitted (§ 78. N. 3), long monosyllabic forms take the circumflex. E. g. you for you from yiyiwaxw.

(6) For the accent of the subjunctive and optative passive of Youngs and didu-

µ, see the paradigms.

Δίδωμι sometimes throws the accent back on the antepenult in the subjunctive and optative passive, when the last syllable permits it (§ 20). I arnus sometimes does the same in the optative passive.

Synopti-

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE. OPTATIVE.

Present.	ξστημι	ίστῶ: Το Υνάγω	ίσταίην
Imperfect.	ίστην ή	<u></u> ₩sannatgan	
Aorist 2.	ἔστην	στῶ	
Present. Imperfect.	τίθημι ἐτίθην	τιθώ συ που	
Aorist 2.	ะ เขาง	na kalaman Po orto niljak	θείην
Present.	δίδωμι	Sida manaka M	διδοίην
Imperfect. Aorist 2.	έδίδων έδων	δω το το το	δοίην
Present. Imperfect.	δείχν υ μι εδείχνυν	δειχνύω	
Aorist 2.	ะังบิง อ	δύω de assertite	δῦην

PASSIVE AND

Present.	ίσταμαι	ίστῶμαι	ξσταίμην
Imperfect.	ξστάμην	• • • • •	
2 Aor. Mid.	έστάμην	στῶμαι 🐯 🚓	σταίμην
Present.	τίθεμαι	τιθώμαι	τιθείμην
Imperfect.	έτιθέμην	•	
2 Aor. Mid.	έ θέμην	θωμαι	θείμην
Present.	δίδομαι	διδώμαι	διδοίμην
Imperfect.	έδιδόμην		• • •
2 Aor. Mid.	έδόμην	δῶμαι	δοίμην
Present.	δείκνυμαι	δειχνύωμαι	δεικνυοίμην
Imperfect.	έδεικνύμην.	•	
2 Aor. Mid.	έδύμην	δύωμαι	δύμην

11

cal Table.

VOICE.

(.8t.)

IMPERATIVE.	Infinitive.	PARTICIPLE.
ίσταθι	ίστάναι	ίστάς
στῆθι	στῆναι	στάς
τίθετι	τιθέναι	τιθείς
θέτι	θ εῖναι	θείς
δίδοθι	διδόναι	διδούς
δόθι	δοῦναι	δούς
δείχνυθι	δεικνύναι	δειχνύς
δῦθι	δῦναι	δύς
MIDDLE.		
ίστασο	ίστασθαι	ίστάμενος
στάσο	στάσθαι	στάμενος
τίθεσο	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
θέσο	ઈ έσ ઉ αι	θέμενος
δίδοσο	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
δόσο	δόσθαι	δόμενος
δείκνυσο	δείχνυσθαι	δειχνύμενο
δύσο 😅	δύσθαι	δύμεν ο ς

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	I place	I put	I give	I show
S.	ίστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείχνῦμι
	ίστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνῦς
	ϊστησι(ν)	$\tau i \vartheta \eta \sigma \iota(v)$	δίδωσι(ν)	$\delta \varepsilon i \varkappa v \bar{v} \sigma \iota(v)$
D.	ΐσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ίστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ίστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείπνυτον
P.	ΐσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ίστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ίστασι(ν)	$\tau \iota \vartheta \epsilon i \sigma \iota(\nu)$ Of	$r = \delta \iota \delta o \tilde{v} \sigma \iota(v) \text{ or }$	$\delta \varepsilon inv voi(v)$ or
		τιθέᾶσι(ν)	διδόᾶσι(ν)	δεικνύασι(ν)

Imperfect.

S.	e	eti9 nv	έδίδων	έδεixν ū ν
15.	ίστην			
	ίστης	έτίθης	έδίδως	ย์งย์หงบิร
	ίστη	έτίθη	έδίδω	έδεί χν ū
D.	ΐσταμεν	έτίθεμεν	έδίδομεν	ะ้ งะเหบน ะ ง
	ίστατον	έτίθετον	έδίδοτον	έδείχνυτον
	ίστάτην	έτιθέτην	εδιδότην	έδεικνύτην
P.	ίσταμεν	έτίθεμεν	έδίδομεν	έδείκνυμεν
	ίστατε	έτίθετε	έδίδοτε	έδείκνυτε
	ίστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	έδίδοσαν	έδεί <i>κν</i> υσα ν

	ίστάτην	έτιθέτην	έδιδότην	έδειμνύτην
P.	ίσταμεν	έτίθεμεν	έδίδομεν	έδείκνυμεν
	ίστατε	έτίθετε	έδίδοτε	έδείκνυτε
	ίστασαν	έτίθεσαν	💱 เชียงอธลง	έδείκνυσαν
		Seco	nd Aorist.	90
~		20.0	740	240
S.	ἔστην	ะั ยทุง	έδων	ะังบิง
	ἔστης	žĐης	ἔδως	έδυς
	ἔστη	ะั ย ๆ	έδω	<i>ะังงี</i>
D.	έστημεν	ะ๊ษะแะง	έδομεν	ะี้อีบีนุยง
	ξστητον	έθετον	έδοτον	έδυτον
	έστήτην	έθέτην	έδότην	έδυτην
$\boldsymbol{P}.$	ἔστημεν	έθεμεν	έδομεν	ะี่ง <i>บินะ</i> ง
	έστητε	รัช ธรร	έδοτε	ะังงับเ _อ
	ἔστησαν	ะี่ Э ะ ฮ ฉ ง	έδοσαν	έδυσαν
	221.7300			(§ 117. N. 16.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ίστῶ	τιθώ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
	ίστῆς	τιθής	διδώς	δεικνύης
	ίστη	$\tau \imath \vartheta \widetilde{\eta} = 0$	διδῷ	δεικνύη
D.	โฮรดีและ	าเชิ้ดและ	διδώμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ίστῆτον	τιθήτον	διδώτον	δεικνύητον
	ίστητον	τιθήτον	διδώτον	δεικνύητον
P.	ίστῶμεν	τιθώμεν	διδώμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ίστῆτε	τιθήτε	διδώτε	δειχνύητε
	$i\sigma \iota \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota (\nu)$	τιθωσι(ν)	$\delta \iota \delta \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota (v)$	δεικνύωσι(ν)

Second Aorist.

0.00	θω inflected like the	δω inflected like the	δύω (§ 117. 4.)
the Pres.		Pres.	

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ίσταίην	τιθείην	διδοίην	δειπνύοιμι
	ίσταίης	τιθείης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
	ίσταίη	τιθείη	διδοίη	δεικνύοι
D.	ίσταίημεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ίσταίητον	τιθείητον	διδοίητον	δεικνύοιτον
	ίσταιήτην	τιθειήτην	διδοιήτην	δεικνυοίτην
\boldsymbol{P} .	ίσταίημεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ίσταίητε	τιθείητε	διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
	ίσταίησαν	τιθείησαν	διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν

Or thus (§ 117. N. 5)

D.	ίσταῖτον	τιθείτον	διδοῖτον
	ίσταίτην	τιθείτην	διδοίτην
\boldsymbol{P} .	ίσταϊμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοῖμεν
	ίσταῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδοῖτε
	ίσταῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοΐεν

Second Aorist.

σταίην in-	θείην inflect.	$\delta o l \eta \nu$ inflect.	$\delta \bar{v} \eta \nu$
flect.like	like the	like the	
the Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	(§ 117. N. 7.)

P. στήτων

στήτωσαν

or στάντων

δύτων

δύτε .

δύτωσαν

or δύντων

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ίσταθι	गांभिहरा अधिक	δίδοθι	อัยไห งบ อเ
	or ίστη ίστάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	
D.		τίθετον		
	ιστατων	τιθέτων.	διδότων	δεικνύτων
P .	ίστάτωσαν	τίθετε τιθέτωσαν ΟΓ τιθέντων	διδότωσαν	δεικνύτωσαν
		Second A	Aorist.	
S.	στήθι στήτω	θέτι or θές	δόθι or δός	อับ ∂ι
	στήτω	θέτω	δότω	δύτω
		θέτον		δῦτον

or θέντων οι δόντων INFINITIVE MOOD.

δότων

δότε

δότωσαν

Pres. ἱστάναι τιθέναι διδόναι	ι δεικνύναι
2 Aor. στῆναι θεῖναι δοῦναι	δῦναι

θέτων

θέτε

θέτωσαν

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. lotas	Tid signa in the	διδούς - 1955	δεικνύς
2 Aor. στάς	Jels might	Sovs ver	δύς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2.000000				
S.	ίσταμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
	ίστασαι	τίθεσαι 💮	δίδοσαι	δείκιυσαι
		or $\tau l\vartheta \eta$		
	ίσταται	τίθεται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
D .	ίστάμεθον	τιθέμεθον	διδόμεθον	อยหาบุนะ 9 ov
	ίστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείπνυσθον
	ίστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
P.	ι στάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	ธะเทท์ นะฮิ a
	ίστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
1	ίστανται	τίθενται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται

Imperfect.

S.	ίστάμην	έτιθέμην	έδιδόμην	έδεικνύμην
	ίστασο	έτίθεσο	έδίδοσο	έδείκνυσο
	or iotw	or έτίθου	or έδίδου	
	ίστατο	ετίθετο	έδίδοτο	έδείκνυτο
D.	ίστάμεθον	έτιθέμεθον	έδιδόμεθον	เอียเหบบุ่นะของ
	ξστασθον	έτίθεσθον	έδίδοσθον	ะังะเมงบ ัง 9 งง
	ίστάσθην	έτιθέσθην	έδιδόσθην	ะ์ ธะเหงบ์ช ิกุง
P.	ιστάμεθα	ἐτι θέμεθα	έδιδόμεθα	έδεικνύμεθα
	ίστασθε	έτίθευθε	έδίδοσθε	ะ์ งะเxขบบ��
	ίσταντο	έτίθεντο .	έδίδοντο.	έδείχνυντο

Second Aorist Middle.

ξστάμην	έθεμην	έδόμην	έδύμην
inflected	inflected	inflected	inflected
like the	like the	like the	like
Imperf.	Imperf.	Imperf.	έδεικνύμην

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present

S.	ίστωμαιίστηίστηται	τιθωμαι τιθη τιθηται	διδώμαι διδώ διδώται	δεικνύωμαι δεικνύη δεικνύηται
D.	โστώμεθον	τιθώμεθον	διδώμεθον	δεικνυώμεθ ον
	โστησθον	τιθησθον	διδώσθον	δεικνύησθον
	โστησθον	τιθησθον	διδώσθον	δεικνύησθον
₽.	ίστώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνυώμεθα
	ίστῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδώσθε	δεικνύησθε
	ίστῶνται	τιθῶνται	διδώνται	δεικνύωνται

Second Aorist Middle.

στῶμαι	3 ω̃μαι	δῶμαι	δύωμαι
like the	like the	like the	like
Present.	Present.	Present.	δεικνύωμαι

σ

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ίσταίμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
	ίσταῖο	τιθεῖο	διδοΐο	δειχνύοιο
	ίσταῖτο	τιθεῖτο	διδοῖτο	δεικνύοιτο
D.	ίσταίμεθον	τιθείμεθον	διδοίμεθον	δεικνυοίμεθον
	ίσταϊσθον	τιθεῖσθον	διδοῖσθον	δεικνύοισθον
	ι σταίσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυοίσθην
P.	ξοταίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα
	ίσταϊσθε	τιθείσθε	διδοΐσθε	δεικνύοισθε
	ίσταϊντο	τιθείντο 🦈	διδοΐντο	δεικνύοιντο

Second Aorist Middle.

ταίμην	θείμην	δοίμην	δύμην	
like the	like the	like the	(§ 117. N.	7.)
Present.	Present.	Present.	(3	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ἵστασο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
οr ἵστω	οτ τίθου	or δίδου	
ίστάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω	δειχνύσθω
D. ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	งีเงืองของ	δείχνυσθον
ἱστάσθων	τιθέσθων	งีเงืองของ	δειχνύσθων
P. ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε		δείκνυσθε
ἵστάσθωσαν	τιθέσθωσαν		δεικνύσθωσαν
οr ἵστάσθων	οτ τιθέσθων		or δεικνύσθων
	Second Ao	rist Middle.	
στάσο	θέσο or θοῦ	like the	δύσο
like the	like the		like
Present.	Present.	Present.	δείπνυσο.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. %	στασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
2 A.M. σ	τάσθαι	θέσθαι .	δόσθαι	δύσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. ἱστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
2 Α.Μ. στάμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	δύμενος

REMARK. It is supposed that the aorist of verbs in μ s originally ended in or, o μ nv, (§§ 105: 115. 2.) Hence its name second aorist.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

- § 118. 1. Anomalous verbs are those which have, or are supposed to have, more than one present (§ 96).
- 2. All verbal forms, which omit the connecting vowel (§ 85.1), are anomalous; except the perfect and agrist passive (§ 91: 92).
- 3. The following catalogue contains nearly all those verbs which are apt to perplex the learner.

REMARK. In this Grammar, obsolete or imaginary Presents (§ 96) and Nominatives (§ 46), are always printed in capitals. They are so printed "in order that the eye may not become accustomed, by means of the common letters, to a multitude of unused and merely imaginary forms, and thus rendered less capable of detecting barbarisms at first sight."

A

AAΩ, injure, A. ἄασα contracted ἀσα, A. Pass. ἀάσθην, A. Mid. ἀασάμην. Pres. Mid. 3d pers. sing. ἀᾶται. (§ 109. N. 1.)

αγαμοι (ΑΓΑΩ, ΑΓΙΙΜΙ), admire, A. Pass. ηγάσθην, F. Mid. ἀγάσομαι, A. Mid. (not Attic) ηγασάμην. (§§ 117: 95. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

The Present ayaonan or ayalonan, am angry at, envy, is used by the epic poets.

(§ 96. 18.)

αγείοω (ΑΓΕΡΩ), collect, αγεφού, ήγειοα, αγήγεοαα, αγήγεοαα, αγήγεοαα, αγήγεομαι, ήγεοφαι, ηγέοθην, 2 Α. Μίd. ήγεοφοίμην (Epic), Infin. αγεοέσθαι, Part. αγρόμενος for αγερόμενος. (§§ 96. 18:81. 1:26.1.)

α̈ννῦμι (ΑΓΩ), break, F. α̈ξω, A. ἔαξα (rarely ἦξα), 2 Perf. ἔᾱνα, 2 A. Pass. ἐα̈νην or ἐᾱνην. (§§ 96. 9: 80. N.2.)

Note. The simple ATO was

originally FAΓΩ, whence καυάξαις (see κατάγνυμι), which originally was καFFάξαις. (§§ 1. N. 1, 3: 10. N. 2.)

αγω, lead, αξω, ήξα, Perf. ήχα and ἀγήοχα, ἡγμαι, ήχθην, 2 A. ἤγαγον, 2 A. Μid. ήγα-γόμην. (§§ 96. 19, N. 1: 81. 1.) The Perfect ἀγήοχα is not Attic.

Note 1. 'Ayhoxa is formed as follows: $\ddot{a}\gamma\omega$, $A\Gamma A\Gamma\Omega$, $A\Gamma O\Gamma\Omega$, $\ddot{h}\gamma \rho \chi \alpha$, $\dot{a}\gamma \dot{h}\gamma \rho \chi \alpha$, $\dot{a}\gamma \dot{h}\gamma \rho \chi \alpha$. The omission of the second γ is accidental.

Note 2. In Homer we find Aor. Imperat. 2d pers. plur. ἄξετς for ἄξατε. (§ 88. N. 3.)

AΔΩ, see ûrδûrω.

ἀείοω (ΑΕΡΩ), regular, =
αἴοω. The epic poets have
Pluperf. Mid. 3d pers. sing.
ἄωρτο for ἥερτο. (§ 96. 19.)
ἀέξω, Epic, = αὔξω.

ἄημι (AEΩ), blow, Infin. ἀῆναι, Part. ἀείς, Imperf. ἄην (in Homer). Pres. Pass. ἄημαι.

(§ 117. N. 17.)

αίνεω, praise, έσω and ήσω, εσα

and ησα, ηκα, ημαι, έθην.

(§ 95. N. 2.)

αίρεω, take, choose, ήσω, ηπα, ημαι, εθην. (§ 95. N. 2.) From ΕΛΩ, 2 Α. είλον, 2 Α. Μιd. είλουην, 2 F. ελῶ (rare).

In the Perfect, the Ionics prefix to this verb a sort of Attic reduplication with the smooth breathing, agaignaa, agaignaa. (§ 81.)

αἴοω $(AP\Omega)$, raise, ἀρῶ, ἦοα, ἦοκα, ἦομαι, ἤοθην. (§§ 96.

18: 104. N. 5.)

αἰσθάνομαι (ΑΙΣΘΩ), perceive, feel, Perf. Mid. ἤσθημαι, F. Mid. αἰσθήσομαι, 2. A. Mid. ἦσθόμην. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

άκαχίζω (AXΩ), trouble, afflict, F. ἀκαχήσω, A. ἠκάχησα, 2 A. ἤκαχου, 2 A. Mid. ἢκαχόμην. Mid. ἀκαχίζομαι, grieve, feel grief, am afflicted. (§ 96. 10, N. 1.)

ακαχμένος, η, ον, sharpened, pointed, a defective Perf. Pass. Part. from ΑΧΩ.

(§ 81. N.)

ακούω (ΑΚΟΩ), hear, ηκουσα, ηκουκα (not Attic), ουσμαι, ούσθην, ούσομαι, 2 Perf. ακή-κοα, 2 Pluperf. ηκηκόειν. (§§ 96. 18: 81: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

αλάομαι, wander, rove, Perf.
Mid. ἀλάλημαι synonymous
with the Present, Infin. ἀλάλησθαι, Part. ἀλαλήμενος.
(§§ 81. N.: 93. N. 1.)

άλδαίνω (ΑΛΔΩ), increase, Imperf. (as if from ἀλδάνω) ἥλδανον. (§ 96. 7.)

ἀλδήσκω (ΔΛΔΩ), grow, thrive, cause to grow, F. ἀλδήσω. (§ 96. 10, 8.)

αλέξω (AΛΕΚΩ), ward off, F.

ἀλεξήσω, Α. Mid. ἠλεξάμην, 2. Α. ἤλαλκον. (§§ 96. 15, 10, Ν. 1: 26. 1.)

Note. The Aor. ἤλαλκον is obtained in the following manner: ΑΛΕΚΩ, ΑΛΑΛΕΚΩ, ἤλάλεων, ἤλαλκον.

αλέομαι or αλεύομαι, avoid, est cape, A. Mid. ηλεάμην or ηλενάμην. (§§ 96. N. 12: 104. N. 1.)

alsis, see sillo.

άλειφω (ΑΛΙΦΩ), anoint, είψω, είψα, Perf. ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλιμμαι. (§§ 96. 18: 81.)

ANSKΩ (AAΩ), capture, Perf. εάλωπα and ήλωπα have been captured, F. άλώσομαι shall be captured. From AAΩMI, 2 A. εάλων and ήλων was captured, άλῶ, άλοίην and άλῷην, άλῶναι, άλούς. Pass. άλίσπομαι, am captured. (§§ 96. 8, 10: 80. N. 2: 117. 12, N. 6.)

αλιταίνω (ΑΛΙΤΩ), sin against, offend, F. αλιτήσω, 2 A. ἤλιτον, 2 A. Μίd. ἤλιτόμην.

 $(\S 96.7, 10.)$

The Perf. Mid. Part. aλιτήμενος has the force of an adjective, that has sinned against, that has offended. (§ 93. N. 1.)

αλλομαι (ΑΛΩ), leap, spring, A. Mid. ἡλάμην, 2 F. Mid. άλοῦμαι, 2 A. Mid. ἡλόμην. (§§ 96, 6: 104. N. 5.)

Note. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 A. Mid. 2d pers. sing. ἄλσο, 3d pers. sing. ἄλτο, Part. ἄλμενος, all with the smooth breathing, for ἤλεσο, ἤλεσο, ἀλόμενος. (§ 92. N. 4.)

 $\alpha \lambda \delta \omega$ ($\Delta \Lambda \Omega$), used only in the compound $\alpha \nu \alpha \lambda \delta \omega$, which

see. See also $A\Lambda I \Sigma K \Omega$.

(§ 96. 10.)

άλύσκω (AATKΩ), shun, avoid, F. ἀλύξω, A. ήλυξα. (§ 96.

αλφαίνω or αλφάνω (ΑΛΦΩ), procure, bring, find, 2 A. ήλφον. (§ 96. 7.)

'AAΩ, see άλίσκομαι, άλόω, άλ-

λομαι.

αμαρτάνω (AMAPTΩ), err, sin, miss, Perf. ημάρτημα, Perf. Pass. ἡμάρτημαι, A. Pass. ημαρτήθην, F. Mid. άμαρτήσομαι, 2 Α. ήμαρτον. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

 For ημαρτον Homer has also ημβροτον, with the smooth

breathing.

Note. The Homeric ημβροτον is formed as follows: 'AMAPT Ω , *ΑΜΟΡΤΩ, ημορτον, ημροτον, ημ-

βεστον. (§§ 96. 19: 26. 2, N.) αμβλίσκω and αμβλόω, miscarry, άμβλώσω, ημβλωσα, ημβλωκα, ημβλωμαι, ημβλώθην. (§ 96. 8.) The Present auβλόω occurs only in com-

pounds.

αμπέχω (αμφί, έχω), wrap around, clothe, Imperf. αμπείχον, F. αμφέξω, F. Mid. αμφέξομαι, 2 Α. ήμπισχον, 2 Α. Mid. ημπισχόμην. Mid. αμπέχομαι, wear, put on. (§§ 14. 3:82. N. 1.)

άμπισχνέομαι (άμφί, ἐσχνέομαι),

= άμπέχομαι.

άμπλακίσκω and άμβλακίσκω (AMΠΛΛΚΩ), miss, err, F. αμπλακήσω, 2 Α. ημπλακον, Infin. aundanciv and sometimes ἀπλακεῖν, without the μ . (§ 96. 8, 10.)

αμφιέννυμι (αμφί, εννυμι), clothe,

F. αμφιέσω or αμφιώ, A. ημφίεσα, Perf. Mid. ημφίεσμαι, A. Mid. ημφιεσάμην. Mid. augierrunai, put on, dress myself. (\$\$ 102. N. 2: 82. N. 1.)

αναλίσκω sometimes αναλόω (ἀνά, ΑΛΙΣΚΩ, άλόω), εχpend, consume, Imperf avýλισκον οτ αναλουν, Ε. αναλώσω, Α. ανάλωσα οτ ανήλωσα, Perf. ανάλωκα or ανήλωκα. In double composition, A. ηνάλωσα, as κατηνάλωσα. (§§ 80. N. 4: 82. N. 1.)

ürδάνω (AAΩ), please, delight, Imperf. ηνδανον or ξάνδανον οτ έήνδανον, Γ. άδήσω, 2 Α. ξαδον or άδον, 2 Perf. έαδα. (\$\$ 96.7, 10:80. N.2, 3, 5.) For sador Homer has also suador,

with the smooth breathing.

The Doric has 2 Perf. Fadz, with the smooth breathing.

Note. The simple ' $A\Delta\Omega$ was originally $FA\Delta\Omega$, from which came 2 A. "FFador (like "μμορον from MEIPΩ), which finally was changed into suadov. (§ 1. N. 1, 3.)

ANEON, spring forth, 2 Perf. ανήνοθα synonymous with the Present. (§§ 96. 19:

81.)

ανέχω (ανά, έχω), hold up, F. Mid. ἀνέξομαι, 2 A. ἀνέσχον, 2 A. Mid. ήνεσχόμην. Mid. ανέχομαι, endure, Imperf. ηνεχόμην. (§ 82. Ν. 3.)

avolyω (ava, olyω), open, Imperf. ανέωγον, F. ανοίξω, A. ανέφξα (later ήνοιξα), Perf. ανέωγα, Perf. Pass. ανέωγμαι, A. Pass. ἀνεώχθην, 2 Perf. ανέωγα stand open, 2 A. Pass. (later) nvoiynv. (\$2. N. 1.)

ἀνωγέω, Imperf. ἀνώγεον, = following.

åνώγω, command, order, ξω, ξα, 2 Perf. ἄνωγα synonymous with the Present.

Note. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. 1st pers. plur. ἄνωγμεν, Imperat. ἄνωγς ἡ τω, ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε, for ἄνωγς, ἱτω, ετε. (§§ 91. N. 6: 88. N. 1.)

The last two forms take the Passive terminations σθω, σθε, ἀνώγσθω, ἄνωγσθε. (§§ 11:7.)

ἀπαυράω (από, αὐράω), take away, A. Part. ἀπούρας, A. Mid. Part. ἀπουράμενος.

απαφίσω (ΑΦΩ), deceive, F. απαφήσω, 2 Α. ήπαφον.

(§ 96. 8, 10, N. 1.)

ἀπολαύω (ἀπό, λαύω), enjoy, Imperf. ἀπέλαυον or ἀπήλαυον, F. ἀπολαύσω, A. ἀπέλαυσα or ἀπήλαυσα, F. Mid. ἀπολαύσομαι.

απούρας, see απαυράω.

άράομαι, invoke, curse, άσομαι, ασάμην, regular. From APHMI comes Epic Infin, άρήμεναι. (§ 117. N. 17.)

αραφίσκω (ΑΡΩ), fit, adapt, join, F. άρσω, Α. ήρσα, Perf. Pass. ἀρήρεμαι, 2 Α. ήρασο, 2 Perf. ἄρῶρα (Ιοπίς ἄρησα), Part. fem. ἀρῶροῖα (§§ 96. 8, 10, N. 1: 81. N.: 103. N. 1: 104. N. 6.)

Note. The syncopated 2 A. Mid. Part. Lequinos has the force of an adjective, suitable, adapted. (§ 92. N. 4.)

ἀφέσων (APΩ), please, gratify, F. ἀφέσω, Perf. Pass. ἤφεσμαι. (§§ 96. 10, 8: 95. N. 1: 107. N. 1.)

apropal (APA), procure, ac-

quire, earn, save, Imperf ηρνύμην. (§ 96. 9.)

άοδω, plough, till, όσω, οσα, ἀρήροκα, ἀρήρομαι, όθην. From *APΩMI*, Infin. Act. (Epic) ἀρόμμεναι. (§§ 81: 95. N. 1)

άφπάζω, seize, snatch, άσω or άξω, ασα or αξα, ανα, ασμαι or αγμαι, άσθην or άχθην, 2 A. Pass. ήφπάγην. (§ 96. N. 6.)

ΑΡΩ, see αίοω, αραρίσκω, αρέ-

σκω, ἄρνυμαι.

αὔξω or αὐξάνω (ATFΩ), increase, F. αὐξήσω, A. ηὔξησα, Perf. Pass. ηὔξημαι, A. Pass. ηὐξήθην: (§ 96. 15, 7, 10.)

αὐοάω, αὐοέω, αὐοίσκομαι, (ΑΤ-PΩ,) used in the compounds ἀπαυράω, ἐπαυρέω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι, which see. (§ 96. 8, 10.)

ATPA, see the preceding.

αφέωνται, see αφίημι.

άφίημι (ἀπό, ἵημι), let go, Imperf. ἀφίεον οι ἦφίεον sometimes ἦφίην, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἀφῆσω, Perf. ἀφεῖνα, Perf. Pass. ἀφεῖμαι, A. Pass. ἀφεῦνν οι ἀφείθην, 2 A. ἀφῆν, 2 A. Μίd. ἀφείνην οι ἀφείμην. (§ 82. Ν. 1.)

Note. The form ἀφίωνται, in the New Testament, stands for Perf. Pass. 3d pers. plur. ἀφεῖνται.

(See Inui.)

ἀφύσσω, draw forth (liquids), F. ἀφύξω, Α. ἤφυσα. (§ 96. N. 4.)

ΑΦΩ, sec ἀπαφίσκω.

ἀχέω (AXΩ), Part.ἀχέων, ουσα, afflicted, grieved, Perf. Pass. ἀκήχεμαι οτ ἀκάχημαι, am afflicted, grieve, Infin. anaxyσθαι, Part. ακαχήμενος or ακηχέμενος. (◊◊ 96. 10: 95. N. 2: 81. N.: 93. N. 1.)

ax θομαι (AXOΩ), am offended, pained, feel indignant, A. Pass. ηγθέσθην, F. Mid. άχθέσομαι. (δδ 96. 10:95. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

 \ddot{a} χνυμαν οτ \ddot{a} χομαι $(AX\Omega)$, = aκαχίζομαι, which see. (§ 96,

ΑΧΩ, see ἀχαχίζω, ἀχέω, ἄχνυ-

aω, blow, Imperf. aor. (§ 80. N. 5.)

aw, sleep, Aor. asoa or aoa.

(§ 96. 10.) aw, satiate, Infin. ausvai (Epic) for aeiv, aow, aoa. Pass. άομαι, 3d pers. sing. αται Epic αμται. (§ 116. N. 6.)

αωρτο, see αείρω.

βαίνω and βάσκω $(BA\Omega)$, go, walk, F. Brow shall cause to go, Perf. βέβηκα, Perf. Pass. Be Baum (only in composition), A. Pass. ¿βάθην (only in composition), F. Mid. βήσομαι, A. Mid. (Epic) έβησάμην and εβησόμην, 2 Perf. βέβαα, Subj. βεβώ, Infin. βε-Barat, Part. BeBurg. From βίβημι, 2 Α. ἔβην, βοί, βαίην, Big: (in composition often Bā), Brvat, Bac. (\$ 96. 5, 18, 8: 95. N. 2: 85. N. 2: 91. N. 7.)

Note. The Homeric Blouas or βείομαι, I shall live, is a 2 A. Mid. Subj. for Bapas. (§§ 116. N. 8, 4: 117. N. 17: 215. N. 7.)

Ballo (BAAD), throw, east,

F. βαλώ sometimes βαλλήσω, Perf. βέβληκα, Perf. Pass. βέβλημαι, A. Pass. έβλήθην, F. Mid. βλήσομαι (Epic), 2 A. ¿βαλον, 2 A. Mid. ¿βα- $\lambda \acute{o} \mu \eta \nu$. (§ 96. 6, 10, 17.)

From $BAE\Omega$, BAHMI, 2 A. $\xi\beta\lambda\eta\nu$, 2 A. Mid. $\xi\beta\lambda\dot{\eta}$ μην, Subj. 3d pers. sing. βλήεται for βλήται, Opt. βλείμην, Infin. βλήσθαι, Part. βλήμενος, all Epic. (\$\§ 117. N. 15, 17: 96. 19.)

βάσκω, see βαίνω.

βαστάζω, carry, άσω, ασα, αγμαι, άνθην. (§ 96. Ν. 6.)

 $BA\Omega$, see $\beta aiv\omega$.

βέσμαι or βείσμαι, see βαίνω.

βιβάω or βίβημι (ΒΑΩ), = Bairo, which see. (§ 96. 1.) βιβυώσκω (BOPΩ), eat, F. βρώσω, Perf. βέβρωκα, Perf. Pass. βέβοωμαι, A. Pass. έβοώθην, 3 F. βεβοώσομαι, 2 Perf. Part. βεβρώς. From BPΩMI, 2 A. έβοων. (\$\ 96. 17, 1, 8: 117. 12.)

βιόω, live, ωσα, ωκα, ωμαι, ώσομαι. From BIΩMI, 2 A. έβίων, βιώ, βιοίην and βιώην, βιώναι, βιούς. (§ 117. 12, N. 6.)

βιώσχομαι (βιόω), revive, borrows the other tenses, except Imperf, from the preceding.

βλαστάνω (ΒΛΑΣΤΩ), bud, sprout, F. βλαστήσω, A. έβλάστησα, 2 Α. έβλαστον. (§§ 96. 7, 10: 76. N. 2.)

 $BAA\Omega$ or $BAE\Omega$, see $\beta \alpha \lambda \lambda \omega$. βλώσχω (MOAΩ), come, go, Perf. μέμβλωπα, 2 Aor. ἔμολον, 2 F. Mid. μολοῦμαι. (§§ 96. 17, 8: 26. N.)

Νοτε. The Present βλώσκω is formed as follows: ΜΟΛΩ, ΜΛΟΩ, ΜΒΛΟΩ, μβλώσκω, βλώσκω. The μ is dropped because the combination μβλ cannot begin a Greek word. (§ 16. N. 1.)

βοάω, cry out, ήσω, ησα, ηπα, ημα, ήθην, ήσομαι, regular. From the simple $BO\Omega$ come the Ionic forms $\xi\beta\omega\sigma\alpha$, $\xi\beta\omega-\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, βώσομαι. (§ 109. N.1.)

BOΛΕΩ (ΒΛΛΩ), Perf. Pass. βεβόλημαι, = βάλλω. (§ 96. 19, 10.)

ΒΟΛΩ, see βούλομαι. **ΒΟΡΩ**, see βιβρώσκω.

βόσκω (ΒΟΩ), feed, pasture, Γ. βοσκήσω, Α. εβόσκησα. (§ 96. 8, 10.)

βούλομαι (ΒΟΛΩ), will, Imperf. εβουλόμην or ήβουλόμην, Perf. Pass. βεβούλημαι, A. Pass. εβουλήθην or ήβουλήθην, F. Mid. βουλήσομαι, 2 Perf. βεβουλα comp. in Homer προβέβουλα. (§§ 96. 18, 10: 78. N. 1.) From the simple Present come Pres. Pass. βόλομαι, 2d pers. plur. βόλεσθε. ΒΟΩ, see βοάω, βόσπω.

BPAXΩ, crash, rattle, 2 A

εβραχον.

BPOΩ, see βιβοώσκω.

βουχάομαι (ΒΡΤΧΩ), roar, ήσομαι, ησάμην, Perf. βέβουχα synonymous with the Present. (96. 10.)

γαμέω (ΓΑΜΩ), marry, F. γαμῶ, Α. ἔγημα, (later ἐγάμησα), Perf. γεγάμηκα, Perf. Pass. γεγάμημαι, Α. Pass. έγαμήθην, Part fem. also γαμεθεΐσα, F. Mid γαμέσσομαι (in Homer). (§§ 96. 10 · 95. N. 2 : 102. N. 5.)

 $\Gamma A \Omega$, see $\Gamma I \Gamma N \Omega$.

γεγώνω and γεγωνέω (ΓΩΝΩ), call aloud, 2 Perf. γέγωνα synonymous with the Pres.

γείνομαι (ΓΕΝΩ), beget, bring forth, am born, A. Mid. εγεινάμην begat, brought forth. (§ 96. 18.)

γέντο, see γίγνομαι, ΕΛΩ.

ΓΕΝΩ, see γίγνομαι.

γηθέω (ΓΗΘΩ), rejoice, ήσω, ησα, 2 Perf. γέγηθα synonymous with the Present. (§ 96. 10.)

γηράσεω and γηράω, grow old, άσω, ασα, ακα, άσομαι. From ΓΗΡΗΜΙ, 2 Α. έγήραν, γηρᾶναι, γηράς. (§ 117. 12.)

ΓΙΓΝΩ (ΓΕΝΩ, ΓΑΩ), produce, cause to exist, Perf. Mid. γεγένημαι, Pass. ἐγενήσην, F. Mid. γενήσομαι, 2 Perf. γέγονα (poetic also γέγαα), 2 A. Mid. ἐγενόμην. Mid. γίγνομαι or γίνομαι, produce myself, make myself, become. (§§ 96. 1, 5, 10, 19: 26. 1.)

The 2 Perf. $\gamma \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \alpha \alpha$ is inflected, as far as it goes, like $\beta \dot{\epsilon} \beta \alpha \alpha$ (§ 91. N. 7.)

Note. For 2 A. Mid. 3d pers. sing. ἐγένετο, we find ἔγεντο or γέντο. (§ 92. N. 4.)

γιγνώσκω (ΓΝΟΩ), later γινώσκω, know, A. ἔγνωσα (chiefly in composition), Perf. ἔγνωκα, Perf. Pass. ἔγνωσμαι, A. Pass. ἔγνώσθην, F. Mid. γνώσομαι. From ΓΝΩΜΙ, 2 A. ἔγνων, γνώ, γνοίην, γνώθι, γνώναι, γνούς. (\$\\$ 96. 1, 8: 76. N. 2: 107. N. 1: 109.

N. 1: 117. 12.)

γοάω (ΓΟΩ), bewail, regular. Imperf. also Eyoov. From ΤΟΗΜΙ, Infin. Epic γοήμεval. (\$\$ 96. 10: 117. N. 17.) ΓΩΝΩ, see γεγώνω.

δαινύω or δαίω, give to eat, entertain, F. δαίσω, A. έδαισα, A. Pass. έδαίσθην, A. Mid. έδαισάμην. Mid. δαίνυμαι, feast, Opt. 3d pers. sing. δαίνῦτο. (§§ 96. 9: 109. N. 1 · 117. N. 7.)

δαίω (ΔAΩ), divide, Perf. Pass. δέδασμαι, 3d pers. plur. δεδαίαται (in Homer), F. Mid. δάσομαι, A. Mid. εδασάμην. (δδ 96. 18: 107. N. 1: 95.

N. 1.)

δαίω (ΔAΩ), burn, 2 Perf. δέδηα, 2 A.Mid. εδαόμην. Mid. δαίομαι, am on fire, burn.

(96.18.)

δάννω (ΔΛΚΩ), bite, Perf. δέδηχα, Perf. Pass. δέδηγμαι, A. Pass. έδήχθην, F. Mid. δήξομαι, 2 Α. έδακον. (§ 96. 5. 18.)

δαμάω (ΔΑΜΩ), subdue, tame, δαμάσω, εδάμασα, Perf. δέδμηπα, δέδμημαι, A. Pass. έδμήθην, 2 A. Pass. έδάμην. (§§ 96. 10, 17: 95. N. 1.)

δάμνημι (δαμάω), Pass. δάμνα- $\mu\alpha\iota$, = preceding. (§ 96. 5.)

δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΟΩ), sleep, Perf. δεδάρθηκα, A. Pass. έδάρθην, F. Mid. δαρθήσομαι, 2 A. έδαρθον or έδραθον. (\$\ 96. 7, 10: 26. 2: 11.)

δατέομαι, divide, share, A.Mid. έδατεάμην. (§ 104. Ν. 1.)

 $\Delta A\Omega$, see $\delta \alpha i \omega$.

AASL, cause to learn, teach, Perf. δεδάηκα have learned. Perf. Pass. δεδάημαι, F. Mid. δαήσομαι, 2 A. έδαον, 2 Perf. δέδαα have learned, 2 A. Pass. ἐδάην I learned. From ΔΕΔΑΩ. Pass. δεδάομαι. (§ 96. 10, 11.)

 $\delta \varepsilon \delta i \sigma \kappa o \mu \alpha \iota \text{ or } \delta \varepsilon \delta i \sigma \sigma o \mu \alpha \iota, = \delta \varepsilon \iota$

δίσσομαι.

δεῖ (δέω), it behooves, one must, Impersonal, F. δεήσει, A. έδέησε.

δειδίσσομαι οτ δειδίττομαι (δίω), frighten, scare, A.Mid. έδειδιξάμην (\$\ 96. 11, 8, 3: 76. N. 4.)

 $\delta \epsilon i \delta \omega$, see $\Delta E I \Omega$.

δείκν $\bar{\nu}$ μι (ΔΕΙΚΩ), show, **F**. δείξω, **A**. ἔδειξα, Perf. Pass. δέδειγμαι, A. Pass. έδείχθην. (\$ 96. 9.)

The Ionic has δέξω, ἔδεξα,

δέδεγμαι, έδέχθην.

ΔΕΙΩ or δίω or δείδω, fear, A. ἔδεισα (in Homer ἔδδεισα), Perf. δέδοικα am afraid, F.Mid. δείσομαι, 2 Perf. δέδια am afraid. (§§ 96. 18, N. 14: 98. N. 3: 79. N. 3.)

Note. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. δείδιμεν, δείδιτε, Imperat. δείδιθι, 2 Pluperf. έδείδιμεν. (§§ 91. N. 6: 76. N. 4: 88. N. 1.)

δέμω, build, A. έδειμα, Perf. δέδμηκα, A. Mid. έδειμάμην.

(§ 96. 17.)

δέομαι, see δέω, want.

δέρκομαι, see, 2 A. έδρακον, 2 Perf. δέδορκα, A. Pass.

(§§ 96. 19, 17: 26. 2.)

δέχομαι, receive, δέδεγμαι, έδεχθην, δέξομαι, έδεξάμην, regular.

Note. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 A. Mid. ἐδίγμην, ἔδικτο, (for ἐδιχόμην, ἐδίκετο,) Infin. δίχθαι (for διχίσθαι), Part. δίγμενος as Present. (§§ 92. N. 4: 9. 1: 7: 11.)

δέω (rarely δίδημι), bind, ήσω, ησα, εχα, εμαι, έθην, 3d F. δεδήσομαι. (§§ 95. N. 2: 96. 1: 116. R.)

δέω, am wanting to, want, F. δεήσω, A. εδέησα, A. Ρass. εδεήθην, F. Mid. δεήσομαι. Mid. δέομαι, want, need, pray, beseech. (§ 66. 10.)

For A. 3d pers. sing. εδέησεν, Homer has δησεν.

ΔΗΚΩ, see δάκνω.

 $\delta \dot{\eta} \omega$ ($\Delta A \Omega$), as Future, shall

find.

διδάσκω (ΔΙΔΑΧΩ), teach, F. διδάξω (poetic also διδασκήσω), Α. ἐδίδαξα (poetic also ἐδιδάσκησα), Perf. δεδίδαχα, Perf. Pass. δεδίδαχημαι, Α. Pass. ἐδιδάχθην. (§ 96. 10, N. 10.)

δίδημι, see δέω, bind.

διδράσπω (ΔΡΑΩ), run away,
Perf. δέδραπα, F.Mid. δράσομαι. From ΔΡΗΜΙ, 2 A.
ἔδρᾶν, δρῶ, δραίην, δρᾶθι,
δρᾶναι, δράς. (§§ 96. 1, 8:
117. 12.) This verb occurs
only in composition.

δίδωμι and διδόω (ΔΟΩ), give, F. δώσω, Α. ἔδωπα, Perf. δέδωπα, Perf. Pass. δέδομαι, Α.Pass. ἐδόθην, Α.Mid. ἐδωκάμην (not Attic), 2 A. ἔδων, δω, δωίη , δώθι οτ δώς, δοῦναι, δούς, 2 A. Mid. ἐδόμην. (§§ 96. 1: 117: 104. N. 2: 95. N. 2.)

δίζω, seek, F.Mid. διζήσομαι. Mid. δίζημαι, seek, retains the η throughout, as Part. διζήμενος. (§§ 96. 10: 117. 3.)

ΔΙΚΩ, cast, fling, 2 A. έδιπον. δίω, see ΔΕΙΩ, δειδίσκομαι. ΔΜΑΩ, ΔΜΕΩ, see δαμάω,

δέμω.

δόαται or δέαται, it seems, Impersonal, A. Mid. δοάσσατο, Subj. δοάσσεται, Epic.
(§§ 102. N. 5: 86. N. 3.)

δοκέω (ΔΟΚΩ), seem, think, F. δόξω, Α. ἔδοξα, Perf. Pass. δέδογμαι. The regular forms δοκήσω, ησα, ημαι, are not common. (§ 96. 10.)

δουπέω (ΔΟΤΠΩ), resound, sound heavily, A. ἐδούπησα (also ἐγδούπησα), 2 Perf. δέ-δουπα. (§ 96. 10.)

Note. The A. ἐγδούπησα comes from ΓΔΟΥΠΕΩ, which is formed after the analogy of κτυπέω from ΤΥΠΩ. (§ 7.)

ΔΡΑΜΩ or ΔΡΕΜΩ, Perf. δεδοάμηκα, Perf. Pass. δεδοάμημαι (little used), 2 Α. ἔδοαμον, 2 Perf. δέδοομα (Epic), F. Mid. δοαμούμαι, = τοέχω, which see. (§ 96. 10, 19.)

δύναμαι (ΔΥΝΑΩ, ΔΥΝΗΜΙ), am able, can, Imperf. εδυνάμην οτ ήδυνάμην, Perf. Pass. δεδύνημαι, Α.Pass. εδυνήθην οτ ήδυνήθην (and εδυνάσθην), F.Mid. δυνήσομαι, Α.Mid. (in Homer) εδυνησάμην. (§§ 78. N. 1: 95. N. 2: 109. N. 1.)

109. N. 1.)
δύω and δύνω, enter, set, cause
to enter, F. δῦσω, A. ἔδῦσα,
Perf. δέδῦνα, A. Pass. ἐδῦθην,
F. Mid. δύσομαι, A. Mid.
ἐδυσάμην (Epic also ἐδυσόμην),
Part. δυσόμενος as
Present, setting. From
ΔΥΜΙ, 2 Α. ἔδῦν, δῦω, δῦην,
δῦθι, δῦναι, δύς. (§§ 96. 5:
95. N. 2: 85. N. 2: 117.
12, N. 7.)

΄ μ

εάφθη or εάφθη, was fastened,
Aor. Pass. 3d pers. sing.,
found only in Homer.

έγείοω (ΕΓΕΡΩ), wake, rouse, F. έγεοω, A. ήγειοα, Perf. έγήγεομα, Perf. Pass. έγήγεομα, A. Pass. ήγέοθην, 2 Perf. έγοήγοομα απ αwake,2 Α. έγοόμην, έγοομην, έγοομαι rise. (§§ 96. 18: 81: 26. 1.)

Note 1. The Attic reduplication of Eyenysea is anomalous.

Note 2. Homer has 2 Perf. 3d pers. plur. εγρηγός βασι for εγρηγός βασι, as if from ΕΓΕΡΘΩ.

Note 3. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. Imperat. 2d pers. plur. 1926/1926, Infin. 1920/1928 a., with the terminations of the Passive, \$\sigma_{2}\$, \$\sigma_{2}\$.

έδω, see ἐσθίω.

'EAR, see the following.

ξζομαι (ΕΔΩ), seat myself, sit, Imperf. ξζόμην, A. Pass. ξσθην (later), 2 F.Mid. ἐδοῦμαι. (§§ 96. 4: 114. N. 2.) This verb is chiefly used in the compound καθέζομαι, which see.

έθέλω or θέλω, will, **F**. έθελήσω or θελήσω, **A**. ήθέλησα, **Perf.** ήθέλησα. (§ 96. 10.)

τος, an accustomed, 2 Perf. είωθα (Ionic τωθα) synonymous with the Present. (§§ 96. 19: 80. N. 3, R. 1.)

ΕΙΔΩ (ΔΩ), see, F. εἰδήσω (rare) shall know, F.Mid. εἴσομαι shall know, A.Mid. εἰσάμην scemed, 2 Λ. εἶδον (rarely ἴδον) saw, ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδε and ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, 2 Α.Mid. εἰδόμην saw, ἴδωμαι, ἰδοίμην, ἰδοῦ (as interjection, ἰδού, behold!), ἰδέσθαι, ἰδόμενος, 2 Perf. οἶδα know, εἰδῶ, εἰδείην, ἴσθι, εἰδέναι, εἰδώς, 2 Pluperf. ἤδειν knew. Pass. εἶδομαι, seem, resemble. (§§ 96. 18, 10, N. 14: 93. N. 2: 80. N. 4.)

The 2 Perf. οίδα, and 2 Pluperf. ήδειν, are inflected as

follows:

Perfect 2.

Ind. S. olda D. tomes P. tomes of toto toto toto toto toto

Subj. S. εἰδῶ, εἰδῆς, εἰδῆ, D. εἰδῆτον, P. εἰδῶμεν, εἰδῆτε, εἰδῶσι(ν).

ΟΡΤ. S. εἰδείην, εἰδείης, εἰδείη, D. εἰδείητον, εἰδειήτην, P εἰδείημεν, εἰδείητε, εἰδείησαν.

Imp. S. ἴσθι D. ἴστον P. ἴστε ἴστων ἴστωσαν

ΙΝΕ. εἰδέναι. ΡΑΚΤ. εἰδώς, νῖα, ός, G. ότος.

Pluperfect 2.

S. ἦδειν, ἦδη D. ἦδειμεν, ἦσμεν P. ἦδειμεν, ἦσμεν ἢδεις, ἦδεισθα, ἤδειτον, ἦστον ἤδειτε, ἦστε ἤδησθα ἢδει, ἦδη, ἦδειν ἦδείτην, ἤστην ἦδεσαν, ἦσαν

Note 1. Perfect. Ind. 2d pers. sing. δίσθα stands for δίδασθα. (§§ 84. N 6: 91. N. 6: 10. 2.) In the dual and plural, the forms "στον, "όμεν, "ότε, stand for "ότον, "όμεν, "ότε. (§§ 91. N. 6: 10, 1, 3.)

Subj. and Opt. είδω, είδείην, come from ΕΙΔΕΩ, whence also the F.

είδήσω. (§ 91. N. 6.)

IMP. "σθι, "στω, &c. for "δθι, "δτω, &c. (§§ 91. N. 6: 88. N. 1: 10. 3.)

Pluperfect. For 1st pers. sing. Hon, and 3d pers. sing. Hon or Hosen, see above (§ 85. N. 4.) — For 2d pers. sing. Holen or Honoda, see above (§§ 84. N. 6: 85. N. 4.) — For the syncopated forms Homes, Hour, Hour, see above (§§ 91. N. 6: 10. 1, 2. 3.)

NOTE 2. The regular forms of the Perfect oldas, oldamer, oldanor, oldanor, oldanor, oldanor, oldanor, oldanor, oldanor, belong chiefly to the later Greek.

NOTE S. DIALECTS. Perfect. IND. 1st pers. plur. Epic and Ionic Tours for Tours.

Inf. Epic Touevas for ideuevas for eidevas. (§ 89. N. 1.)

Pluperfect. Epic and Ionic ἀείδειν, ης, ει or η, plur. ἀείδειμεν, ειτε, 3d pers. ἄσαν. (§§ 85. N. 4: 91. N. 6: 10. 2.) Here the prefix ѝ seems to be the syllabic augment lengthened. (§ 80. N. 2.) — For 3d pers. ing. ἤδει, Herodotus (1, 45) has ἥειδε.

εἴκω, scem, resemble, 2 Perf. ἔοικα, sometimes εἶκα (Ionic οἶκα), synonymous with the Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐψκειν. (§§ 96. N. 14: 80. N. 2, 3, 4.)

For 2 Perf. 3d. pers. plur. coleage we sometimes find

Note. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. Lorymus, Wixton, for Loreman, 2 Pluperf. Liran for Lorestan. (§§ 91. N. 6: 9. 1.)

The epic poets have also ἤἴπτο or τωτο for τωίκει, with the Passive termination το (§ 84. 2).

είλλω or είλω or είλέω (ΕΛΩ), roll up, drive to, Γ. είλήσω, A. είλησα, Infin. also έλσαι or έέλσαι, Part. also έλσας, Perf. είλημα, Perf. Pass. είλημα, ἔελμαι, Α.Pass. είλημα, ελμαι, δελην, Infin. άλῆναι, Part. άλείς. (§§ 96. 18, 10, 6: 104. N. 6: 80. N. 2.)

Note. The form ἐόλητο for Plupetf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. εγλητο, is formed as follows: ΕΛΩ, ΟΛΕΩ, ὁλήμην, ἐολήμην, -ησο, ἐόλητο. (§ § 96. 13: 80. N. 2.)

είμαρμαι, see MEIPΩ.

ເຄີນ $(E\Omega, E\Sigma\Omega)$, am, $\vec{\omega}$, ຄ້ານ, ໄດປ, ຄົນα, $\vec{\omega}$ ν, Imperf. $\vec{\eta}$ ν (sometimes ήμην), F. ἔσομαι, ἐσοίμην, ἔσεφθαι, ἐσόμενος.

Present.

D. ἐσμέν IND. S. Eini P. ἐσμέν દોંદ્ર, દો έστον έστί(ν) eioi(v) έστον

Subj. S. \vec{a}_j , $\vec{\eta}_s$, $\vec{\eta}_s$, $\vec{\eta}_s$, D. $\vec{a}_{\mu \epsilon \nu}$, $\vec{\eta}_{\tau \sigma \nu}$, $\vec{\eta}_{\tau \sigma \nu}$, P. $\vec{a}_{\mu \epsilon \nu}$, $\vec{\eta}_{\tau \epsilon}$, $\vec{a}_{\sigma \iota}(\nu)$. ΟΡΤ. S. είην, είης, είη, D. είημεν, είητον, είήτην, P. είημεν, είητε, είησαν οτ είεν.

D. ἔστον IMP. S. Tota P. Fote έστων ἔστωσαν, ἔστων ἔστω ...

INF. Elvai. to be.

PART. Wv, ovoa, ov, G. ovtos, being.

Imperfect. S. 7v, 7 100a $D. \tilde{\eta} \mu \epsilon \nu$ ήτον, ήστον ήτην, ήστην

Future.

IND. S. έσομαι, έση or έσει, έσεται or έσται, D. έσόμεθον, έσεσθον, έσεσθον, Ρ. έσομεθα, έσεσθε, έσονται.

ΟΡΤ. S. έσοίμην, έσοιο, έσοιτο, D. έσοίμεθον, έσοισθον, έσοίσθην, Ρ. έσοίμεθα, έσοισθε, έσοιντο.

INF. goeo au, to be about to be.

PART. ἐσόμενος, η, or, about to be.

Note 1. Present Ind. The 2d pers. sing. if belongs to the Middle voice. (Compare φιλέομαι, 2d pers. φιλέη or φιλέει contracted φιλεί.) -The forms ἐστί, ἐσμέν, ἐστόν, ἐστέ come from the original ΕΣΩ. — The 3d pers. plur. sioi is formed from En after the analogy of TiDsioi from TiDnus. SUBJ. and OPT. &, i'nv are formed from En after the analogy of TIDE,

TIDEINV, from Tidnies. IMP. "σ91, "στω, &c. come from the original EΣΩ. In the 2d pers.

sing. the radical vowel & becomes a PART. av, ovoa, ov, stands for ear, covoa, cov. (See next Note.)

Imperfect. The 1st pers. sing. # is contracted from #a. (See next Note.) - For the 2d pers. sing. ħσθα, see above (§ 84. N. 6.) - The 3d pers. sing. We is contracted from West. (See next Note.) - The forms words, worns, Here, come from the original $E\Sigma\Omega$.

Note 2. Dialects. Present. Ind. 1st pers. sing. Doric sumi for simi. - 2d pers. sing. old ἐσσί for είς, from the original ΕΣΩ. (§ 84. N. 6.) -3d pers. sing. Doric ivri, not to be confounded with the 3d pers. plur. -13

1st pers. plur. Ionic εἰμέν, poetic ἐμέν. — 3d pers. plur. Ionic ἔᾶσι (like τιθέασι from τίθημι), Doric έντί (§ 117. N. 17).

SUBJ. uncontracted "w, "ns, En, Ewasy, "nre, Ewas'y), Ionic.

OPT. uncontracted "oups, "ous, "ou, &c. Ionic.

IMPER. 2d pers. sing. "100, after the analogy of the Middle. - 3d pers. sing. "Tw for "orw.

INF. Epic "μμεναι, "μμεν, "μεναι, "μεν, Doric ήμεν, ήμες. (§ 89. N. 1.)

Imperfect. 1st pers. sing. Ionic "a or na, "ov, "ovov. (§ 85. N. 5.) -2d pers. sing. Ionic "as, "ones, Epic "no Sa. (\$ 84. N. 6: 85. N. 5.) -3d pers. sing. Ionic ns(v), soms, Epic snv, nnv, Doric ns. (§ 80. N. 2.) -3d pers. plur. Ionic and Doric "oav.

Note 3. The 3d pers. sing. Loti takes the ACCENT on the penult, Loti, when it signifies he, she, or it exists. Also when it comes after si, our, wis άλλ' (for άλλά), and τοῦτ' (for τοῦτο); as οὐκ ἔστι, άλλ' ἔστι.

είμι (IΩ, EΩ, EIΩ), go, shall go, τω, τοιμι or ιοίην, τθι, ιέναι, των, Imperf. ήειν, F. Mid. είσομαι (Epic), A. Mid. (Epic) εἰσάμην. ((\$\$ 96. 18: 87. Ν. 2.)

The Present and Imperfect are inflected as follows:

Present.

P. ἴμεν ἴτε Ind. S. είμι D. Tuev ΐτον εlc. εl $\tilde{\epsilon i}\sigma \iota(v)$ itov

Subj. S. i'w, i'ys, i'y, D. i'wher, i'ntor, i'ntor, P. i'wher, i'nte, $l\omega\sigma\iota(v)$.

OPT. S. Youn, You, You, D. Youner, Youtor, tolty, P. Youner, ζοιτε, ζοιεν.

P. its IMP. S. 191, El D. Trov ίτωσαν οι ιόντων ĭτω ίτων

INF. LEVAL.

ΡΑΚΤ. ὶών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν, G. ἰόντος.

S. $\vec{\eta}$ ειν \vec{D} . $\vec{\eta}$ ειμεν, $\vec{\eta}$ μεν \vec{P} . $\vec{\eta}$ ειμεν, $\vec{\eta}$ μεν $\vec{\eta}$ εις, $\vec{\eta}$ εισθα $\vec{\eta}$ ειτον, $\vec{\eta}$ τον $\vec{\eta}$ ειτε, $\vec{\eta}$ τε $\vec{\eta}$ εε, $\vec{\eta}$ ειν $\vec{\eta}$ είτην, $\vec{\eta}$ την $\vec{\eta}$ εσαν

Note 1. Present. Ind. The 2d pers. sing. \$\vec{\epsilon}\$, like \$\vec{\epsilon}\$ from \$\vec{\epsilon}\empth{\epsilon}\empth{\epsilon}\$, follows the analogy of the Middle. - The 3d pers. plur. "Zer follows the analogy, of σιθέασι from σίθημι. (§ 117. N. 2.)

IMP. 2d pers, sing. ε is used only in composition, as εξει for εξιθι from

₹ξειμι. Compare \ 117. N. 8.)

INP. lival comes from the imaginary IEO, IHMI, after the analogy of TIDEVAL from TIDEW, TIDAMI.

Imperfect. The forms "1519, "1515, &c. follow the analogy of the Pluperfect Active.

Note 2. Dialects. Present. Ind. 2d pers. sing. Epic 47-9a for 47- (§ 84. N. 6.)

INF. Epic Tusvas or Tusv, without the connecting vowel s. (§ 89. N. 1.)

Imperfect. 1st pers. sing. Ionic ñiz, na, Epic ñio, nov. The Ionic forms are often used by the Attics. — 3d pers. sing. Ionic ñii, Epic ii. — 3d pers. dual Epic ii. — 1st pers. plur. Epic nous. — 3d pers. plur. Ionic nicar, Epic nous. icar.

είζασι, see είκω.

ΕΙΠΩ (ΕΠΩ), say, Α. εἶπα, 2 Α. εἶπαν, εἶπον, εἴπον, εἴπον, εἴπου, εἴποιμι, εἰπέ, εἰπέν, εἰπών. (§§ 96. 18: 104. Ν. 1: 93. Ν. 2.) From ΨΕΩ (which see), Perf. εἴοηκα, Perf. Pass. εἴσημαι, Α. Pass. ἐζόρίθην οτ ἐξόρίθην, 3 Ε. εἰρήσομαι. From εἴοω, Ε. ἐρέω ἐςω.

The epic poets have also 2 A. ἔειπον (§ 80. N. 2.)

εξογνυμι οτ εξογω (old ξόγω, εξογω), inclose, include, shut in, F. εξοξω, A. εξοξα οτ ξοξα, Perf. Pass. εξογμαι οτ ξεργμαι οτ ξογμαι. (§§ 96. 18, 9: 80. N. 5.)

εἴοω $(EP\Omega)$, F. ἐρέω ἐρῶ, = $EI\Pi\Omega$, which see. (§ 96.

18.)

čίσκω or ἴσκω (εἴκω), liken, compare, Imperf. ἤϊσκον or ἴσκον. (§ 96. 14.)

εἴωθα, see ἔθω.

ἐλαύνω (rarely ἐλάω), drive, march, F. ἐλάσω or ἐλῶ, A. ἤλασα, Perf. ἐλήλαχα, Perf. Pass. ἐλήλαμαι, later ἐλήλασμαι, A. Pass. ἤλάθην, later ἤλάσθην. (§§ 96. N. 13: 95. N. 1: 102. N. 2: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

ΕΛΕΤΟΩ (ΕΛΤΟΩ), F. Mid. ελεύσομαι, 2 Α. ἤλυθον commonly ἦλθον, Ελθω, Ελθομι, ελθέ, ελθεῖν, ελθών, 2 Perf. ελήλυθα (rarely ἤλυθα), = $ε_{020μαι}$, which see. (§§ 96. 18: 26. 1: 93 N. 2.)

Note. Homer has 2 Perf. εἰλήλουθα, 1st pers. plur. εἰλήλουθμεν for εἰληλούθαμεν. (§§ 96. N. 14:

81: 91. N. 6.)

ἔλπω, cause to hope, give hope,
2 Perf. ἔολπα as Present,
2 Pluperf. ἐωλπειν as Imperfect. Mid. ἔλπομαι, cause myself to hope, simply I hope.
(§ 80. N. 2, 3.)
ΈλΩ, F. ἐλῶ (rare),
2. A.

ΈΛΩ, \mathbf{F} . έλῶ (rare), $\mathbf{2}$. \mathbf{A} . εἶλον, έλω, έλοιμι, έλε, έλεῖν, ελών, $\mathbf{2}$ \mathbf{A} . Mid. εἶλόμην (Alexandrian εῖλάμην), = αἶοέω, which see. (§§ 80.

N. 1: 85. N. 2.)

Note. It may be supposed that ΈΛΩ was originally FΕΛΩ, of which the 2 A. Mid. 3d. pers. sing., without the connecting wowel, would be Fiλτο or Fiντο (like βίΝτιστος for βίΛτιστος). The form Fiντο was finally changed into χίντο, he seized, which is found in Homer. (§§ 1. N. 3: 92. N. 4.) EΛΩ, see είλλω.

ENEΓΚΩ (ENEKΩ), A. ἢνεγκα, Perf. ἐνήνοχα, Perf. Pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, A. Pass. ἦνέχθην, 2 A. ἦνεγκον, = φέρω, which see. (§ 96. 6: 104. N. 1: 98. N. 2: 81.)

ENEOΩ, float, lie on, sit, 2 Perf. ἐτήνοθα. (§§ 96. 19:

81.)

 $ENEK\Omega$, see $ENE\Gamma K\Omega$.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω or ΕΝΙΗΩ or ΕΝΙΕΠΩ (ἐν, ΕΠΩ), \mathbf{F} . ἐνισπήσω or ἐνίψω, $\mathbf{2}$ A. ἔνισπον, poetic, = ΕΙΗΩ, which see. (§ 96. 14, 16, 10.)

ἐνἰπτω or ἐνἰσσω (ΕΝΙΠΩ), chide, 2 A. ἐνένῖ πον and (as if from ΕΝΙΠΑΠΩ), ἠνίπα-πον. (§ 96. 2, N. 1.)

ΕΝΙΣΠΩ, see ἐνέπω.

έννέπω, see ένέπω.

έννυμ (ΕΩ), put on, clothe, F. έσω, Perf. Pass. εἶμαι or έσμαι, Pluperf. Pass. εἵμην or έσμην or ἐέσμην, A. Pass. έσθην, A. Mid. ἐεσάμην, poetic. (§§ 96. 9: 95. N. 1: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1: 80. N. 2.)

ξόλητο, see είλλω.

έπαυρέω οι έπαυρισκομαι (έπι, αύρέω, αύρισκομαι), επίου, Ε. Μια. έπαυρήσομαι, 2 Α. έπηθρον, έπαυρώς, έπαυρείν, 2 Α. Μια. έπηυρόμην, έπαυρω, μαι, έπαυρέσθαι and έπαυρασθαι.

ἐπίσταμαι (ΕΠΙΣΤΑΩ, ΕΠΙ-ΣΤΗΜΙ), understand, Imperf. ἦπιστάμην, A. Pass. ἦπιστήθην οτ ἐπιστήθην, F. Mid. ἐπιστήσομαι. (§§ 117: 80.

N. 4.)

 $E\Pi\Omega$, see $EI\Pi\Omega$.

ξπω, am occupied with, am busy, Imperf. εἶπον, F. Mid. ξψομαι, 2 A. ἔσπον, σπῶ, σπεῖν, σπών, 2 A. Mid. ἐσπόμην, σποῦν, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος. Mid. ἔπομαι, follow. (§ 80. N. 1.)

The old poets have 2 A. Mid. Subj. έσπωμαι, Inf. εσπέσθαι, Part. εσπόμενος.

Note. It seems that "Tw was

ἐράω (poetic ἔραμαι, inflected like ἵσταμαι), love, am in love with, A. Pass. ἢράσθην, A. Mid. ἢράσαμην (poetic) fell in love. (§§ 95. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

ΕΡΓΩ or ἔοδω, see δέζω.

ξοείπω (ΕΡΙΠΩ), demolish, throw down, ξοείψω, ἤοείψα, ἦοείψαμην, 2 A. ἤοιπον fell down, 2 Perf. ξοήοιπα have fallen down, Pluperf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. ξοξοιπτο. (§§ 96. 18: 81. N.)

έρέω, see ἔρομαι.

έριδαίνω (ΕΡΙΔΩ), quarrel, vie with, A. Mid. Inf. έριδήσα-

σθαι. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

ἔφομαι (ΕΡΩ), Ionic εἔφομαι, Epic also ἐφέω, ask, inquire, F. Mid. ἐφήσομαι, 2 A. Mid. ἦφόμην, ἔφομαι, ἐφοίμην, έφοῦ, ἐφέσθαι, ἐφόμενος. (§ 96. 18, 10.)

The Present Egopai is not

Attic.

ἔόδω (ΕΡΩ), go forth, go to perdition, F. ἐὀδήσω, A. ἤδ-

φησα. (§ 96. 6, 10.)

Note. From the simple Present comes the Homeric A. 3d pers. sing. ἔξοτε, in composition ἀπόσεσε, he caused to go forth, he hurried away. (§ 104. N. 6.)

έουγγάνω οτ έοεύγομαι (ΕΡΤΓΩ), eructate, 2 A. ἤουγον. (§ 96.

7, 18.)

έρυ θαίνω, (ΕΡΤΟΩ), make red, F. έρυ θήσω, Α. ήρύ θησω, Perf. ηρύ θηπα. (\S 96.7, 10.) έρύνω or έρυνάνω or έρυνανάω, ε impede, keep, 2 A. (Epic) έρύνανον (as if from EPT-KAKΩ), Inf. έρυνανέειν. (§§ 96. 7, 10: 89. N. 2.)

έρνω or εἰρνω, draw, ἐρῦσω, Perf. Pass. εἰρῦμαι, A. Mid. εἰρῦσάμην. (§ 95. N. 2.) From EIPTMI, Pres. Inf. εἰρνμεναι, Pres. Pass. Inf. εἰρνωθαι or ἔρνσθαι, Imperf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. εἴρντο or ἔρντο, all Epic.

ἔοχομαι, go, come, Imperf. ἦοχόμην. From ΕΛΕΤΟΩ (which see), F. Mid. ἐλεύσομαι, 2 Α. ἤλυθον commonly ἦλθον, ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἐλθε, ἐλθεῖν,

έλθών, 2 Ρ. έλήλυθα.

ΕΡΩ, see ἔρομαι, ἔρόω. ΕΣΘΕΩ, Perf. Pass. Part. ἐσθημένος οτ ἦσθημένος, η, ον,

clothed, dressed.

έσθιω, poetic ἔσθω or ἔδω, eat, Perf. Pass. ἐδήδεσμαι, A. Pass. ἀδάσθην, 2 Perf. ἔδηδα (Epic). Pres. Pass. ἔδομαι, as F. Active, shall eat. From ΦΑΓΩ (which see), 2 A. ἔφαγον. (§§ 96. 10, 19, N. 8: 98. N. 2: 81: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

Homer has Inf. Act. Thurvas (for idinavas), and Perf. Pass.

ἐδήδομαι. (§ 89. N. 1.)

ἔσπω (ΕΠΩ), used only in the Imperat. 2d pers. plur. ἔσπετε (poetic), = ΕΙΠΩ, which see. (§ 96. 14.)

ευαδε, see άνδάνω.

εύδω, sleep, Imperf. ηὐδον, F. εύδήσω. (§ 96. 10.)

εύφίσχω (ΕΤΡΩ), find, Γ. εύφήσω, Perf. εύφηχα, Perf. Ραςς. εύφημαι, Α. Pass. εύφέθην, 2 Α. εύφον, 2 Α. Μία. εύφόμην and, in writers not Attic, εύφάμην. (§§ 96. 8, 10: 95. N. 2: 85. N. 2.)

ἔχθω, hate, Perf. Pass. ἤχθημαι, F. Mid. ἐχθήσομαι, 2 A. Mid. ἤχθόμην. Pres. Pass. ἐχθάνομαι (later ἔχθομαι), used chiefly in the compound ἀπεχθάνομαι, am hated.

(§ 96. 10, 7.)

ἔχω (ΕΧΩ), have, Imperf. εἶχον, F. ἔξω, 2 A. ἔσχον, σχῶ, σχοίην, σχεῖν, σχῶν, 2 A. Mid. ἐσχόμην, σχῶμαι, σχοίμην, σχοῦ, σχέσθαι, σχόμενος. (§§ 14. N. 5: 80. N. 1: 87. N. 2.) From ΣΧΕΩ, ΣΧΗΜΙ, 2 A. Imperat. σχές. (§ 117. N. 11.)

The forms $\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}$ $\hat{\sigma}\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}$ $\hat{\tau}\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}$, $\hat{\tau}\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}$, $\hat{\tau}\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}$, $\hat{\tau}\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}$, which commonly are subjoined to $\tilde{\tau}_{\mathcal{K}}$, in strictness belong to $\tilde{\tau}\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}$, which see.

Note 1. Homer has a 2 Perf. ξχωκα (Π. 2, 218), formed as follows: ξχω, ΟΧΩ (§ 96. 19), ἄχα, ὄχωχα, ὅχωκα contrary to the rule (§ 14. 3).

Note 2. It would seem that the original form of ἔχω was ΣΕΧΩ, whence 2 A. ἔσεχον, syncopated ἔσχον. (Compare ἔσω.)

ξψω (rarely ξψέω), cook, boil, F. ξψήσω, A. ξψησα. (§ 96.

10.)

EΩ, am, see εἰμί. ΈΩ, put on, see ε̈ννυμι. ΈΩ, send, see ε΄ημι.

ΈΩ, place, cause to sit, set, A. εἶσα, Perf. Mid. ἦμαι sit, Pluperf. Mid. ἦμην sat, F.Mid. εἵσομαι, A.Mid. εἵσάμην. (§ 80. N. 1.)

The Perfect and Pluperfect Middle are inflected as follows:

Perfect Middle.

Ind. S. $\frac{\vec{\eta}}{\eta}$ an $\frac{\vec{p}}{\eta}$ $\frac{\vec{p$

Subj. το μαι, used only in the compound κάθημαι, which see.

ΟΡΤ. οίμην, only in the compound κάθημαι.

Imp. S. \$\tilde{\eta}_{\sqrt{g}}\sigma\theta\thangle \tau\theta\th

INF. Todai.

PART. ημενος, η, ον, (§ 93. N. 1.)

Pluperfect Middle.

S. ημην D. ημεθον P. ημεθα ησο ησον ησθε ητο, ήστο ησθην ηντο

Note 1. For the forms notal, note, see above (§ 107. N. 1.)

Note 2. For ηνται, ηντο, the Ionic has ιαται, ίατο. (§ 91. N. 2.)

ξωνται, see ίημι.

tion line that

ζάω, live, ζήσω, ἔζησα, ἔζηνα, ζήσομαι. (§ 116. N. 2.) From ZHMI, Imperat. ζήθι (sometimes ζή), Imperf. ἔζην. (§ 117. N. 8.)

ζεύγνυμι (ΖΥΓΩ), yoke, F. ζεύξω, Α. ἔζευξα, Perf. Pass. ἔζευγμαι, Α. Pass. ἔζεύχθην, 2 Α. Pass. ἔζύγην. (§ 96. 18, 9.)

ξώννῦμι (ZOΩ), gird, F. ζώσω, A. ἔζωσα, Perf. ἔζωκα, Perf. Ραss. ἔζωσμαι, A. Pass. ἔζωσοθην (§§ 96. 9: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

H-

 $\tilde{\eta}\mu a \iota, \text{ see } E \Omega, \text{ place.}$ $\tilde{\eta}\mu l, \text{ say.}$ The Imperfect $\tilde{\eta}\nu, \tilde{\eta}, \tilde{\eta}$, is used chiefly in the formulas

 $\tilde{\eta}_{V}$ δ ' $\tilde{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, said I; $\tilde{\eta}$ δ ' \tilde{o}_{S} , said he.

ἢμύω, bend down, regular.

Homer has Perf. 3d pers.
sing. ἐμνήμῦνε (in composition ὑπεμνήμῦνε) for ἤμυνε.
(§ 81.)

Θ.

OANΩ, see θνήσκω.

θάομαι and θηέομαι, admire, F. Mid. θηήσομαι, A. Mid. έθησάμην and έθηησάμην. (§ 96. 18, 10.)

θάπτω (ΘΑΦΩ), bury, θάψω, ἔθαψα, τέθαμμαι, 2 A. Pass ἐτάφην. (§§ 96. 2: 14. 3.)

ΘΑΦΩ, am astonished, 2 A. εταφον, 2 Perf. τέθηπα (contrary to § 14.3) synonymous with the Present. (§ 96.18.)

OAA, suckle, suck, A. Mid.

ἐθησάμην. Pres. Mid. Inf.
 ϑῆσθαι (contracted from θάεσθαι, § 23. N. 1).

Đέλω, see έθέλω.

ΘΕΡΩ, warm, F. Mid. θέρσομαι, 2 Α. Pass. ἐθέρην. Mid.
θέρομαι, warm myself.
(§ 103. N. 1.)

Θέω (ΘΕΤΩ), run, F. Mid. Θεύσομαι, θευσοῦμαι. (§§ 96. N. 12: 114. N. 1.)

θέω, put, see τίθημι.

θηέομαι, see θάομαι. θιγγάνω (ΘΙΓΩ), touch, F.Mid. θίξομαι, 2 A. έθιγον, θιγείν,

θιγών. (§ 96. 7.)

θνήσκω (ΘΑΝΩ), die, Perf.
τέθνηκα am dead, 2 A. ἔθανον, 2 Perf. τέθναα, τεθναίην,
τέθναθι, τεθνάναι, τεθνεώς
(Ερίς τεθνηώς οτ τεθνειώς),
F. Μίδ. θανοῦμαι. From
ΤΕΘΝΗΚΩ, F. τεθνήξω,
τεθνήξομαι. (§§ 96. 17, 8,
11: 91. N. 7: 99. N.)

ΘΟΡΩ, see θρώσκω. ΘΡΕΦΩ, see τρέφω. ΘΡΕΧΩ, see τρέχω.

θούπτω (ΘΡΥΦΩ), crumble, θούψω, ἔθουψα, 2 A. Pass. ἔτούφην. (§§ 96. 2: 14 3.)

θρώσκω (ΘΟΡΩ), leap, spring, 2 A. ἔθορον, F. Mid. θορονμαι. (§ 96. 17, 18.)

ΟΤΦΩ, see τύφω.

Φῦω, sacrifice, Φῦσω, ἔθῦσα,
 τέθῦνα, ἐτῦθην. (§§ 95. Ν.
 2: 14. Ν. 3.)

I.

ίδούω, locate, ύσω, υσα, υχα, υμαι, Α. Pass. ίδούθην and ίδούνθην. (§ 95. 5.)

IAN, see EIAN.

ἐἐω, see ἵημι.
 ὕζω and ἱζάνω (ἙΔΩ), seat, sit,
 Ϝ. ἵσω and ἱῶ, Α. ἵσα, Ϝ.Mid.
 ἱζήσομαι. (ṢṢ 96. 16, 4, 7,
 10: 102. N. 1.)

ἵημι and ἱέω (ΕΩ), send, Imperf. ἵην οι ἵουν, F. ἦσω, A. ἦκα, Perf. εἶκα, Perf. Pass. εἶμαι, A. Pass. ἕθην οι εἵθην, 2 A. ἦν (not used in the sing. of the Ind.), ὧ, εἵην, ἕθι οι ἕς, εἶναι, εἵς, 2 A. Mid. ἕμην οι εἵμην, ὧμαι, εἵμην, ἕσο οι οὖ, ἕσθαι, ἕμενος. (§§ 96. 1: 104. N. 2: 80. N. 1: 95. N. 2: 117. N. 11, 13.)

The Present and Imperfect, and the Second Aorist Active and Middle are inflected as follows:

Present Active.

Ind. S. εημι εης εησι(ν)

> D. Γεμεν Γετον Γετον

P. Γεμεν Γετε Γεσοι(ν), Γασοι(ν) Present Passive and Middle.

S. εξμαι εξσαι, εη εξται

D. โล้นะชิงข โลงชิงข โลงชิงข

P. ໂέμεθα ἵεσθε ἵενται Subj. tw, like $\tau \iota \vartheta \tilde{\omega}$ from $\tau l \vartheta \eta \mu \iota$.

OPT. isinv, like τιθείην.

ΙΜΡ. S. ἵεθι, ἱέτω, D. ἵετον, ἱέτων, P. ἵετε, ἱέτωσαν.

INF. isvar.

PART. ieic, είσα, έν.

Imperfect Active.

S. ίην, ίης, ίη, D. ίεμεν, ίετον, ίέτην, P. ίεμεν, ίετε, ίεσαν.

Second Aorist Active.

Ind. S. 1/2 1/5

D. ξμεν, εξμεν ξτον, εξτον ξτην, εξτην

P. ἕμεν, εἶμεν ἕτε, εἶτε ἕσαν, εἶσαν

Subj. $\tilde{\omega}$, inflected like the Present.

Opr. είην, like the Present.

IMP. EGi, like the Present.

ΙΝΕ. εἶναι.

ΡΑΝΤ. είς, εἶσα, έν.

Subj. ίωμαι, like τιθώμαι.

ΟΡΤ. ieiμην, like τιθείμην.

IMP. S. Leσο or lov, leσθω, **D**. Leσθον, leσθων, **P**. Leσθε, Leσθωσαν.

INF. TEODOL

PART. isuevos, n, ov.

Imperf. Passive and Middle.

S. ίέμην, ίεσο or ίου, ίετο, D. ίέμεθον, ίεσθον, ίέσθην, P. ίέμεθα, ίεσθε, ίεντο.

Second Aorist Middle.

S. ξμην, είμην Είσο ξτο, είτο

D. Εμεθον, είμεθον Εσθον, είσθον Εσθην, είσθην

P. ξμεθα, είμεθα ξοθε, εἶοθε εντο, εἶντο

Subj. www, inflected like the Present.

Opt. είμην, like the Present.

IMP. έσο, like the Present.

ΙΝΕ. Εσθαι.

PART. Eueros, n, ov.

Note 1. The Present Ind. 3d pers. plur. iãos is contracted from ilaos. (§ 117. N. 2.)

Note 2. For Imperf. Act. "171, there occurs a form "1617, found only in composition.

Note 3. Homer has F. "ra, A. "ra, "nra. (§§ 95. N. 2: 80. N. 3.)

Note 4. The form $\emph{Euntain}$ for Perf. Pass. 3d pers. plur. \emph{Entain} is obtained as follows: $^{\prime}\text{E}\Omega$, $^{\prime}\Omega\Omega$, $^{\prime}$

invioual and inάνω and inω, come, Perf. iγμαι, F. Mid. iξομαι, 2 A. Mid. iκόμην. (§ 96. 5, 10, 7.)

Noze. Homer has A. Act. 2d pers. plur. Igov for Igav. (§ 85.

N. 2.)

'IAHMI (IAAΩ), am propitious, Imperat. δλαθι οτ δληθι, Perf. (as Present) Subj. δλήκοιμι, F. Mid. δλάσομαι, A. Mid. δλασάμην. Mid. δλάσομαι (rarely δλάσμαι), propitiate. (§§ 96. 8: 95. N. 2.)

ἵπταμαι (ΠΤΑΩ, ἹΠΤΗΜΙ),
 F. Mid. πτήσομαι, 2 A. ἔ-πτην, 2 A. Mid. ἐπτάμην, = πέτομαι, which see. (§ 96.1.)

ἴσκω, see ἔίσκω.

τοτημι (ΣΤΑΩ), place, cause to stand, F. στήσω, A. ἔστησω, Perf. ἔστηπα stand, later ἔστάπα have placed, Pluperf. ἑστήπειν or εἰστήπειν was standing, Perf. Pass. ἔσταμα, A. Pass. ἐστά θην, 2 Perf. ἔσταθ stand, ἔστώ, ἔσταθγ, ἔσταθι, ἔστάπαι, ἔστώς 2 A. ἔστην stood, στώ, σταθην, στήσωι, στής. Mid. ἵσταμα, cause myself to stand, stand, (§§ 96. 1: 117: 77. N. 2: 91. N. 7: 95. N. 2.)

Note. The augment of the Perfect and Pluperfect, in this verb,

takes the rough breathing.

10.)

λοχανάω and λοχάνω, = τοχω, which see. (§ 96. 7, 10.) λοχνέομαι, = τοχομαι. (§ 96. 5,

τοχω (ξχω), take hold of, hold, restrain, F. σχήσω, Perf. ξοχημα, Perf. Pass. ξοχημαι, A. ἐσχέθην, F. Mid. σχήσομαι, 2 A. ἔσχον. Mid. ἔσχομαι, restrain myself. (§§ 96. 1, 10: 95. 2.)

IΩ, see εἶμι, go.

K.

ΚΑΔΩ, see καίνυμαι.

xαθέζομαι (xατά, ξζομαι), sit down, Imperf. ἐκαθεζόμην, A. Pass. ἐκαθέσθην (later), 2 F. Mid. καθεδοῦμαι. (§§ 14. 1: 82. N. 1.)

καθεύδω (κατά, εύδω), sleep, Imperf. καθηύδον οτ καθεῦδον οτ ἐκάθευδον, F. καθευδήσω. (§§ 14. 1: 82. N. 2.)

κάθημαι (κατά, ήμαι), sit down, Subj. κάθωμαι, Opt. καθοίμην, Imperat. κάθησο (later κάθον), Inf. καθήσθαι, Part. καθήμενος, Pluperf. Mid. καθήμην οτ έκαθήμην sat down. (§§ 14. 1:82. N. 3.)

καθίζω and καθιζάνω (κατά, εζω, εζάνω), seat, cause to sit down, sit down, Imperf. ἐκάθιζον, Ε. καθέσω or καθεώ, Α. ἐκάθισα, Perf. κεκάθικα, Ε. Mid. καθιζήσομαι. (§§ 14. 1:82. N. 1.)

καίνυμαι, surpass, excel, Imperf. έκαινύμην, Perf. Pass. (from ΚΑΔΩ), κέκασμαι or κέκασμαι. (§ 107. N. 5.)

xalω or xāω, burn, A. (Epic) ἔχηα or ἔχεα or ἔχεια, 2 A. Pass. ἐχάην. From ΚΑΤΩ, F. καύσω, Α. ἔχανσα, Perf Pass. κέκανμαι, Α. Pass. ἐχαύθην. (§§ 96. 18: 104 N. 1.)

καλέω (ΚΑΛΩ), call, F. καλέσω or καλώ, A. ἐκάλεσα, Perf. κέκληκα, Perf. Pass. κέκλημαι, Opt. κεκλήμην, Inf. κεκλήσθαι, Part. μεκλημένος, A. Pass. ἐκλήθην. ($\S\S$ 96. 10, 17: 95. N. 1: 91. 5: 102. N. 2.)

11. 2.)

κάμνω (ΚΑΜΩ), labor, am weary, Perf. κέκμηκα, 2 A. ἔκαμον, F. Mid. καμοῦμαι. (§ 96. 5, 17.)

κατάγνυμι (κατά, άγνυμι), break down, break to pieces, F. κατάξω (also κατεάξω, with

the augment of the Aor. Ind.), Α. κατέαξα, Part. καττεάξας with the augment of the Indicative, 2 Perf κατέαγα am broken to pieces, 2 A. Pass. κατεάγην.

Νοτε. For Aor. Opt. 2d pers. sing. κατάξαις, Hesiod (Op. et D. 692) has καυάξας (see ἄγνυμι).

κανάξαις, see the preceding. ΚΑΤΩ, see καίω.

κεΐμαι (κέω, κείω, ΚΕΙΜΙ), lie down, recline, κέωμαι, κεοίμην, κεΐσο, κεΐσθαι, κείμενος, Imperf. έκείμην, F. Mid. κείσομαι. (§§ 96. 18: 117.)

The Present and Imperfect are inflected as follows:

Present.

Ind. S. κείμαι D. κείμεθον P. κείμεθα κείσαι κείσθον κείσθε κείται κείσθον κείται

Subj. κέωμαι, like τύπτωμαι.

ΟΡΤ. κεοίμην, like τυπτοίμην.

IMP. S. $\kappa \epsilon i \sigma o$ D. $\kappa \epsilon i \sigma \vartheta o v$ P. $\kappa \epsilon i \sigma \vartheta e$ $\kappa \epsilon i \sigma \vartheta \omega v$ $\kappa \epsilon i \sigma \vartheta \omega v$ $\kappa \epsilon i \sigma \vartheta \omega c \omega v$

INF. neioθαι.

ΡΑΚΤ. κείμενος, η, ον.

Imperfect.

S. ἐκείμην D. ἐκείμεθον P. ἐκείμεθα Εκεισο Εκεισθον Εκεισθε Εκειτο ἐκεισθην Εκειντο

Note. The Present who or wise has the signification of the Future, shall lie down; also, desire to lie down.

κέλομαι, command, F. Mid. κελήσομαι, A. Mid. ἐκελησάμην, 2 A. Mid. ἐκεκλόμην for ἐκεκελόμην. (§§ 96. 10: 78. N. 2: 26. 1.)

жеντέω, prick, regular. From KENTΩ, A. Inf. κένσαι. (§§ 96. 10: 12. N. 4.)

κεράννυμι (poetic κεράω), mix, F. κεράσω, A. ἐκέρασα, Perf. κέκρακα, Perf. Pass. κέκραμαι οτ κεκέρασμαι, Α. Pass. έκράθην οτ έκεράσθην. (§§ 96. 9: 26. 1: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

For Aor. Act. Inf. ziçãsas, Homer has zeñsas.

κεφδαίνω (ΚΕΡΔΩ), gain, F. κεφδανῶ (in writers not Attic κεφδήσω), Α. ἐκέφδανα (not Attic ἐκέρδησα), Perf. κεκέρδακα οτ κεκέφδηκα. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

κέω, see κείμαι.

κήδω (KAAΩ), trouble, vex, worry, F. Mid. κεκαδήσομαι, A. Mid. Imperat. 2d. pers. sing. κήδεσαι, 2 Perf. κέκηδα am anxious. Mid. κήδομαι, am anxious about, care for. (§§ 96. 18, 10, 11: 95. N.2.)

κίδνημι, Mid. κίδναμαι, = σκί-

δνημι, -αμαι.

χικλήσκω (ΚΑΛΩ), = καλέω.

 $(\S 96.17, 1, 8.)$

πίονημι and πιονάω), = περάννυμι. (§ 96. 16, 6.)

xιχάνω (KIXΩ), reach, find, F. Mid. κιχήσομαι, A. Mid. έκιχησάμην, 2 A. έκιχον. From KIXHMI, 2 A. exizny, Subj. κιχω (Epic κιχείω), Opt. zizeinv, Inf. ziznvai, Part. zi χείς. 2 A. Mid. Part. κιχήμενος. (\$\$ 96. 7, 10. 117. N. 17, 15.)

πίχοημι (χράω), lend, the rest from χοάω, which see. (§ 96.

1.)

κίω, go, Imperf. ἔκιον.

κλάζω (ΚΛΑΓΩ), clang, F. κλάγξω, A. ἔκλαγξα, 2 A. ἔulayor, 2 Perf. uéulnya or uéκλαγγα. From κεκλήγω, Pres. Part. xenly/wv. (96. 4, (1 6, 18, 11.)

nlaiw or nlaw, weep, F. nlainow or αλαήσω. From ΚΛΑΥΩ, Α. ἔκλαυσα, F. Mid. κλαύσομαι, κλαυσούμαι. (§ 96. 10:

114. N. 1.)

κλάω, break, κλάσω, ἔκλασα, κέ**κλακα, κέκλασμαι, ἐκλάσθην.** From KAHMI, 2 A. Part. κλάς. (δ§ 95. N. 1: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1: 117.)

κλύω, hear, Imperf. έκλυον synonymous with the Aorist. From KATMI, 2 A. Imperat. κλυθι and κέκλυθι, 2 A. Mid. Part. πλύμενος as adjective, celebrated, famous. (§§ 78. N. 2: 117. N. 10.)

KMAΩ, see κάμνω.

200 ένν υμι (KOPΩ), satiate, F. χορέσω, Α. έχόρεσα, Perf. κεκόρηκα, Perf. Pass. κεκόρεσμαι (Ionic κεκόρημαι), A. Pass. ἐκορέυθην. (\$\$ 96. 10, 9: 95. N. 2: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

κράζω (ΚΡΑΓΩ), cry, F. κυάξω, F. Mid. *xoásouai, 2 Perf. κέκραγα synonymous with the Present. From KE-KPAΓΩ), F. Mid. κειράξομαι, A. (later) ἐκέκομξα.

(§ 96. 4, 11.)

Note. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. 1st pers. plur. xéxeayus, Imperat. 2d pers. sing. xixeax91, 2 Pluperf. 1st. pers. plur. iningayuev. (§ 91. N. 6.)

κρέμαμαι (πρεμάω, ΚΡΕΜΗΜΙ), suspend myself, hang, Subj. ποέμωμαι, Opt. πρεμαίμην or κοεμοίμην, F. Mid. κοεμήσο-

μαι. (§ 117.)

ποεμάννυμι (later ποεμάω), suspend, hang, F. xoemuow or κοεμώ, Α. έκοέμασα, Α. Pass. έκρεμάσθην. (\$\$ 96. 9: 95. N. 1: 102. N. 2: 109. N. 1.)

κοήμνημι, κοήμναμαι, Imperf ἐκοημνάμην, = preceding.

(§ 96.6: 117.)

ατάομαι, possess, Perf. Mid. κέκτημαι and εκτημαι, Subj. κεκτφμαι, Opt. κεκτήμην and κεκτφμην (Ionic κεκτεφμην), Infin. κεκτήσθαι, Part. κεκτημένος, F. Mid. κτήσομαι, A. Mid. έκτησάμην, (\$\$ 76. N. 3: 91. N. 3.)

κτείνω and κτίννυμί (ΚΤΕΝΩ, ΚΤΑΩ), kill, F. κτενώ, A. ἔκτεινα, Perf. ἔκτακα and εκτόνηκα, Perf. Pass. ἔκταμαι, A. Pass. ἐκτάθην (sometimes ἐκτάνθην), 2 A. ἔκτανον, 2 Perf. ἔκτονα. From ΚΤΗΜΙ, 2 Α. ἔκτάν, κτώ, κτάην, κτάναι, κτάς, 2 Α. Μίd. ἐκτάμην, κτάσθαι, κτάμενος. (\$\$ 96.5, 19, 18, 16, 9, 13: 117. N. 10.)

Homer has also F. x τανίω, x τα-

viouai.

KTIΩ, KTIMI, build, 2 A.

Mid. Part. κτίμενος, η, ον,
built. (§§ 117. N. 14.)

κτυπέω (ΚΤΤΠΩ), make noise,
 thunder, ήσω, ησα, ηκα, ημαι,
 ήθην, 2 Α. ἔκτυπον. (§ 96.

10.)

πυνέω (ΚΤΩ), kiss, F. πύσω,
A. ἔπυσα. The compound
προσπυνέω, prostrate myself,
adore, is generally regular,
as F. προσπυνήσω. (§§ 96.
5, 10: 95. N.1.)

κύω or κυέω or κυΐσκω, conceive, to be pregnant, F. κυήσω, Α. ἐκύησα, Α. Mid. ἐκυησάμην, poetic ἐκῦσάμην. (§ 96. 10, 8.)

(A.

ΛΑΒΩ, see λαμβάνω.

λαχχάνω (ΛΑΧΩ), receive by lot, obtain, F. Mid. λήξομαι (Ionic λάξομαι), 2 A. έλαχον, Perf. είληχα and λέλογχα.

(§§ 96. 7, 18, 19, 6: 76. N. 1.)

ΛΑΘΩ, see λανθάνω. ΛΑΚΩ, see λάσαω.

λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒΩ), receive, take,
Perf. εἴληφα, Perf. Pass. εἴλημμαι, Α. Pass. ελήφθην, F.
Mid. λήψομαι, 2 Α. ἔλαβον,
2 Α. Mid. ελαβόμην... (§§ 96.
7, 18: 76. N. 1.)

From ΛΑΜΒΩ, the Ionic has Perf. Pass. λέλαμμαι, Α. Pass. λέλαμμαι, Α. Pass. λάμφθην, F. Mid. λάμψομαι. It has also Perf. λελάβημα. (§§ 96.

6, 10: 107. N. 4.)

λανθάνω (Λ.10Ω, λήθω), am hid, escape notice, Perf. Pass. λέλησμαι (in Homer λέλασμαι), F. Mid. λήσομαι, 2 A. ἔλαθον, 2 Perf. λέληθα, 2 A. Mid. έλαθόμην. Mid. λανθάνομαι (sometimes λήθομαι), forget. (§ 96. 7, 18.)

λάσχω (ΛΑΚΩ), talk, gabble, Α. ξλάκησα, F. Mid. λακήσομαι, 2 Α. ξλακον, 2 Perf. λέλακα (Ionic λέληκα), 2 Α. Mid. (Epic) λελακόμην. (§§ 96. 14, 10: 78. N. 2.)

λαύω, ἔλαυον οι ἤλαυον, λαύσω, ἔλαυσα, used only in the compound ἀπολαύω, which see. (§ 78. N. 1.)

ΛΑΧΩ, see λαγχάνω.

λέγω, collect, ξω, ξα, Perf. είλοχα, Perf. Pass. είλεγμαι, 2 A. Pass. ελέγην. (§§ 76. N. 1: 98. N. 2) Λέγω, say, is regular.

Note. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 A. Mid. Llyun, 3d pers. sing. Lixto, for Elegann, Lifeto. (§§ 92. N. 4:7.)

AEXΩ, cause to lie down, ξω, ξα, A. Mid. έλεξάμην lay down,

Imperat. (in Homer) λέξεο,
Inf. λέξασθαι, 2 A. Mid.
ελέγμην lay down, 3d pers.
sing. λέκτο, Imperat. λέξο.
(§§ 88. N. 3: 92. N. 4: 9.
1: 7.)

AIIBA, see Luußurw.

ληθάνω or λήθω, cause to forget, F. λήσω, 2 A. (Epic) λέλαθον, 2 A. Mid. (Epic) λέλαθόμην. (§§ 96. 7: 78. N. 2) See also λανθάνω.

ληκέω, Íonic, = λάσκω, which see.

see.

ΛΙΙΧΩ, see λαγχάνω.

λούω (old λόω, λοέω), wash, bathe, λούσω, έλουσα, λέλουμα, commonly λούμαι, wash myself, bathe. (§ 96. 18, 10.)

The Present and Imperfect commonly drop the connecting vowels o and ε. Ε. g. Pres. λούμεν for λούσμεν, λοῦται for λούσται, λοῦνσται for λούσσαι, Ιοῦνσται for λούσσαι, Ιπρετί. έλουν for έλουσν, έλοῦτο for έλουσον, έλοῦτο for έλουσον.

λύω, loose, solve, λῦσω, ἔλῶσα, λέλῦκα, λέλῦμαι, έλῦ θην. (\$95.

N. 2.)

From AYMI, 2 A. Mid. (Epie) 3d pers. sing. $\lambda \delta \tau \sigma$ as Passive. — For the Perf. Pass. Opt. 3d pers. sing. $\lambda \epsilon \lambda \delta \tau \sigma$, see above (§ 91. N. 4.)

M.

ΜΑΘΩ, see μανθάνω.

μαιμάω, see μάω.

μαίομαι (μάω), feel, touch, handle, F. Mid. μάσομαι, A. Mid. ἐμασάμην. (§§ 96. 18: 95. N. 1.)

ΜΑΚΩ, see μημάομαι.

μανθάνω (ΜΑΘΩ), learn, un-

derstand, Perf. μεμάθημα, F. Mid. μαθήσομαι, 2 A. ἔμαθον, 2 F. Doric μαθεύμαι contracted from μαθέομαι (§§ 96. 7, 10: 114. N. 2: 23. N. 1.)

μάφναμαι, fight, Opt. μαφναίμην or μαφνοίμην, Imperf. έμαφνάμην, inflected like

ισταμαι.

μάφπτω (ΜΑΡΗΩ), take hold of, scize, F. μάφψω, A. ἔμαφψω, 2 Α. ἔμαφπον (also ἔμαπον, without the φ), 2 Perf. μέμαφπα. (§ 96. 2.)

μάχομαι (Ionic μαχέομαι), fight, combat, Perf. Mid. μεμάχημαι, F. Mid. μαχέσομαι (Ερίς μαχήσομαι), Α. Mid. έμαχεσάμην, 2 F. Mid. μαχούμαι. (§§ 96.10: 95. N. 2: 114. N. 2.)

μάω and μαιμάω, desire, am cager, strive, feel a strong impulse, 2 Perf. μέμαα synonymous with the Present. Mid. μάομαι, desire, seek, Imperat. μώεο, Inf. μῶσθαι. (§§ 96. N. 2: 116. N. 7.)

The 2 Perf. μέμαα is inflected, as far as it goes, like βέβαα. (§ 91.

N. 7.)

μεθύσκω (μεθύω), make drunk, intoxicate, F. μεθύσω, A. εμέθύσα, A. Pass. εμεθύσθην. Mid. μεθύσκομαι, am intoxicated. (§§ 96. 8: 95. N. 1.)

μεθύω, am intoxicated, equivalent to the Middle of the

preceding.

MEIPΩ(MEPΩ), divide, share, Perf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. εξμασται it is fated, Part. εξιασμένος fated, destined, Pluperf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. είμαοτο it was fated, 2 A. εμμοςον I obtained, 2 Perf. εμμοςα have obtained. Mid. μείςομαι, receive a share, obtain. (§§ 96. 18, 19: 76. N. 1: 79. N. 3.)

The augment s of the Perf. and Pluperf. Pass. takes the rough breathing.

The forms μεμόςηται, μεμοςμένος are sometimes used for εἴμαςται, εἰμαςμένος. (96.13.)

μέλλω, am about to be or do any thing, shall, F. μελλήσω, A. εμέλλησα. (§ 96. 10.)

μέλω, am a concern to, F. μελήσω, Α. έμέλησα, 2 Perf. (Epic) μέμηλα. (§ 96. 10, 18.)

The epic poets have Perf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. μέμβλεται for μεμίλεται. (§ 26. N.)

μένω and μίμνω, remain, F. μενῶ, Α. ἔμεινα, Perf. μεμένηκα. (§§ 96. 1, 10: 26. 1.)

MENΩ (not to be confounded with the preceding), intend, purpose, 2 Perf. μέμονα synonymous with the Present. (§ 96. 19.)

μηπάομαι (ΜΑΚΩ), bleat, 2 A. ἔμακον, 2 Perf. μέμηκα. From μεμήκω, Imperf. ἐμέμηκον. (§ 96. 18, 10, 11.)

μιαίνω, stain, regular. Homer (Il. 4, 146) has A. Pass. 3d pers. plur. μιάνθην for μίανθος for εμιάνθησαν. (§ 92. N. 1.)

μίγνῦμι and μίσγω (ΜΙΓΩ), mix, F. μίξω, A. ἔμιξα, Perf. Pass. μέμιγμαι, A. Pass. ἐμίχθην, 2 A. Pass. ἐμίγην. (§ 96. 9, 14.) Note. Form without the connecting vowel 2 A. Mid. 3d pers. sing. ἔμικτο or μίκτο for ἐμίγετο. (§§ 91. N. 4: 7.)

μιμνήσεω (ΜΝΑΩ), cause to remember, remind, F. μνήσω, A. ἔμνησα, Perf. Mid. μέμνημαι remember, Subj. μεμνῶμαι, Opt. μεμνόμην οτ μεμνώμην οτ μεμνώμην οτ μεμνώμην (Ionic μεμνεώμην), Imp. μέμνησο, Inf. μεμνήσθαι, Part. μεμνημένος, A. Pass. ἐμνήσθην, 3 F. μεμνήσομαι, F. Mid. μνήσομαι, remind myself, remember. (\$\\$\96.1, S: 91. N. 3: 109. N. 1.)

μίμνω, see μένω. MNAΩ, see μιμνήσκω. MOAΩ, see βλώσκω.

μῦκάομαι (ΜΤΚΩ), bellow, ήσομαι, ησάμην, 2 Α. ἔμυκον, 2 Perf. μέμῦκα. (§ 96. 10.)

7V.

ralω (NAΩ), dwell, A. ετασα caused to dwell, placed, Perf. Pass. ενίνασμαι, A. Pass. ενάσθην, F. Mid. νάσομαι, A. Mid. ενασάμην. (§§ 96. 18: 95. N. 1: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

νάσσω, pack closely, stuff, F. νάξω, Α. ἔναξα, Perf. Pass. νένασμαι. (§ 96. N. 4.)

NAΩ, see ναίω.

νέμω, distribute, F. νεμώ or νεμήσω, A. ἔνειμα, Perf. νενέμητα, Perf. Pass. νενέμημαι, A. Pass. ένεμήθην οτ ένεμεθην. (§§ 96. 10: 95. N. 2.)

νέω (NETΩ), swim, Α. ἔνευσα, Perf. νένευκα, F. Mid. νεύσομαι, rευσούμαι. (\$\\$ 96. Ν.

12: 114. N. 1.)

νίζω or νίπτω (NIBΩ), wash, νίψω, ἔνιψα, νένιμμαι, ένίφθην. (§ 96. 2.)

νοὲω (ΝΟΩ), think, νοήσω, ἐνόησα, νενόηκα, νενόημαι, ἐνοήθην. (§ 96. 10.)

The Ionic has νώσω, ἔνωσα, &c. all from the simple Present.

νυστάζω, feel sleepy, νυστάξω and νυστάσω, ἐνύσταξα and ἐνύστασα. (§ 96. N. 6.)

ξυρέω and ξυράω (ΣΤΡΩ), shave, regular. Mid. ξυρέομαι, άομαι, commonly ξύρομαι, shave muself, shave.

0.

όζω (OΔΩ), emit an odor, have the smell of, smell, F. όζήσω (Ionic όζέσω), A. ώζησα, 2 Perf. όδωδα synonymous with the Present. (§§ 96. 4, 10: 95. N. 2.)

οἴγω or οἴγνῦμι, open, Imperf. ἔωγον, Γ. οἴξω, Α. ἔωξα, Perf. ἔωχα, Perf. Pass. ἔωγμαι, Α. Pass. ἐώχθην, 2 Perf. ἔωγα stand open. (§§ 96. 9: 80. N. 3.) See also ἀνοίγω.

The epic poets change the diphthong ω into ωi , as $\tilde{\omega} i \xi \alpha$ for $\tilde{\omega} \xi \alpha$.

οίδα, see ΕΙΔΩ.

οἰδαίνω or οἰδάνω or οἰδέω, swell, F. οἰδήσω, A. ῷδησα,

Perf. ἤδηκα.

οἴχομαι, depart, am gone, Perf. οἴχωκα (in Homer also ἄχη-κα), Perf. Pass. ἄχημαι, F. Mid. οἰχήσομαι. (§ 96. 10.)

οἴω or ởίω (both Epic), think, suppose, A. Pass. ὡήθην (Epic ἀἴσθην), F. Mid. οἰήσομαι, A. Mid. ἀτσάμην (Epic). Mid. οτομαι or οἰμαι (Epic ὀτομαι), synonymous with the Active, Imperf. ἀόμην or ἄμην. (§§ 96. 10: 109. N. 1.)

ΟΙΩ, F. οἴσω, Α. ἦσα (rare),
 Imper. οἶσε, F. Pass. οἰσθήσουμαι, = φέρω, which see.
 (§§ 88. N. 3: 109. N. 1.)

ολισθαίνω and ολισθάνω (ΟΔΙ-ΣΘΩ), slip, slide, Γ. ολισθήσω, Α. ωλίσθησα, Perf. ωλίσθηκα, 2 Α. ωλισθον. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

δλλῦμι (ΟΛΩ), destroy, cause to perish, F. ὀλέσω or ὀλῶ,
Α. ὅλεσα, Perf. ὀλώλεμα, 2
Perf. ὅλωλα have perished,
F. Mid. ὀλοῦμαι, 2 A. Mid. ἀλόμητ. Mid. ὅλλυμαι, perish.
(ಽ‌ಽ) 96. 6, 10: 81.)

Note. The poetic 2 A. Mid. Part. δλόμενος or οὐλόμενος has the force of an adjective, destructive,

fatal, pernicious.

ὄμνῦμι (ΟΜΩ), swear, A. ὅμοσα, Perf. ὀμώμοσα, Perf. Ρass. ὁμώμοσα and ὀμώμομαι, A. Pass. ὁμόθην, F. Mid. ὀμοῦμαι. (§§ 96. 9, 10: 95. N. 1: 107. N. 1: 81.)

ομόργτὖμι (ΟΜΟΡΓΩ), wipe off, F. ὀμόρξω, A. ὤμορξα, A. Mid. ὧμορξάμητ. (§ 96. 9.)

ὀνίνημι (ONAΩ, ONHMI), benefit, F. ὀνήσω, A. ἄνησα, 2 A. Mid. ἀνάμην and ἀνήμην. Mid. ὀνίναμαι, derive benefit, enjoy. (§§ 96. N. 2: 117. N. 15.)

ONΩMI (ONOΩ, ONΩ), Pass. $\"{o}voμαι$ (inflected like $\delta iδομαι$ from $\delta iδωμι$), blame, find fault with, insult, A. Pass. ωνόσθην, F. Mid. ονόσομαι, A. Mid. ωνοσάμην and ωνάμην. (§§ 96. 10: 95. N. 1: 109. N. 1: 117.)

The form odverage (Il. 24, 241) stands for Pres. Pass. 2d pers-

plur. ονεσθε from ONΩ.

OΠΩ, Perf. Pass. ἀμμαι, A. Pass. ἀφθην, F. Mid. ὄψομαι, A. Mid. όψάμην (little used),
2 Perf. ὅπωπα (poetic), = ὁράω, which see. (§ 81.)
δράω, see, Imperf. ἐώρανα (Ionic ἄρων), Perf. ἑώρανα, Perf.

Pass. ξώραμαι. From ΕΙΔΩ (which see), 2 Α. εἶδον, ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, 2 Α. Μίd. εἶδομην, ἴδωμαι, ἰδοίμην, ἰδοῦ, ἰδέοθαι, ἰδόμενος. From ΟΠΩ (which see), Perf. Pass. ὧμμαι, Α. Pass. ὧφθην, F. Mid. ὄψομαι. (§ S0. N. 3.) ὄρνῦμι (ΟΡΩ), rouse, excite, F.

όρσω, A. ώρσα, Perf. Mid. όρωρεμαι, 2 Perf. όρωρα have risen, 2 A. Mid. ώρόμην. Mid. όρνυμαι, also όρομαι, όρεομαι, rouse myself, arise. (§§ 96. 9, 10: 103. N. 1:

104. N. 6: 81.)

Note. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 A. Mid. 3d pers. sing. Leve, Imperat. 2d pers. sing. Leve and Leve, Inf. Leve 2021, Part.

δομενος. (§§ 92. N. 4: 11.)
 δοσφοαίνομαι (Ο ΣΦΡΩ), smell,
 F. Mid. δοσφόπουμαι, A. Mid. δοσφοποάμην (later), 2 A. Mid. δοσφοπομην rarely δοσφόμην γ arely δοσφόμην.
 (§§ 96. 7, 10: 85. N. 2.)

οὐρέω, mingo, Imperf. ἐούρεον, F. Mid. οὐρήσομαι. (§ 80.

N. 2.)

οὐτάω, wound, regular. From OTTHMI, 2 A. οὐταν, Inf. (Epic) οὐτάμεναι οτ οὐτάμενος 2 A. Mid. Part. οὐτάμενος as Passive, wounded. (§ 117. N. 10, 17.)

οφείλω (OΦΕΛΩ), owe, must, ought, F. οφειλήσω, A. ωφεί-

λησα. (§ 96. 18, 10.)

The 2 A. ἄφελον and ἄφελον, ες, ε, always expresses a wish, 0 that t would to God! (§ 217. N. 3, 4.) δφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΩ), incur, forfeit, F. δφλήσω, Perf. ἄφλημία, 2 A. ἄφλον. (§ 96. 8, 7, 10.)

II.

ΠΑΘΩ, see πάσχω.

παίζω, play, jest, ἔπαισα, πέπαισμαι, ἐπαίσθην, F. Mid. παίξομαι, παιξούμαι. In later writers, ἔπαιξα, πέπαιγμαι, ἐπαίχθην. (§§ 96. N. 6:

114. N. 1.)

παίω, strike, F. παίσω and παιήσω, A. ἔπαισα, Perf. πέπαικα, Perf. Pass. πέπαισμαι, A. Pass. ἐπαίσθην. (§§ 96. 10: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

πάσχω (ΠΑΘΩ, ΠΕΝΘΩ), suffer, Α. ἔπησα (not common), F. Mid. πείσομαι (rarely πήσομαι), 2 Α. ἔπαθον, 2 Perf. πέπονθα (rarely πέπηθα). (§§ 96. 6, 18, 19, N. 10: 12. 5.)

Note. The form $\pi i \pi_0 \sigma 9 \epsilon$ (Od. 23, 53, for $\pi \epsilon \pi \delta \nu 9 \alpha \tau \epsilon$, is obtained as follows: $\Pi A \Theta \Omega$, $\Pi O \Theta \Omega$, $\pi i \pi_0 \Theta \alpha$, $\pi i \pi_0 - \sigma 9 \epsilon$ (for $\pi i \pi_0 \Theta - \sigma 9 \epsilon$) with the Passive termination $\sigma 9 \epsilon$. (§§ 96. 19: 10. 2.)

πατέομαι (ΠΑΩ), eat, Perf. Pass. πέπασμαι, A. Mid.

έπἄσάμην. (§§ 95. N. 1: 107. N. 1.)

ΠΑΩ, Perf. Mid. πέπαμαι, possess, acquire, A. Mid. ἐπα-

σάμην.

πείθω (ΠΙΘΩ), persuade, πείσω, επεισα, πέπεικα, πέπεισον, επεισον, 2 Α. επιθον, (poetic), 2 Perf. πέποιθα trust, 2 Α. Μίδ. επιθόμην. Μίδ. πείθομαι, trust, believe, obey. (§ 96. 18, N. 14.)

Note. The form ἐπίτιθμιν stands for 2 Pluperf. 1st pers. plur. ἐπιποίθιιμιν. (§ 91. N. 6.)

πελάζω and πελάω, cause to approach, bring near, approach, come near, πελάσω, ἐπελάσο ην and ἐπλάσην. From ΠΛΗΜΙ comes 2 A. Mid. ἐπλήμην. (§§ 26. 1: 117. N. 15.)

πέλω, revolve, move about, am, Imperf. 3d. pers. sing. ἔπλε for ἔπελε. Mid. πέλομαι synonymous with the Active, Part. πλόμενος used only in composition, Imperf. 2d pers. sing. ἔπλευ thou art, 3d pers. sing. ἔπλευ he is. (§§ 26. 1: 23. N. 1.)

ΠΕΝΘΩ, see πάσχω. πέποσθε, see πάσχω.

πέοδω, pedo, F. Mid. παοδήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπαοδον, 2 Perf. πέποοδα. Mid. πέοδομαι, synonymous with the Active. (§ 96. 19, 10.)

πέοθω, sack, πέοσω, ἔπεοσα, 2 A. ἔποαθον. (§§ 96. 19:

26. 2.)

Note. Homer has 2 A. Mid. Inf. πίοθαι without the connecting wowel for περθίτθαι. (§§ 92. N. 4: 10. 2: 11.)

πέσσω, later πέπτω, boil, digest, F. πέψω, Α. ἔπεψα, Perf. Pass. πέπεμμα, Α. Pass.

έπέφθην. (§ 96. 2.)

πετάννυμι (ΠΕΤΑΩ), expand, spread, F. πετάσω or πετώ, A. ἐπέτασα, Perf. Pass. πέπαμαι, A. Pass. ἐπετάσθην. (§§ 96. 9: 95. N. 1: 102. N. 2: 109. N. 1: 26. 1.)

πέτομαι, fly, F. Mid. πετήσομαι, 2 Α. έπτόμην (for έπετόμην), πτώμαι, πτοίμην, πτέσθαι, πτόμενος. (§§ 96. 10:

26. 1.)

ΠΕΤΩ, see πίπτω.

ΠΕΤΘΩ, see πυνθάνομαι.

πέφνον, see ΦΕΝΩ.

πήγνῦμι (ΠΑΓΩ), later πήσσω, fix, fasten, F. πήξω, A. ἔπηξα, Perf. Pass. πέπηγμαι, A.Pass. ἐπήχθην, 2 Perf. πέπηγα stand fast, 2 A. Pass. ἐπά-γην. (§ 96. 18, 9, 3.)

ΠΠΘΩ, see πάσχω.

HIΘΕΩ (ΠΙΘΩ), obey, follow, trust, $\pi_i \vartheta \dot{\eta} \sigma \omega$ also $\pi \epsilon \pi_i \vartheta \dot{\eta} \sigma \omega$, $\epsilon \pi_i \vartheta \dot{\eta} \sigma \omega$. (§ 96. 10, 11.)

 $MIO\Omega$, see $\pi \epsilon i \vartheta \omega$ and the preceding.

πίλνημι and πιλνάω (πελάω), Mid. πίλναμαι, = πελάζω,

which see. (§ 96. 16, 6.)
πίμπλημι and πιμπλάω (ΠΛΑΩ),
fill, F. πλήσω, A. ἔπλησα,
Perf. πέπληκα, Perf. Pass.
πέπλησμαι, A. Pass. ἐπλήσθην,
σθην, 2 A. Mid. ἐπλήμην,
Opt. πλείμην, Imperat. πλήσσο, Part. πλήμενος. (§§ 96.
1: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1:
117. N. 15.)

The letter μ , in the first syllable, is dropped when, in composition,

another u comes to stand before the first syllable of this verb; as iuπίπλημι, not έμ-πίμπλημι. The same is observed of minannus.

πίμποημι and πιμποάω (ΠΡΑΩ), burn, Ε. πρήσω, Α. έπρησα, Perf. Pass. πέπρησμαι, A. Pass. ἐποήσθην. (\$\\$ 96. 1: 107, N. 1: 109, N. 1.)

For the omission of µ, in com-

position, see πίμπλημι.

πίνω (ΠΙΩ), drink, 2 A. ἔπιον, 2 F. Mid. πιουμαι (later). Pass. πίομαι, as F. Active. shall drink. From 170 12. Perf. πέπωνα, Perf. Pass. πέπομαι, A. Pass. επόθην. From IIIMI, 2 A. Imperat. 2d pers. sing. $\pi i \vartheta \iota$. (§§ 96. 5: 114. N. 2: 95. N. 2: 117. N. 14.)

πιπίσκω (ΠΙΩ), cause to drink, give to drink, F. niow, A.

ἔπισα. (§ 96. 1, 8.)

πιπράσκω (περάω), sell, Perf. πέπρακα, Perf. Pass. πέπραμαι, A. Pass. εποάθην, 3 F. πεποάσομαι. (\$\\$ 96. 1, 8: 26, 1.

πίπτω (ΠΕΤΩ), fall, Α. ἔπεσα (little used), Perf. πέπτωκα, 2 A. ἔπεσον (Doric ἔπετον), 2 Perf. Part. πεπτεώς, πεπτηώς, πεπτώς, 2 F. Mid. πεσοῦμαί. (§§ 96. 1, 19, 17, 15: 114. N. 2.)

πιτνάω and πίττημι (ΠΕΤΑΩ), = πετάννυμι, which see. (§ 96. 16, 6: 117.)

 $\pi \iota \tau \nu \dot{\epsilon} \omega (\Pi E T \Omega), = \pi i \pi \tau \omega$, which see. (§ 96. 16, 5, 10.)

πιφάσκω οτ πιφαύσκω (ΦΑΩ), show, make known, communicate. (§ 96. 1, 8.)

ΠΙΩ, see πίνω, πιπίσκω.

ΠΛΑΓΩ, see πλάζω, πλήσσω.

 $\pi\lambda\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ ($\Pi\Lambda\Lambda\Gamma\Omega$), cause to wander, F. πλάγξω, Α. επλαγξα. A. Pass. επλάγγθην. Mid. πλάζομαι, wander about, rove. (96. 3, 6,)

πλέω (ΠΛΕΤΩ), sail, ἔπλευσα, Perf. πέπλευκα, Perf. Pass. πέπλευσμαι, Α. Pass. ἐπλεύσθην, F. Mid. πλεύσομαι, πλευσούμαι. (§§ 96. N. 12: 107. N. 1: 114. N. 1.)

πλήσσω (ΠΛΑΓΩ), rarely πλήγνυμι, strike, F. πλήξω, A. ἔπληξα, Perf. Pass. πέπληγμαι, 2 A. πέπληγον (Epic), 2 Perf. πέπληγα, 2 A. Pass. $\vec{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\gamma\eta\nu$ (in composition $\vec{\epsilon}$ πλάγην), 2 A. Mid. (Epic) πεπληγόμην. (§§ 96. 18, 3, 9: 78. N. 2.)

πλώω (πλέω), ώσω, &c. 2 A. (from IIAΩMI) επλων, Part. π λώς, G. π λώντος, Ionic, = πλέω, which see. (55 96.

19: 117. N. 14.)

πνέω (ΠΝΕΤΩ, ΠΝΤΩ), blow, breathe, A. ἔπνευσα, Perf. πέπνευκα, Perf. Pass, πέπνευσμαι, A. Pass. ἐπνεύσθην, F. Mid. πνεύσομαι, πνευσούμαι. (§§ 96. N. 12: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1: 114. N. 1.)

Poetic forms, Perf. Pass. # 1770was, am prudent, animated, intelligent, A. Pass. 3d pers. sing. ἐπνύν 9η used in the compound au-mviv9n, from avanvia, 2 A. Mid. (from ΠΝΥΜΙ) ἐπνῦμην. (§§ 96. 6: 117. N. 15.)

ποθέω, long for, desire, miss, ποθέσω and ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα, πεπόθηκα, πεπόθημαι, έποθέσθην. (\$\$ 95. Ν. 2: 109. N. 1.)

HOPΩ, give, 2 A. ἔποφον, Perf.
Pass. 3d. pers. sing. πέπφωται it has been decreed by fate, Part. πεπφωμένος destined. (§ 96. 17.)

 $\Pi O \Omega$, see $\pi i \nu \omega$.

ΠΡΑΩ, see πίμποημι.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, buy, 2 A. Mid. εποιάμην, ποιωμαι, ποιωίμην, ποίως, ποίωσθαι, ποιώσθαι, ποιάμενος. (§ 117. N. 9.)

 $\Pi PO\Omega$, see $\Pi OP\Omega$.

ΠΤΑΩ, see ἐπταμαι, πτήσσω. πτήσσω, crouch, F. πτήξω, A. ἔπτηξα, Perf. ἔπτηχα. From ΠΤΑΩ comes 2 Perf. Part. πεπτηώς. From ΠΤΗΜΙ, 2 A. 3d person dual πτήτην, in composition καταπτήτην. (§§ 96. 3: 99. N.:

117. 12.) ΠΤΟΩ, see πίπτω.

πυνθάνομαι (ΠΤΘΩ), poetic πεύθομαι, inquire, Perf. Mid. πέπυσμαι, F. Mid. πεύσομαι, 2 A. Mid. ἐπυθόμην. (§ 96. 18, 7.)

P.

'PAID, see ψήγνυμι.
ψαίνω, sprinkle, regular. From
'PAAD, A. Imperat. 2d pers.
plur. ψάσσατε, Perf. Pass. 3d
pers. plur. ἐψψάδαται, Epic.
(\$\ 104. N. 4: 91. N. 2.)

φέξω or ἔφδω or ΕΡΙΏ, F. φέξω, A. ἔφὑεξα (Epic also ἔφξα), 2 Perl. ἔοργα, 2 Pluperl. ἐώφγειν. (§ 80. N. 2, 3.

όξω (ΡΕΤΩ, 'ΡΤΩ), flow, A. Εξόξευσα, Perf. εξόξύηκα, F. Mid. όξευσομαι οτ όψησομαι, 2 A. Pass. εξόξύην. (§ 96.18, 10, N. 12.)

PED, Perf είρημα, Perf. Pass.

εἴοημαι, A. Pass. ἐξορ΄, 9 ην or ἐξορ΄ εθην (not Attic εἰψήθην, εἰρέθην), 3 F. εἰψήνομαι, = ΕΙΠΩ, which see. (§§ 76. N. 1: 95. N. 2.)

όήγντμι (PAIΩ), later όήσσω, tear, burst, F. όήξω, A. ἔξόηξα, 2 Perf. ἔξόωνα am torn to pieces, 2 A. Pass. ἐξόάγην. (§ 96. 18, 9, 3, 19.)

ότγεω (PIΓΩ), shudder, όιγήσω, &c. 2 Perf ἔδότγα synonymous with the Present.

 $(\S 96. 10.)$

POΩ, see δώννυμι. PΩΩ, see δέω, flow. PΩΓΩ, see δήγνυμι.

όωνν τι (ΡΟΩ), strengthen, F. ὁωσω, Α. ἔφόωσα, Perf. ἔφόωκα, Perf. Pass. ἔφόωμαι, Imp. ἔφόωσο farewell, &c. A. Pass. ἐφόωσθην. (§§ 96. 9: 109 N. 1.)

 Σ .

σαλπίζω (ΣΑΛΠΙΓΩ), sound a trumpet, F. σαλπίγξω, later σαλπίσω, Α ἐσάλπιγξα, later ἐσάλπισα. (§ 96. 6, N. 6.)

σαόω (rarely σώω), save, σαώσω, &c. From ΣΑΩΜΙ comes Imperf Act. 3d pers. sing. (Epic) σάω. (§§ 96. 10: 78. N. 3: 117.)

σβέννυμι (ΣΒΕΩ), extinguish, F. σβέσω, A. ἔσβεσα, Perf. Pass. ἔσβεσμαι, A. Pass. ἐσβέσσθην. From ΣΒΗΜΙ, 2 A. ἔσβην, σβείην, σβήγαι. (§§ 96. 9: 95. N. 2: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

σείω (ΣΤΩ), shake, move, agitate, F. σείσω, Α. ἔσσενα, Perf. Pass. ἔσσνμαι, Pluperf. Pass. ἐσσύμητ, Α. Pass. ἐσσύθην sometimes ἐσύθην. From ETMI, 2 A. Mid. έσσύμην and σύμην. σεύομαι and, without the connecting vowel, σευμαι. (§§ 96. 18: 104. N. 1:78. N. 3: 79. N. 3.)

σκεδάννυμι (ΣΚΕΔΑΩ), scatter, disperse, spread, F. σκεδάσω or σκεδώ, Α. ἐσκέδασα, Perf. έσκέδακα, Perf. Pass. ἐσκέδασμαι, A. Pass. έσκεδάσθην. (§§ 96. 9: 102. N. 2: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

σκέλλω(ΣΚΕΛΩ, ΣΚΑΛΩ), dry,cause to wither, F. oxelo, A. ἔσκηλα, Perf. ἔσκληκα am dried up, F. Mid. σκλήσομαι. From EKAHMI, 2 A. EURAny, σκλαίην, σκληναι. Mid. σκέλλο- $\mu\alpha\iota$, wither. (§ 96. 6, 17, 18.) σκίδνημι (ΣΚΕΔΑΩ), Mid. σκί- $\delta \nu \alpha \mu \alpha \iota$, $\equiv \sigma \varkappa \iota \delta \alpha \nu \nu \nu \mu \iota$, which

see. (§ 96.6, 16.) σούμαι (σεύω), Imp. 2d. pers. sing. σοῦσο, 2 A. Pass. 3d pers. sing. ἔσσουα, in composition ἀπέσσουα (Laconic) he is gone, he is dead, = σεύμαι from σεύω, which see. (§ 96. N. 15.)

σόω, see σώζω.

σπέσθαι, see έπω. ΣΤΑΩ, see ιστημι.

στερέω or στερίσκω (ΣΤΕΡΩ), deprive, bereave, F. στερήσω, Α. ἐστέρησα, Perf. ἐστέρηκα, Perf. Pass. ἐστέρημαι, A. Pass. έστερήθην, 2 A. Pass. Part. στεφείς (poetic). Pass. στερέομαι οτ στέρομαι. (§ 96. 8, 10.)

στορέννυμι οτ στόρνυμι οτ στρώννυμι (ΣΤΟΡΩ), strew, spread, F. στορέσω, στρώσω, A. έστό-

φεσα, ἔστρωσα, Perf. Pass. έστρωμαν, Α. Pass. έστορέσθην, ἐστοώθην. (\$\$ 96. 10, 9, 17: 95. N. 1: 109. N. 1.) στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓΩ), fear, hate, στυγήσω, &c. 2 Α. ἔστυγον. Aor. also gove I terrified. (§ 96. 10.)

σχεῖν, see ἔχω, ἴσχω.

σώζω (Epic σόω), save, σώσω, εσωσα, σέσωκα, σέσωσμαι, έσώθην. σωω (σάω),=preceding. (§116.

N. 7.)

 $TA\Gamma\Omega$, see $TA\Omega$, take.

TAMAN, bear, suffer, venture, Α. ετάλασα, Perf. τέτλημα, 2 Perf. τέτλαα, Opt. τετλαίην, Ιπρ. τέτλαθι, Ιηβη. τετλάναι. From TAHMI, 2 A. Ethny, τλώ, τλαίην, τλήθι, τλήναι, τλάς. (§§ 26. 1:95. Ν. 2: 91. N. 7: 117. 12.)

τάμνω, Γ. ταμέω, Ionic, = τέ-

 $TA\Omega$, $TA\Gamma\Omega$, take, Imperat. 2d pers. sing. $\tau\tilde{\eta}$ (contracted from tas) take thou, 2 A. Part. τεταγών, Epic. (\$\\$ 23. N. 1: 78. N. 2)

τείνω (TENΩ, TAΩ), stretch, extend, F. TEVE, A. ETELVA, Perf. τέτακα, Perf. Pass. τέταμαι, A. Pass. ἐτάθην. (§ 96. 19, 5, 18.)

TEKΩ, see τίκτω.

τέμνω (rarely τέμω), cut, F. τεμῶ, Perf. τέτμηκα, Perf. Pass. τέτμημαι, A. Pass. ετμήθην, 2 A. eteuov and etauov, 2 A. M. έταμόμην. (§ 96. 5, 17, 19.) τέτμον or έτετμον, I found, met

with, a defective 2 A. Act

(§ 78. N. 2.)

ΤΕΤΧΩ, see τυγχάνω.

τη, see TAΩ, take.

TIEΩ, Perf. Part. τετιηώς afflicted, Perf. Mid. τετίημαι am afflicted, am sorrowful.

(§§ 99. N.)

τίθημι (rarely τιθέω, θέω), put, place, F. θήσω, A. ξθηκα, Perf. τέθεικα, Perf. Pass. τέθειμαι, A. Pass. ἐτέθην, A. Mid. ἐθηκάμην (not Attic), 2 A. ἔθην, θώ, θείην, θέτι
or θές, θεῖναι, θείς, 2 A. Mid. ἐθέμην. (§§ 96. 1:
104. N. 2: 95. N. 2, 4: 14.
3, N. 3: 117. N. 11, 13.)

τίκτω (ΤΕΚΩ), bring forth, F.
τέξω, A. Pass. (later) ἐτέχθην,
F. Mid. τέξομαι, 2 Α. ἔτεκον, 2
Perf. τέτοκα, 2 F. Mid. τεκοῦμαι, 2 A. Mid. (poetic) ἐτεκομην. (§§ 96. N. 3: 114. N. 2.)

τίνω, τίν \bar{v} μι, τίνν \bar{v} μι, = τίω, honor, which is regular. (§ 96.

5, 9.)

τιτοάω (ΤΡΛΩ), bore, F. τοήσω, Α. ἔτοησα, Perf. τέτοηκα, Per. Pas. τέτοημαι. (§ 96. 1.)

τιτοώσκω (ΤΟΡΩ), wound, F. τοώσω, Α. ἔτοωσα, Perf. τέτοωκα, Perf. Pass. τέτοωμαι, Α. Pass. ἔτοώθην. (§ 96. 17, 1, 8.)

τιτύσκομαι (ΤΤΚΩ), prepare, take aim at, 2 A. τέτυκον, 2 A. Mid. τετυκόμην, Epic. (§§ 96. 1, 14: 78. N. 2.)

 $T \Lambda \Lambda \Omega$, see $T \Lambda \Lambda \Lambda \Omega$.

ΤΜΕΩ, ΤΜΑΩ, see τέμνω. τορέω (ΤΟΡΩ), pierce, τορήσω,

&c. 2 A. ἔτοφον. (§ 96. 10.) ΤΟΡΩ, see τιτρώσκω, τοφέω. τόσσαι, τόσσας, = τυχεῖν, τυχών, from τυγχάνω, which see. ΤΡΑΓΩ, see τοώγω. ΤΡΑΩ, see τιτοάω.

τοέφω (ΘΡΕΦΩ), nourish, feed, support, F. θρέψω, Α. ἔθρεψα, Perf. τέτροφα, Perf. Pass, τέθραμμαι, Α. Pass. ἐθρέφθην, 2 Α. ἔτραφον (Epic), 2 Α. Pass. ἐτράφην. (§§ 14. 3: 96. 19: 107. N. 6.)

τοέχω (ΘΡΕΧΩ), run, A. ἔθοςξα, F. Mid. θοέξομαι. From ΔΡΑΜΩ οτ ΔΡΕΜΩ (which see) come Perf. δεδοάμηκα, Perf. Pass. δεδοάμημαι, 2 A. ἔδοαμον, 2 Perf. δέδοομα (Epic), F. Mid. δοαμούμαι. (§ 14. 3.)

τοώγω (ΤΡΑΙΏ), eat, gnaw, F. Mid. τοώξομαι, 2 Α. έτοαγον.

(§ 96. 19.

τυγχάνω (ΤΤΧΩ), happen, attain, A. ἐτύχησα (Epic), Perf.
τετύχηκα, Perf. Mid. (poetic)
τέτυγμαι οτ τέτευγμαι, F. Mid.
τεύξομαι, 2 Α. ἔτυχον. (§ 96.
7, 10, 18.)

τύπτω (ΤΤΠΩ), strike, F. τύψω commonly τυπτήσω, Α. ἔτυψα, Perf. τέτυφα, 2 Perf. τέτυμμαι commonly τετύπτημαι, A. Pass. ετύφθην, 2 A. Pass. ετύπην. (§ 96. 2, 10.)

T.,

ύπεμνήμυκε, see ημύω.

ύπισχνέομαι and ύπίσχομαι (ύπό, ισχνέομαι, ισχομαι), promise, Perf. Pass. ὑπέσχημαι, A. Pass. ὑπεσχέθην, F. Mid. ὑποσχήσομαι, 2 A. Mid. ὑπεσχόσην.

Ф.

ΦΑΓΩ, 2 Α. ἔφαγον, Pass. φάγομαι (later) as F. Active, = ἐσθίω, which see. φάσκω, see φημί.

ΦΑΩ, see πιφάσαω, ΦΕΝΩ,

onul.

 $\Phi EN\Omega$ ($\Phi A\Omega$), kill, Perf. Pass. πέφαμαι, 3 Γ. πεφήσομαι, 2 Α. πέφνον or έπεφνον. (§§ 96. 5, 19:95. N. 2:78. N. 2: 26. 1.)

φέρω, bring, carry, bear, Imperf. Egegov. From OIA, F. οἴσω, A. Imperat. 2d pers. sing. οἶσε. From ENEIKΩ (which see), A. "reyna, Perf. ένήνοχα, Perf. Pass. ένήνεγμαι, A. Pass. nviyonv, 2 A. nveyzov.

φεύγω (ΦΥΓΩ), flee, escape, F. Mid. φεύξομαι, φευξουμαι, 2 Α. έφυγον, 2 Perf. πέφευya. (\$\ 96 18: 114. N. 1.)

Homer has also 2 Perf. Part. πεφυζότες (as form ΦΥΖΩ), and Perf. Pass. Part. πεφυγμένος having escaped.

φημί and φάσκω (ΦΑΩ), say, Imperf. ἔφην, F. φήσω, A. ἔφησα, Perf. Pass. πέφασμαι, 2 A. Mid. έφάμην, Imperat. φάο (Epic), Infin. φάσθαι. (\$\\$ 96. 8: 95. N. 2: 107. N. 1: 117. N. 9.) The Present and Imperfect Active are inflected as follows:

Present.

D. φαμέν IND. S. onui P. φαμέν φατόν φατέ φής $\varphi \eta \sigma i(v)$ φατόν $\varphi \alpha \sigma i(\nu)$

Subj. S. $\varphi \tilde{\omega}$, $\varphi \tilde{\eta} \tilde{\varsigma}$, $\varphi \tilde{\eta}$, D. $\varphi \tilde{\omega} \mu \tilde{\epsilon} \nu$, $\varphi \tilde{\eta} \tau \sigma \nu$, $\varphi \tilde{\eta} \tau \sigma \nu$, P. $\varphi \tilde{\omega} \mu \tilde{\epsilon} \nu$, φήτε, φωσι(ν).

ΟΡΤ. S. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, D. φαίημεν, φαίητον, φαιήτην, P. φαίημεν, φαίητε, φαίησαν Or φαίεν.

IMP. S. φάθι(§14.N.4) D. φάτον Ε Ρ. φάτε φάτωσαν, φάντων φάτω φάτων ...

ΙΝΕ. φάναι.

ΡΑΝΤ. φάς, φᾶσα, φάν, G. φάντος.

Imperfect.

S. Egnv D. ἔφαμεν P. "eqauevξωατον έφατε έφης, έφησθα έφάτην ξωασαν

Note 1. The 2d pers. sing. of the Ind. is very often written one.

Note 2. For the 2d pers. sing. of the Imperfect, see above (§ 84. N. 6).

φθάνω (ΦΘΑΩ), come before, anticipate, F. φθάσω, A. ἔφθασα, Perf. ἔφθακα, F. Mid. φθήσομαι. From ΦΘΗ- ην, φθήναι, φθάς, 2 A. Mid. έφθάμην, φθάμενος. (§§ 96. 5:95. N. 2:117.)

odira, odia, consume, perish, φθίσω, έφθισα, έφθικα, έφθιμαι. From ΦΟΙΜΙ, 2 A. Mid. ἐφθίμην, Subj. φθίωμαι, Opt. φθίμην, Inf. φθίσθαι. Part. φθίμενος. (§§ 96. 5: 117. N. 14.)

φιλέω, love, regular. From the simple ΦΙΛΩ, A. Mid. ἐφῖλάμην, Imperat. 2d pers. sing.

φîλαι, Epic.

φορέω, carry, bear, wear, regular. From POPIIMI, Inf. (in Homer) φορηναι. (§ 117.

N. 17.)

φοέω (φέρω), φοήσω, &c. used only in composition. From ФРИМІ comes 2 A. Imp. φρές. (δδ 96. 17: 117. Ν. 11.)

ΦΤΓΩ, ΦΤΖΩ, see φεύγω.

φύω, produce, φύσω, ἔφυσα, πέφυκα am, 2 Perf. πέφυα am, 2 A. Pass. (later) ἐφύην. From PTMI, 2 A. Equi ans, Subj. φυω, Opt. φυην, Inf. φυναι, Part. φύς. (§ 117. N. 7, 16.)

ΧΑΔΩ, see χάζω, χανδάνω.

χάζω (XAΔΩ, KAΔΩ), yield, give way, F. κεκαδήσω shall deprive, 2 A. κέκαδον I made to give way, deprived, 2 A. Mid. κεκαδόμην. (§§ 96. 4, 10, 11: 78. N. 2.)

 $\chi \alpha i \nu \omega \ (XAN\Omega, XA\Omega), \ \text{com-}$ monly χάσκω, gape, 2 A. ἔχανον, 2 Perf. κέχηνα, F. Mid. χανούμαι. (§ 96. 5, 18,

χαίοω (XAPΩ), rejoice, F χαιοήσω, Perf. κεχάρηκα, Perf. Pass. πεχάρημαι (poetic κέχαρμαι), A. Mid. έχηράμην (poetic), 2 A. Pass. ἐχάρην, 2 A. Mid. κεχαρόμην (Epic). Homer has also F. κεχαρήσω, μεχαρήσομαι. (§§ 96. 18, 10, 11: 78. N. 2.)

χανδάνω (ΧΑΔΩ, ΧΑΝΔΩ, XENAΩ), contain, hold, receive, F. Mid. χείσομαι, 2 A. έχαδον, 2 Perf. κέχανδα. (86 96. 6, 7, 19: 12. 5.)

χάσχω, see χαίνω.

χέζω (ΧΕΔΩ), caco, Α. έχεσα and execov, Perf. Pass. xexeσμαι, F. Mid. χέσομαι, χεσουμαι, 2 Perf. κέχοδα. (§§ 96. 4, 19: 85. N. 2: 114. N. 1.)

χέω (XETΩ, XTΩ), pour, F. χέω sometimes χεύσω, A. ἔχεα sometimes ἔχευσα (Epic ἔχευα), Perf. κέχυκα, Perf. Pass. κέχυμαι, A. Pass. έχύθην. From XTMI, 2 A. Mid. έχύμην. (§§ 96. 18, Ν. 12: 95. N. 1: 102. N. 2: 104. N. 1: 117.)

χόω, see χώννυμι.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΩ, help, F. χοαισμήσω, Α. έχοαίσμησα, 2 Α. έχοαισμον. (§ 96. 10.)

χοάω, deliver an oracle, χοήσω, &c. Mid. zouopai, use. (§§ 95. N. 3: 116. N. 2.)

χοή (χοάω), it is necessary, Impersonal, Subj. 200, Opt. χοείη, Inf. χοήναι, Part. neut. χοεών, Imperf. έχρην or χοήν, F. χοήσει.

The compound ἀπόχοη, it is enough, has Inf. αποχοήν,

Imperf. ἀπέγοη.

Note. The Ind. xen regularly would be xen, (§ 116. N. 2.) The Opt. xeein and the INF.

χεήναι come from χείω (Ionic', ΧΡΗΜΙ. (§§ 116, N. 8: 117. N. 17.)

The PART. Xere's stands for

χράον. (§ 116. N. 9.)

The Imperfect ἐχρῆν is contracted from ἔχραεν (§ 116. N. 3). For χρῆν, see above (§ § 78. N. 3: 93. N. 4: 23. N. 3.

χοώντυμι (ΧΡΟΩ), color, F. χοώσω, Α. ἔχοωσα, Perf. κέχοωχα, Perf. Pass. κέχοωσμαι, Α. Pass. ἐχοώσθην. (§§ 96. 9: 107. N. 1: 109. N. 1.)

χώννυμι (χόω), heap up, dam, F. χώσω, Α. ἔχωσα, Perf. κέχωκα, Perf. Pass. κέχωσμαι, Α. Pass. ἐχώσθην. (ibid.) 45.

ψύχω, cool, ψύξω, &c. 2 A. Pass. ἐψύγην (as if from ΨΥΓΩ).

12.

ωθεω (ΩΘΩ), push, Imperf. εώθεον, F. ωθήσω οτ ωσω, A. εωσα, Perf. εωπα, Perf. Pass. εώσομαι, A. Pass. εώσοθην, F. Mid. ωσομαι. (§§ 96. 10: 80. N. 2.)

ωνέομαι, buy, Imperf. ἐωνεόμην, Perf. Pass. ἐωνημαι, F. Mid. ωνήσομαι, A. Mid. (not Attic) ἐωνησώμην οτ ωνησώμην. (§80.

N. 2.)

Note. In the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs, tenses of easy formation (as F. Pass.) are not generally given.

ADVERB.

§ 119. 1. Many adverbs answering to the question $\pi \tilde{\omega} s$, how? IN WHAT MANNER? are formed from adjectives, pronouns, and participles, by changing ωs of the nominative or genitive into ωs . E. g.

σοφῶς, wisely, from σοφός, wise; χαριέντως, gracefully, from χαρίεις, εντος, graceful; ἀληθέως, contracted ἀληθῶς, truly, from ἀληθής, έος, true; οὕτως, thus, from οὖτος, this; ὅντως, indeed, from ών, ὄντος, being.

- 2. Some adverbs of this class end in $\delta \eta \nu$ or $\dot{\alpha} \delta \eta \nu$. Such adverbs are derived from verbs. E. g. $\gamma_{Q}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\eta\nu$, scratchingly, from $\gamma_{Q}\dot{\alpha}q\omega$, scratch; $\lambda o\gamma\dot{\alpha}\delta\eta\nu$, selectedly, from $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, select, collect. (§§ 7: 96. 19.)
- Some end in δόν or ηδόν. Such adverbs are derived from nouns. E. g. ἀγεληδόν, in herds, from ἀγέλη, herd; τετραποδη-δόν, like a quadruped, from τετράπους, οδος, four-footed.
- 4. Some end in l or εl, τl or τεl. E. g. εθελοντί, voluntarily, from εθελων, οντος, willing; βαρβαριστί, like a barbarian, from βαρβαρίζω, act like a barbarian.

- 5. Some end in ξ. E. g. ἐναλλάξ, by turns, crosswise, from ἐναλλάσσω, place across.
- 6. A few adverbs of this class end in *lrδην*. E. g. πλουτίνδην, according to (his) wealth, from πλοῦτος, riches.
- § 120. Adverbs answering to the question ποσάκις, now often? end in άκις. Such adverbs are derived from adjectives. E. g. συχνάκις, often, from συχνός, frequent.

For the numeral adverbs, see above (§ 62.4).

§ 121. 1. Adverbs answering to the question $\pi \acute{o} \vartheta \iota$ or $\pi o \tilde{v}$, where ? in what place? end in $\vartheta \iota$ or $\sigma \iota(\nu)$. E. g.

αὐτόθι, in that very spot, from αὐτός.

The termination $\sigma_l(\nu)$ is chiefly appended to names of towns. It is preceded by η but when the nominative singular of the noun ends (or would end) in α pure or $\varrho\alpha$, it is preceded by α . E. g. $A\vartheta\dot{\eta}\nu\eta\sigma \iota$, at Athens, from $A\vartheta\ddot{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$, Athens; $\Theta\varepsilon\sigma\iota\iota\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, at Thespiæ, from $\Theta\varepsilon\sigma\iota\iota\alpha l$, Thespiæ.

- (1) Some adverbs of this class end in ov or αχοῦ. E. g. αὐτοῦ, there, from αὐτός · πανταχοῦ, everywhere, from πᾶς, παντός.
- (2) Some end in οῖ. E. g. Ἰσθμοῖ, at the Isthmus, from Ἰσθμος, Isthmus.
- (3) The following adverbs also answer to the question where? ἄγχι οτ ἀγχοῦ, ἀνεκάς, ἄνω, ἐγγύς, ἐκάς, ἐκεῖ, ἐκτός, ἔνδον, ἔνθα οτ ἐνθάδε οτ ἐνταῦθα (Ionic ἐνθαῦτα), ἐντός, ἔξω, ἔσω, ἴκταρ, κάτω, πέλας, πέρα and πέραν, πλησίον, πόξόω, πρόσω, τῆλε οτ τηλοῦ, ὧδε, and some others.
- Note 1. The adverb of not, at home, from of nos, house, takes the acute on the penult. (§ 20. N. 1.)
- 2. Adverbs answering to the question $\pi \acute{o} \vartheta \epsilon r$, whence? From what place? end in $\vartheta \epsilon r$. E. g.

² Aθήνηθεν, from Athens, from ² Aθήναι, Athens; οὐρανόθεν, from heaven, from οὐρανός, heaven.

Here belongs ἔνθεν or ένθενδε or έντεῦθεν (Ionic ἐνθεῦτεν), hence, thence, whence.

3. Adverbs answering to the question $\pi \acute{o} \sigma \epsilon$, whither? To what place? end in $\sigma \epsilon$, $\delta \epsilon$, or $\zeta \epsilon$. E. g

έκετος, thither, from έκει, there; οἶκόνδε, to the house, home, from οἶκος, house; Θήβαζε, to Thebes, from Θῆβαι, Thebes.

NOTE 2. In strictness, the ending δ_{ϵ} is appended to the accusative singular or plural of the noun.

Note 3. The adverbs οἴκαδι, home, and φύγαδι, to flight, imply nom. OIZ, ΦΥΞ, whence accus. οἶκα, φύγα.

4. Adverbs answering to the question $\pi \tilde{\eta}$, in what direction? end in η or $\alpha \chi \tilde{\eta}$. E. g.

οὐδαμή, in no way, from οὐδαμός, none; άλλαχή, in another direction, from άλλος.

Note 4. The ending η becomes η only when the nominative of the adjective, from which such adverbs are derived, is not obsolete.

§ 123. The following table exhibits the adverbs derived from $\Pi O \Sigma$, ${}^{\circ}O \Pi O \Sigma$, $T O \Sigma$, and ${}^{\circ}G = ($ (§§ 73. 1:63. N. 2:71.)

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	
ποῦ οι πόθι,	πού or ποθί,	τόθι, here,	
where?	somewhere	in this	
1. 1 0	0.1. C	place 1	
πόθεν, whence?		τόθεν, thence	όθεν οτ όπό-
	some place		θεν, whence
ποί or πόσε,	ποί, some-	wanting	oi or οποι,
whither?	whither		whither
$\pi\tilde{\eta}$, in what	$\pi\eta$, in some	$\tau \tilde{\eta}$ or $\tau \tilde{\eta} \delta \varepsilon$ or	$ \hat{\eta} $ or $\delta\pi\eta$,
direction?	direction	ταύτη, in this	in which
			direction
πότε, when?	ποτέ, at some	τότε, then	ότε or όπότε
	time, once	. 70	when
πως, how?	πώς, some-	τώς or ώδε or	ώς or δπως,
	how	οῦτως, thus, so	as
πηνίκα, at	wanting	τηνίκα, τηνικά-	ηνίκα or
what time?	A second	$\delta \varepsilon$, $\tau \eta \nu \iota \varkappa \alpha \tilde{v} \tau \alpha$,	οπηνίκα, at
		at this or that time	which time
	4		~ c ~
$\pi \tilde{\eta} \mu o \varsigma$, when ?	wanting	τημος or τη-	ημος or δπη-
		μόσδε or τη- μοῦτος, then	μος, when
tim	manting		to amtil
	wanting	τέως, so long	εως, until
wanting	wanting	τόφοα, so long	οσορα, as long as

Note 1. The forms πόθι, ποθί, τόθι, όθι, τόθεν, οί, τώς, πῆμος, τῆμος, ῆμος, τόρεπ, ἔφρα, ατο poetic.

Instead of Tas, the poets sometimes use 25, with the acute accent.

Note 2. The letter i is annexed to the demonstratives ταύτη, ῶδε, οὐτως, for the sake of emphasis. Thus, ταυτηΐ, ώδί, οὐτωσί. (§ 70. N. 2.)

Note 3. Also the adverbs διῦρο, ἐνθάδε or ἐντεῦθεν, and νῦν, take i. Thus, διυρί, ἐνθαδί or ἐνταυθί, ἐντευθενί, νυνί.

Note 4. Some of the relative adverbs are strengthened by πίς or οὖν, or by both united. Ε. g. ὡς, ἄσπες, ὡσπεςοῦν, as; ὅπου, ὁπουοῦν wherever.

- § **124.** 1. Some genitives, datives, and accusatives are used adverbially. E. g. δημοσία, publicly, from δημόσιος, public; τέλος, finally, lastly, from τέλος, end.
 - 2. Especially the accusative singular or plural of the neuter of an adjective is often used adverbially. E. g. μόνον, only, from μόνος, alone; πολύ οr πολλά, much, from πολύς, much.

Note. In some instances, a word with the preposition, which governs it, is used adverbially. Ε. g. παραχρημα (παρὰ χρημα), instantly; προύργου (πρὸ ἔργου), to the purpose; καθάπερ (καθ' ἄπερ), as.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

§ 125. The comparative of an adverb derived from an adjective is the same with the neuter singular of the comparative, and the superlative is the same with the neuter plural of the superlative, of that adjective. E. g.

σοφῶς, wisely, σοφώτεςον, more wisely, σοφώτατα, most wisely, from σοφός, wise. (§ 57.)

ήδίως, pleasantly, ήδιον, more pleasantly, ήδιστα, most pleasantly, from ήδύς, pleasant. (§ 58.)

Note 1. Some adverbs of the comparative degree end in ως. Ε. g. χαλι-πως, χαλισωτίζως, from χαλισός.

Superlatives in ws are rare.

Note 2. Some comparative and superlative adverbs end in ω, particularly when the positive ends in ω. Ε. g. ἄνω, up, ἀνωτέςω, ἀνωτάτω.

Note 3. The following adverbs are anomalous in their comparison:

ἄγχι οτ ἀγχοῦ, near, ἄσσον, ἄγχιστα. (Compare § 58. N. 1.) ἐκάς, afar, ἐκαστίρω, ἐκαστάτω. (§ 125. N. 2.)

ἔνδον, within, ἐνδοτέρω, ἐνδοτάτω. (ibid.)

μάλα, very, μᾶλλον, more, rather, μάλιστα, very much, especially.

νύκτως, nightly, by night; νυκτικίτεςον, farther back in the night, that is, earlier in the morning, νυκτικίτατα, very early in the morning.

πέρα, farther, beyond, περαιτέρω or περαίτερον, περαιτάτω. (ibid.)

προύργου, to the purpose, προυργιαίτερον, more to the purpose, προυργιαίτατα, very much to the purpose.

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

§ 126. All words, which cannot be proved to be derivative, must be considered as primitive.

DERIVATION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 127. Substantives derived FROM OTHER SUB-STANTIVES end in

ίδης, άδης, ιάδης, ίων, ίς, άς, τνη, ιώνη, patronymics:

ιον, ίδιον, άριον, ύλλιον, ύδριον, ύφιον, Ισχος, ύλλος οτ ύλος, ίσχη, ls, diminutives:

ιος, ῖτης, ᾶτης, ήτης, ιᾶτης, ιώτης, ᾶνός, ηνός, ῖνος, εύς, α, ις, ας, ών, ωνιά, της, τις, σσα, ισσα, appellatives.

1. Patronymics, that is, names of persons derived from their parents or ancestors, end in $\iota \delta \eta \varsigma$, $\alpha \delta \eta \varsigma$, $\iota \alpha \delta \eta \varsigma$, gen. ov, and $\iota \omega \nu$ gen. $\omega \nu \sigma \varsigma$, masculine: $\iota \varsigma$ gen. $\iota \delta \sigma \varsigma$, $\alpha \varsigma$ gen. $\alpha \delta \sigma \varsigma$, and $\iota \nu \eta$, $\iota \omega \nu \eta$, feminine.

(1) Patronymics from nouns in ης or ας, of the first declension, end in αδης (fem. ας). Ε. g. Ἰππότης, Ἰπποτάδης son of

Hippotes; Βοφέας, Βοφεάδης son of Boreas.

(2) Patronymics from nouns in o_S and ιο_S, of the second declension, end in ιδη_S (fem. ι_S) and ιαδη_S (fem. ια_S) respectively. E. g. Κρόνος, Κρονίδης son of Saturn; 'Ασκληπιός, 'Ασκληπιάδης son of Æsculapius.

In this case, the poets often use ιων (fem. ινη, ιωνη) for ιδης Ε. g. Κρονίων for Κρονίδης ''Αδρηστος, 'Αδρηστίνη daughter of

Adrastus.

(3) Patronymics from nouns of the third declension are formed by dropping o_S of the genitive of the primitive, and annexing $\iota \delta \eta_S$ (fem. ι_S) or $\iota \alpha \delta \eta_S$. E. g. $H \dot{\epsilon} \lambda o \psi$, πo_S , $H \dot{\epsilon} \lambda o \pi \iota \delta \eta_S$ son of Pelops; $\Phi \dot{\epsilon} \varrho \eta_S$, $\eta \tau o_S$, $\Phi \dot{\epsilon} \varrho \eta \tau \iota \dot{\alpha} \delta \eta_S$ son of Pheres; "Atlas, artos, Atlastic daughter of Atlas.

The poets sometimes use ιων for ιδης. Ε. g. Πηλεύς, έος,

Πηλείων son of Peleus.

Note 1. The epic poets often form patronymics from nouns in ευς, by dropping oς of the Ionic genitive (§ 44. N. 2), and annexing ιαδης, ις. E. g. Πη-λείς, ñoς, Πηλπάδης son of Pelevus; Βριστύς, ñoς, Βριστίς daughter of Brissen.

Feminine patronymics in nis are sometimes contracted in the oblique cases. E. g. Nngiús, nos, Nngnis daughter of Nereus, Nereid, gen. plur. Nnghow.

2. A DIMINUTIVE signifies a small thing of the kind denoted by the primitive.

Diminutives end in 10v, 1810v, aprov, vhlior, vspior, votor, neuter: 10x05, vilos or vios, masculine: 10xn, 15 gen. 1805, feminine. E. g. άνθοωπος, man, ανθοώπιον, a little fellow; στέφανος, crown, στεφανίσκος, a little crown; μεῖραξ, κος, girl, μειραxioxn, a little girl.

Note. 2. The first syllable of idiov is contracted with the preceding vowel. E. g. Bous, Goos, ox, Boidior, a little ox; higis, sws, word, higibior, a little word. In this case, the ending sidior often becomes this.

Note 3. Many diminutives in tor have lost their diminutive signification. E. g. widov, widiov, plain.

3. National APPELLATIVES end in LOG, LTTG, ATTG, TATTG, LATTG, ιωτης, ανος, ηνος, ινος, gen. ov, and ευς gen. εος, masculine: α, is gen. iδος, and as gen. aδος, feminine. E. g. Kόρινθος, Corinth, Koolr θιος, a Corinthian; Στάγειρα, Stagira, Σταγειρίτης, a Stagirite; Τεγέα, Tegea, Τεγεάτης, a Tegean.

Note 4. When the nominative singular of the noun denoting the place ends (or would end) in a or n, the ending 105 is generally contracted with the preceding vowel. E. g. 'ASnvai, 'ASnvaios.

- 4. Nouns denoting a place, where there are many things of the same kind, end in we or were. E. g. δάφνη, laurel, δαφνών, laurel-grove; δόδον, rose, δοδωνιά, rose-garden.
- 5. Many masculine appellatives end in the gen. ov. E. g. πόλις, city, πολίτης, citizen; ἵππος, hurse, ἱππότης, horseman. Those in itns have the in the penult long.

Feminine appellatives of this class end in τις. Ε. g. πολίτις,

female citizen.

- 6. Some masculine appellatives end in ευς. Ε. g. ίππος, horse, inneve, horseman. I all off the town of
- 7. Some feminine appellatives end in ooa or 100a. E. g. Θράξ, a Thracian, Θράσσα, a Thracian woman; βασιλεύς, king, Basilissa, queen.
- § 128. Substantives derived FROM ADJECTIVES end in ία, της gen. ητος, σύνη, ος gen. εος, α gen. ας, and η. substantives denote the ABSTRACT of their primitives.

xaxia, vice οξύτης, sharpness δικαιοσύνη, justice Bádos, depth

from xaxós, wicked όξύς, sharp

δίκαιος, just Badve, deep.

Note 1. If the ending in be preceded by s or o, a contraction takes place. E. g. alhaeia, truth, from alnahs, iss, true; avera, folly, from avers, foolish.

The ending εια often becomes ία. Ε. g. ἀμαθία for ἀμάθεια, ignorance, from ἀμαθής, ignorant.

Note 2. Those in 715 are always feminine. They are generally paroxytone. (§ 19. 2.)

Note 3. If the penult of the primitive be short, the ending σσύνη becomes ωσύνη. Ε. g. ἰερωσύνη, priesthood, from ἰερός, sacred.

NOTE 4. Those in o_5 are always derived from adjectives in u_5 (§ 51), by changing u_5 into o_5 .

NOTE 5. Abstract nouns in α or n, from adjectives in os, are always paroxytone (§ 19. 2). E. g. "χ3ρα, enmity, from ½χ3ρόs, enemy.

§ 129. Substantives derived FROM VERBS end in α , η , o_{S} , $\tau \eta \rho$, $\tau \eta \rho$, $\tau \omega \rho$, $\epsilon \psi \rho$, $\omega \rho$

1. Verbal nouns in α , η , and o_S gen. o_V or εo_S , denote the ABSTRACT of the primitive. E. g.

χαοά, joy from χαίοω, rejoice, (§ 96. 18)
μάχη, battle "μάχομαι, fight
ἔλεγχος, confutation" ἐλέγχω, confute
ποᾶγος, thing "ποάσσω, do, (§ 96. 3.)

Note 1. When the radical vowel is either ε , α , or o, (§ 96. 19,) verbal nouns of this class (§ 129. 1) have o in the penult. E. g. $\lambda \acute{o} \gamma o \varsigma$, word, from $\lambda \acute{e} \gamma o$, say.

Note 2. Feminines in εία come from verbs in ευω. Ε. g. βασιλεία, sovereignty, from βασιλεύω, reign.

2. Verbal nouns denoting the Subject of the verb (§ 156) end in $\tau\eta\varrho$ (fem. $\tau\varepsilon\iota\varrho\alpha$, $\tau\varrho\iota\alpha$, $\tau\varrho\iota\varepsilon$ gen. $i\delta\circ\varepsilon$), $\tau\eta\varepsilon$, $\tau\omega\varrho$, $\varepsilon\iota\varepsilon$, $\eta\varepsilon$ (fem. $\iota\varepsilon$ gen. $i\delta\circ\varepsilon$), $\alpha\varepsilon$, and $\circ\varepsilon$ gen. $\circ\upsilon$. The penult of those in $\tau\eta\varrho$, $\tau\eta\varepsilon$, $\tau\omega\varrho$, is generally like that of the perfect passive (§ 107). E. g.

ουτής, one who draws from PTΩ, draw ποιητής, maker "ποιέω, make οήτως, speaker "PEΩ, speak γραφεύς, writer "γράφω, write."

Note 3. Those in $\eta_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\alpha_{\mathcal{S}}$, gen. ov, annex these endings to the last consonant of the verb. They are chiefly found in composition. E. g. $\gamma_{\mathcal{S}\omega\mu\dot{e}\tau}$, $\gamma_{\mathcal{S}\omega\mu\dot{e}$

Note 4. Those in o_s are generally found in composition E. g. μητροφόνο_s, a matricide, from μήτης and ΦΕΝΩ.

3. Nouns denoting the action of the verb end in σ_{iS} , $\sigma_{i\alpha}$, μ_{oS} . Their penult is generally like that of the perfect passive (§ 107). E. g.

οីρασις, vision from δράω, see εἰκασία, conjecture " εἰκάζω, I conjecture διωχμός, pursuit " διώκω, pursue, (§ 9. 1.)

4. Nouns denoting the EFFECT of the verb end in $\mu\alpha$. Their penult is generally like that of the perfect passive (§ 107). E. g.

κόμμα, that which is cut off, piece, from κόπτω, cut, (§§ 96.

2: 8. 1.)

5. Verbal nouns in $\mu\eta$ sometimes denote the action and sometimes the effect of the verb. E. g. $\epsilon \pi \iota \sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \mu \eta$, knowledge, from $\epsilon \pi \iota \sigma \tau \alpha \mu \alpha \iota$, understand; $\gamma \varrho \alpha \mu \mu \dot{\eta}$, line drawn, from $\gamma \varrho \dot{\alpha} \varphi \omega$, write, (§ 8. 1.)

DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

- § 130. Adjectives derived FROM OTHER ADJECTIVES end in ιος, σιος, κος, απος. Ε. g. ελεύθερος, free, ελευθέριος, liberal; εκών, όντος, willing, επούσιος, voluntary, (§ 12. 5;) θήλυς, female, θηλυκός, feminine.
- § 131. Adjectives derived FROM SUBSTANTIVES end in

ιος, αιος, ειος, οιος, ῷος ' ικός ' εος, εινός, ινος ' ερός, ηρός, αλέος, ηλός, ωλός ' ιμος ' ήεις, ίεις, όεις ' ώδης.

- 1. The endings $\iota \circ \varsigma$, $\alpha \iota \circ \varsigma$, $\epsilon \iota \circ \varsigma$, $o \iota \circ \varsigma$, $o \circ \varsigma$, $\iota \star \circ \varsigma$, denote belonging to or relating to. E. g. $\alpha i \vartheta \dot{\eta} \circ \dot{\varsigma}$, $\dot{\epsilon} \circ \circ \varsigma$, ether, $\alpha i \vartheta \dot{\epsilon} \circ \circ \varsigma$, ethereal; $\Theta \ddot{\eta} \beta \alpha \iota$, Thebes, $\Theta \eta \beta \alpha \dot{\iota} \circ \varsigma$, Theban; $\pi \circ \iota \eta \tau \dot{\eta} \varsigma$, poet, $\pi \circ \iota \eta \tau \iota \dot{\varsigma} \circ \varsigma$, poetic.
- 2. The endings εος, εινος, ινος, generally denote the material of which any thing is made. E. g. χουσός, gold, χούσεος, golden; δοῦς, οαk, δούτνος, oaken.
- 3. The endings εφος, ηφος, αλεος, ηλος, ωλος, denote quality. Ε. g. τουφή, luxury, τουφεφός, luxurious; θάξδος, courage, θαρξαλέος, courageous.
- The ending ιμος generally denotes fitness. E. g. ἐδωδή, food, ἐδώδιμος, eatable.
- 5. The endings ηεις, ιεις, οεις, generally denote fulness. E. g. τιμή, value, τιμήεις, valuable; χάρις, grace, χαρίεις, graceful.

- 6. The ending $\omega\delta\eta_S$ denotes resemblance. E. g. $\pi\tilde{v}_{\varphi}$, fire, $\pi v_{\varphi}\omega\delta\eta_S$, like fire.
- § 132. Adjectives derived FROM VERBS end in $\tau \delta s$, $\tau \delta o s$, $\lambda o s$, $\nu \delta s$, ηs , o s, $\mu \omega \nu$.
- 1. Verbal adjectives in τος are equivalent to the perfect passive participle. Ε. g. ποιέω, make, ποιητός, made.

Frequently they imply capableness. Ε. g. θεάομαι, see, θεα-τός, visible, capable of being seen.

- NOTE 1. Sometimes verbal adjectives in τος have an active signification. E. g. καλύπτω, cover, καλυπτός, covering.
- 2. Verbal adjectives in $\tau \epsilon_{0S}$ imply necessity, obligation, or propriety. E. g. $\pi_{01}\epsilon_{\omega}$, make, $\pi_{01}\eta_{1}\epsilon_{0S}$, to be made, that must be made.
- Note 2. The penult of adjectives in τ_{05} and τ_{05} is generally like that of the perfect passive (§ 107).
- 3. A few verbal adjectives end in λος, νος. Ε. g. ΔΕΙΩ, fear, δειλός, timid, δεινός, terrible.
- 4. Many adjectives are formed from verbs by annexing $\eta_{\mathcal{G}}$ gen. $\epsilon_{0\mathcal{G}}$, $o_{\mathcal{G}}$ gen. $o_{\mathcal{G}}$, to the root. Such adjectives are generally found in composition. E. g. $\mathring{a}\mu\alpha\vartheta\dot{\eta}_{\mathcal{G}}$, ignorant, from \mathring{a} and $\mu\alpha\nu\vartheta\dot{\alpha}r\omega$, (§§ 96. 7: 135. 4;) $\pi o\lambda\nu\lambda\dot{o}\gamma o_{\mathcal{G}}$, talkative, from $\pi o\lambda\dot{v}_{\mathcal{G}}$ and $\lambda\dot{e}\gamma\omega$, (§§ 135. 1: 96. 19.)
- 5. Verbal adjectives in $\mu\omega\nu$ are active in their signification. E. g. $\varepsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\mu\omega\nu$, knowing, from $\varepsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\mu\omega\iota$, know.
- § 133. A few adjectives in ινος are derived FROM AD-VERBS. Ε. g. χθές, yesterday, χθεσινός, yesterday's, of yesterday.

DERIVATION OF VERBS.

- § 134. Derivative verbs end in $\dot{\alpha}\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\omega$, $\dot{\delta}\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\omega$, $\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\dot{\zeta}\omega$, $\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\dot{\alpha}$
- 1. In verbs derived from nouns of the first and second declension, the verbal ending takes the place of the ending of the nominative (31. 1: 33. 1). E. g.

τιμή, honor κοινωνός, partaker μισθός, wages δίκη, justice τιμάω, I honor κοινωνέω, partake μισθόω, let, hire δικάζω, judge. In verbs derived from nouns of the third declension, the ending takes the place of the termination o_s of the genitive (§ 35.1). But when the nominative singular ends in a vowel, or in s preceded by a vowel (§ 36.1), the verbal ending generally takes the place of the ending of the nominative. E. g.

οΐαξ, κος, rudder ο θανμα, wonder

οιαπίζω, steer θαυμάζω, admire

- Note 1. Verbs in αινω, υνω, generally come from adjectives in 05, u5 gen. 205, respectively. E. g. μωρός, foolish, μωραίνω, act in a foolish manner; βαθός, deep, βαθόνω, deepen.
- Note 2. Verbs in $\sigma \epsilon \iota \omega$ express a desire, and are formed by annexing this ending to the root of the primitive verb. E. g. $\delta \varrho \acute{a}\omega$, do, $\delta \varrho a\sigma \epsilon \iota \omega$, desire to do.

Also some verbs in $\iota \alpha \omega$ or $\alpha \omega$ express a desire. Such verbs are derived from substantives. E. g. $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau \eta \gamma \delta s$, general, $\sigma \tau \rho \tau \eta \gamma \delta s$, desire to become a general.

2. Some verbs are formed from nouns by changing the ending of the nominative into ω , and modifying the penult according to § 96. E. g. $\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\pi\dot{o}_{S}$, injurious, $\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\omega$, injure, (§ 96. 2;) $\mu\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\dot{o}_{S}$, soft, $\mu\alpha\lambda\dot{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, soften, (§ 96. 3;) $\ddot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\sigma$, messenger, $\ddot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$, announce, (§ 96. 6;) $\kappa\alpha\vartheta\alpha\phi\dot{o}_{S}$, clean, $\kappa\alpha\vartheta\alpha\dot{o}_{S}$, I clean, (§ 96. 18.)

COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

§ 135. 1. When the first component part of a word is a noun of the first or second declension, its ending is dropped, and an o is substituted. E. g.

μουσοποιός, singer from μοῦσα, ποιέω ἱεροποεπής, holy ἱερός, πρέπω.

But when it is a noun of the third declension, the termination os of the genitive is dropped, and an o is substituted. E. g. παιδοτρίβης, instructor, from παῖς, παιδός, τρίβω.

- Note 1. The o is generally omitted when the root of the first component part ends in αv , ι , ov, v. (§ 36. 1, R. 1.) **E. g.** $\pi o \lambda l \pi o \varphi \sigma o$, city-destroying, from $\pi \acute{o} \lambda \iota s$, $\pi \acute{e} \varphi \sigma \omega$.
- Note 2. The o is often omitted when the last component part begins with a vowel. E. g. $v \in \omega r \eta \tau o \varsigma$, newly bought, from $v \acute{e} o \varsigma$, $\mathring{\omega} r \eta \tau \acute{o} \varsigma$.

Note 3. The s is sometimes omitted when the root of the first component part ends in v. (ibid.) Ε. g. μελάγκας τος, producing black fruit, from μέλας, -ανος, κας τός. (§ 12. 2.)

Note 4. When the first component part is γία, earth, the o is changed into ω. Ε. g. γιωγράφος, geographer, from γία, γράφω.

2. When the first component part is a verb, the connecting letter is ε or ι . Sometimes ι becomes $\sigma\iota$. E. g.

μετέμαχος, brave from μένω, μάχη άχχικέραυνος, thunder-ruling " ἄρχω, κεραυνός δεξίδωρος, receiving presents " δίχομαι, δῶρον, (§ 9. 2)

Note 5. Sometimes σ_i drops i before a vowel. E. g. $\hat{\rho}_i \psi_{\alpha\sigma\pi i s}$ (for $\hat{\rho}_i \psi_{i\alpha\sigma\pi i s}$, that is, $\hat{\rho}_i \pi - \sigma_i - \alpha\sigma\pi i s$), coward, from $\hat{\rho}_i \pi \tau \omega$, $\hat{\alpha}_i \sigma_i \tau s$. (§§ 96. 2: 8. 2.)

3. The primitive prepositions are the only ones with which other words are compounded. (§ 226. 1.)

These prepositions generally lose the *final* vowel, when the word, with which they are compounded, begins with a vowel; except $n \in pl$ and $n \in pl$. E. g.

ἀν-άγω, lead up from ἀνά, ἄγω ἐπ-αινέω, praise " ἐπί, αἰνέω πεοι-έχω, contain " πεοι, ἔχω ποο-έχω, excel " ποό, ἔχω-

Note 6. In $\eta \varrho \acute{o}$, the o is often contracted with the following vowel. E. g. $\eta \varrho \acute{o} \acute{e} \chi \omega$ for $\eta \varrho \acute{e} \acute{e} \chi \omega$.

Note 7. 'Αμφί often retains the ι before a vowel. Ε. g. ἀμφίννυμι from ἀμφί, ἵννυμι.

Note 8. The Epic language often drops the final vowel of a preposition even before a consonant. E. g. $\dot{\alpha}\pi - \pi i \mu \pi \omega$ for $\dot{\alpha}\pi o - \pi i \mu \pi \omega$.

4. The negative prefix \hat{a} - (called alpha privative) corresponds to the English prefix un-, or to the suffix -less. Before a vowel it generally becomes $\hat{a}v$ -. E. g.

 $\ddot{\alpha}$ -σοφος, unwise from $\dot{\alpha}$ -, σοφός $\ddot{\alpha}$ -χρηστος, useless $\dot{\alpha}$ -, χρηστός $\dot{\alpha}$ -, $\ddot{\alpha}$ ξιος.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

SUBSTANTIVE.

§ 136. 1. A substantive annexed to another substantive or to a pronoun, for the sake of explanation or emphasis, is put in the same case. E. g.

Ξέρξης βασιλεύς, King Xerxes. Here βασιλεύς is annexed to Ξέρξης.

Ἐμὲ τὸν Τηρέα, Me Tereus.

A substantive thus annexed to another substantive is said to be in APPOSITION with it.

- Note 1. Sometimes the substantive is repeated for the sake of emphasis. E. g. Λωοβόη θυγάτης "Αλταο γίεοντος "Αλτεω, δ; Λελέγεσσι φιλοπτολέμοισιν άνάσσει, Laothöë the daughter of old Altes; of Altes who rules over the warlike Leleges.
- Note 2. The repeated noun (§ 136. N. 1) is, in some instances, put in the nominative. E. g. 'Ανδεομάχη, Sυγάτης μεγαλήτοςος 'Ηετίωνος ' 'Ηετίων, δς ἔναις τώπὸ Πλάκφ ύληίτση, Andromache the daughter of magnanimous Ection; Ection, who dwelt at the foot of woody Placus.
- NOTE 3. Sometimes a substantive supplies the place of an adjective. E. g. Σάνη πόλις 'Ελλάς, Sanē, a Grecian city, where the substantive 'Ελλάς, Greece, stands for the adjective 'Ελληνική, Grecian.

REMARK. Personal or national appellatives are often accompanied by the word ἀνής, man. E. g. Βασιλεύς ἀνής, a man who is a king, simply a king. *Ανδεες 'Αθηναῖοι, men of Athens, simply Athenians.

- Note 4. An abstract noun is often used for the corresponding concrete. E. g. 'Ωκιανόν, Θεών γένεσιν, Oceanus, the parent of the gods, where the abstract γένεσιν, production, stands for the concrete γενέσην, producer.
- Note 5. The limiting noun, which regularly is put in the genitive (§ 173'), sometimes stands in apposition with the limited noun. Ε. g. Δέχα μναῖ εἰσφορά, for Δέχα μνῶν εἰσφορά, a contribution of ten minæ.
- 2. A substantive in apposition with two or more substantives is put in the plural. E. g.
 - Aμίστοης, Αρταφοένης, καὶ Μεγαβάζης, ταγοὶ Πεοσών, Amistres, Artaphernes, and Megabazes, leaders of the Persians.

ADJECTIVE.

§ 137. 1. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case. E. g.

'Aνηρ σοφός, A wise man. 'Aνδρός σοφού, Of a wise man.

"Aνδοες σοφοί, Wise men. 'Aνδοων σοφων, Of wise men.

This rule applies also to the article, to the possessive, interrogative, indefinite, and demonstrative pronouns, and to the participle.

Note 1. A feminine substantive in the dual often takes a masculine adjective, article, pronoun, or participle. E. g.

Τούτω τὼ τέχνα, for Ταύτα τὰ τέχνα, These two arts.

Note 2. Sometimes the gender of the adjective or participle has reference to the gender implied in the substantive. E. g. $\Psi \nu \chi \dot{\eta} \Theta n \epsilon \omega i \omega$ $\chi \epsilon \dot{\nu} \omega v$, the soul of the Theban Tiresias, holding a golden sceptre, where the masculine $\epsilon \chi \omega v$ is used on account of Teigeroias.

Note 3. In some instances the gender and number of the adjective or participle are determined by the noun governed by its substantive. E. g. Π τηνων ἀγίλαι ὑποδείσαντες, flocks of birds fearing, where the masculine ὑποδείσαντες refers to πτηνῶν, although it agrees in case with ἀγίλαι.

2. If an adjective, pronoun, or participle refers to two or more substantives, it is put in the plural. If the substantives denote animate beings, the adjective, pronoun, or participle, is masculine, when one of the substantives is masculine. If they denote inanimate beings, the adjective, &c. is generally neuter. E. g.

Βοῦν καὶ ἵππον καὶ κάμηλον ὅλους ὁπτούς, Απ οχ, α

horse, and a came!, roasted whole.

Alθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα ἀτάκτως ἐξοιμμένα, Stones, clay, wood, and brick, thrown together without order.

Note 4. The adjective often agrees with one of the substantives. Ε. g. "Αλοχοι καὶ νήπια τέκνα ποτιδέγμεναι, wives and infants expecting.

Note 5. The adjective or participle is often put in the dual, if it refers to two substantives. E. g. Καλλίας καὶ Αλκιβιάδης ἡκέτην ἄγοντε τὸν Πρόδικον, both Callias and Alcibiades came bringing Prodicus.

3. A collective substantive in the singular often takes an adjective or participle in the plural. E. g.

Τροίην ελόντες Αργείων στόλος, The army of the Greeks having taken Troy. Here the plural participle ελόντες agrees with the singular substantive στόλος.

Note 6. A noun or a personal pronoun in the dual often takes a participle in the plural. E. g. N ψ καταβάντες, we

both going down.

On the other hand, a noun in the plural sometimes takes a participle in the dual, in which case only two things are meant. E. g. Αἰγυπιοὶ κλάζοντε, two vultures uttering loud shrieks.

Note 7. In Homer, the dual nouns ὅσσε and δοῦρε are accompanied by plural adjectives. Ε. g. "Ο σσε φαεινά, two bright eyes. "Αλκιμα δοῦρε, two stout spears.

Note 8. The duals $\delta \phi$ and $\tilde{a}\mu\phi\omega$ are frequently joined to plural substantives. E. g. $\Delta \dot{\psi} \circ \psi \nu \chi \dot{\alpha}_{5}$, for $\Delta \dot{\psi} \circ \psi \nu \chi \dot{\alpha}_{5}$, two souls.

§ 138. 1. An adjective is often used substantively, the substantive, with which it agrees, being understood. E. g. Φίλος sc. ἀνήφ, A friend.

Οἱ θνητοί, sc. ἀνθρωποι, Mortals.

2. The neuter singular of an adjective or participle is often equivalent to the abstract (§ 128) of that adjective or participle. In this case the article precedes the adjective or participle. E. g. Τὸ καλόν, the beautiful, beauty. Τὸ μέλλον, the future.

Note 1. Masculine or feminine adjectives often supply the place of adverbs. E. g. $Z \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\nu}_{S} \chi \partial \iota \zeta \dot{\nu}_{S} \xi \beta \eta$, Jupiter went yesterday, where the adjective $\chi \partial \iota \zeta \dot{\nu}_{S}$, hesternus, is equivalent to the adverb $\chi \partial \dot{\epsilon}_{S}$, yesterday.

So all adjectives in αῖος answering to the question ποσταῖος, on what day? (§ 62. 3.) E. g. Τοιταῖος ἀφίνετο, he came

on the third day.

Note 2. It has already been remarked, that the neuter of an adjective is often used adverbially. (§ 124. 1.)

ARTICLE.

§ 139. 1. In its leading signification the Greek article corresponds to the English article the. E. g.

^cO ἀνήο, The man. Οξ ἄνδόςς, The men. ^cH γυνή, The woman. Αξ γυναϊκες, The women. Τὸ δένδον, The tree. Τὰ δένδοα, The trees.

- A Greek noun without the article is equivalent to the corresponding English noun with the article a or an. E. g. ἀνήφ, a man; γυνή, a woman; δένδοον, a tree.
 - 3. Proper names very often take the article. But the article is generally omitted when the proper name is accompanied by a substantive with the article, (§ 136.) E. g.

O Olvunos, Olympus.

Πιττακός δ Μιτυληναΐος, Pittacus the Mitylenian.

Note 1. The article accompanies the leading character of a well-known story or anecdote. E. g. Τ $\tilde{\varphi}$ Σ ε $\tilde{\varrho}$ ι $\tilde{\varphi}$ ι $\tilde{\varphi}$ λίγοντι, ὅτι [Θεμιστοκλῆε] οὐ δι' αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸν σόλιν εὐδοκιμοῖ, to a Seriphian saying, that he [Themistocles] had become famous not through himself, but through the city, where the article $\tau \tilde{\varphi}$ is used, because the remark of the Seriphian and the reply of Themistocles were well known in Athens.

Note 2. The article sometimes accompanies the second accusative after verbs signifying to call (§ 166). E. g. Ἐπιχειροῦσι βάλλειν τον Δίξιππον, ἀνακαλοῦντες τον προδότην, they attempted to strike Dexippus, exclaiming, "The traitor!" not calling him a traitor.

§ 140. 1. The article is very often separated from its substantive by an adjective, possessive pronoun, participle, or by a genitive depending on the substantive (§ 173). E. g.

'Ο καλλιεπής 'Ayáθων, The elegant Agathon.

Tor εμον ίππον, My horse.

'O Θεσσαλών βασιλεύς, The king of the Thessalians.

The article is also separated by other words connected with the substantive, in which case a participle (commonly γενόμενος οτ ων) may be supplied. Ε. g. Τοῦ κατ' ἄστρα Ζηνός, of Jupiter, who dwells among the stars.

REMARK 1. Two or even three articles may stand together. E. g. T δ τ π πόλει συμφέρου, that which is profitable to the city. T α τ π ς τ ω ν πολλων ψυχης ομματα, the eyes of the souls of the majority of mankind.

NOTE 1. In Ionic writers, the article is often separated from its substantive by the word upon which the substantive depends (§ 173). E. g. Των τις στε ατιωτίων, for Των στεατιωτίων τις, one of the soldiers.

REMARK 2. Sometimes the article is separated from the word, to which it belongs, by an incidental proposition. E. g. 'Αποπαύσας το ῦ, ὁπότε βούλοιντο ἔκαστοι, γυναῖκα ἄ γ ε σ θ α ι, for 'Αποπαύσας τοῦ γυναῖκα ἄγεσθαι, ὁπότε βούλοιντο ἔκαστοι, having stopped them from marrying whenever they wished.

2. The words connected with the substantive are often placed after it, in which case the article is *repeated*. The first article however is often omitted. E. g.

Κλειγένης ὁ μικρός, Little Cligenes. Τὰς ώρας τὰς ετέρας, The other seasons. This arrangement is more emphatic than that exhibited above (§ 140, 1).

- NOTE 2. In some instances this order is inverted. Ε. g. Τάλλα τάγαθά for Τάγαθὰ τάλλα, the other good things.
- 3. The participle preceded by the article is equivalent to ἐκεῖνος ὅς, he who, and the finite verb. E. g. Το ὑς πολεμήσαντας τοῖς βαρβάροις, those who fought against the barbarians, where τοὺς πολεμήσαντας is equivalent to ἐκείνους οῦ ἐπολέμησαν. But πολεμήσαντας τοῖς βαρβάροις would mean having fought against the barbarians.
- Note 3. Hence, a participle preceded by the article is often equivalent to a substantive. E. g. Οι φιλοσοφοῦντες, equivalent to Οι φιλόσοφοι, the philosophers.
- 4. When a noun, which has just preceded, would naturally be repeated, the article belonging to it is alone expressed. E. g.

Τὸν βίον τῶν ἰδιωτευόντων, ἢ τὸν τῶν τυραννευόντων, The life of private persons, or that of those who are rulers.

NOTE 5. In certain phrases a noun is understood after the article. The nouns which are to be understood are chiefly the following:

 γ η, land, country, as Els την εαυτών, To their own country, γνώμη, opinion, as Κατά γε την εμήν, In my opinion at least. όδός, way, as Την ταχίστην, The quickest way. πράγμα, thing, as Τὰ τῆς πόλεως, The affairs of the state. νίός, son, as Ο Κλεινίου, The son of Clinias.

5. The demonstrative pronoun, and the adjective $\pi \tilde{\alpha}_{\varsigma}$ or $\tilde{\alpha} \pi \alpha_{\varsigma}$, are placed either before the substantive and its article, or after the substantive. E. g.

Οὖτος ὁ ὄρνις, οτ Ὁ ὄρνις οὖτος, This bird. Τὸ βάρος τοῦτο, οτ Τοῦτο τὸ βάρος, This burden. ဪαπαντας τοὺς ἀριθμούς, οτ Τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς ἄπαντας, All the numbers.

The article, however, in this case is often omitted. E. g. Ο ὖτος ἀνής, this man. Πάντες ἄνθοωποι, all men.

NOTE 6. Πας in the singular without the article often means every, each. E. g. Πας άνηρ, every man.

Note 7. "Ολος and "καστος often imitate πας. E. g. Τοῦ σκάφους όλου, of the whole ship. Τὸν ὁπλίτην "καστον, every heavy-armed soldier. Εκάστης της οἰκίας, of every house.

NOTE 8. Toloutos is sometimes preceded by the article. E. g. 'Er ταῖς τοιαύταις ἐπιμελείαις, in such pursuits.

NOTE 9. The article is sometimes placed before the interrogative pronoun τίς and the pronominal adjective ποῖος. Ε. g. Τὸ τί; what is it? Τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα; such as what?

NOTE 10. The indefinite pronoun δείνα is preceded by the article. E. g. 'O δείνα, such-a-one.

- § 141. 1. An adverb preceded by the article is equivalent to an adjective. E. g. Οἱ τότε ἄνθοωποι, the men of that time, the men who lived in those days.
- 2. An adverb preceded by the article, without any substantive expressed, has the force of a substantive. E. g. 'H a vo vor, sc. huéoa, the morrow.
- Note 1. Sometimes the article does not perceptibly affect the adverb before which it is placed. Ε. g. Τὸ πάλαι οι τοπάλαι, in olden time, anciently. Τὰ νῦν οι τανῦν, now, at the present time. Τὸ αὐτίκα, immediately.
- 3. The neuter singular of the article often stands before an entire proposition. E. g. Τὸ ὁμοίως ἀμφοῖν ἀκφοᾶσθαι, to hear both impartially.
- 4. The neuter singular of the article is often placed before single words which are explained or quoted. E. g. $T\dot{o}$ $\dot{v}\mu\epsilon\tilde{\imath}\varsigma$ $\ddot{o}\tau\alpha\nu$ $\epsilon\tilde{\imath}\tau\omega$, $\tau\dot{\eta}\nu$ $\tau\dot{o}\lambda\iota\nu$ $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, when I say you, I mean the state. $T\ddot{\omega}$ $\epsilon\tilde{\imath}\nu\alpha\iota$ $\chi \varrho\tilde{\eta}\sigma\vartheta\alpha\iota$, $z\alpha\dot{\imath}$ $\tau\ddot{\omega}$ $\chi \omega \varrho \iota \varsigma$, to use the words $\epsilon\tilde{\imath}\nu\alpha\iota$, and $\chi \omega \varrho \iota \varsigma$.
- Note 2. Sometimes the article is of the gender of the substantive which refers to the quotation. E. g. Καλην έφη παραίνεσιν είναι την καδδύναμιν έρδειν, he said, "To sacrifice to the gods according to thy power," is very good advice, where the gender of the article before the expression καδδύναμιν έρδειν is determined by the substantive παραίνεσιν.
- Note 3. In grammatical language, every word regarded as an independent object takes the gender of the name of the part of speech, to which it belongs. E. g. 'Η ἐγώ sc. ἀντωνυμία, the pronoun ἐγώ, I. 'Η ὑπό sc. πρόθεσιε, the preposition ὑπό, under. 'Ο γάρ sc. σύνδεσμος, the conjunction γάρ, for.
- § 142. 1. In the Epic, Ionic, and Doric dialects, the article is very often equivalent to the demonstrative pronoun, or to $\alpha \dot{v} \dot{v} \dot{v}_{S}$ in the oblique cases. E. g.

To ν ő respon, equivalent to Touton to ν ő ν super. This dream. The $\hat{\gamma}_{\hat{\nu}}$ of $\hat{\gamma}_{\hat{\nu}}$ of $\hat{\gamma}_{\hat{\nu}}$ is equivalent to $\hat{\gamma}_{\hat{\nu}}$. Here $\hat{\gamma}_{\hat{\nu}}$ is equivalent to $\hat{\alpha}_{\hat{\nu}}$ in $\hat{\gamma}_{\hat{\nu}}$.

The Attic dialect also often uses the article in this sense, particularly in the formula $\delta \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dots \delta \delta \dot{\epsilon}$, the one ... the other, one ... another. E. g.

"Οταν ὁ μὲν τείνη βιαίως, ὁ δ' ἐπαναστοέφειν δύνηται, When the one pulls violently one way, and the other is able to pull back.

Τοῖς μεν προσέχοντας τον νοῦν, τῶν δὲ οὐδὲ τὴν φωνὴν arexouerous, Paying attention to some persons, but not

tolerating even the voice of others.

NOTE 1. The article is equivalent to the demonstrative pronoun, when it stands immediately before the relative 5, 5σος, or δος. Ε. g. Οὐδινός τῶν ὅσα αἰσχύνην ἐστὶ φέροντα, none of those things which bring shame. Μισίῖν τοὺς οδός πιρ οὕτος, lo hate those who are like this man.

NOTE 2. The proper name to which ὁ μέν refers is sometimes joined with it. E. g. 'Ο μὲν οὕτασ' ᾿Ατύμνιον ἀξεῖ δουρὶ, ᾿Αντίλοχος, the one, namely, Antilochus, pierced Atymnius with the sharp spear.

NOTE 3. 'O μèν and ὁ δέ are not always opposed to each other, but, instead of one of them, another word is sometimes put. E. g. Γεωργὸς μὲν εἶς, ὁ δὲ οἰκοδόμος, the one a husbandman, the other a builder of houses.

Note 4. The second part $(\delta \delta i)$ of the formula $\delta \mu i \nu \dots \delta \delta i$ generally refers to a person or thing different from that to which the first part $(\delta \mu i \nu)$ refers.

2. In the Epic, Ionic, and Doric dialects, the article is often equivalent to the relative pronoun. E. g. "Opric toos, $\tau \tilde{\phi}$ ovropa goins, a sacred bird, the name of which is Phenix, where $\tau \tilde{\phi}$ stands for $\tilde{\phi}$.

NOTE 5. The tragedians (Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides) sometimes use the article in this sense.

PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

§ 143. The personal pronoun of the third person may refer either to a person or thing different from the subject of the proposition, or to the subject of the proposition, in which it stands. E.g. (II. 4, 533-5) $\theta_{\theta}\eta_{1285}$, of ϵ down and $\sigma_{\theta}\epsilon l\omega r$, the Thracians who drove him away from their position, where ϵ refers to the person driven away, and $\sigma_{\theta}\epsilon l\omega r$ to $\theta_{\theta}\eta_{1285}$, the antecedent of of.

It often refers to the subject of the preceding proposition, if the proposition, in which it stands, is closely connected with the preceding. E. g. $\lambda \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} \omega \delta \hat{\epsilon} \omega v \mu \hat{\eta} \tau i$ of $\gamma \hat{\epsilon} v \eta \tau a \iota \kappa \alpha \hat{\kappa} \hat{\sigma} v$, fearing lest any evil should befall him, where of refers to the substantive with which $\hat{\alpha} \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} \omega \delta \hat{\epsilon} \omega v$ agrees.

NOTE 1. In Homer and Herodotus the pronoun of the third person generally refers to a person or thing different from the subject of the proposition, in which it stands. In the Attic writers, it is generally reflexive, that is, it refers to the subject of the proposition, in which it stands, or of the preceding, if the second be closely connected with it.

NOTE 2. In some instances the personal pronoun of the third person stands for that of the second. E. g. (II. 10, 398: Herod. 3, 71.)

Note 3. The personal pronoun is sometimes repeated in the same proposition for the sake of perspicuity. E. g. Έμοι μὶν, εἰ καὶ μὴ καθ' Ἑλλήνων χθόνα τεθεάμμιθ', ἀλλ' οὖν ξυνετά μοι δοκῖς λίγειν, to us, although we have not been brought up in the land of the Greeks, nevertheless thou seemest to speak intelligible things.

Note 4. The forms $\hat{\epsilon}\mu o \tilde{v}$, $\hat{\epsilon}\mu o l$, $\hat{\epsilon}\mu \acute{\epsilon}$, are more emphatic than the corresponding enclitics $\mu o \tilde{v}$, $\mu o l$, $\mu \acute{\epsilon}$. E. g. $\Delta \grave{o}_S$ $\hat{\epsilon}\mu o l$, give to ME, but $\Delta \acute{o}_S$ $\mu o l$, give me.

After a preposition only $\dot{\epsilon}\mu o \tilde{\nu}$, $\dot{\epsilon}\mu o l$, $\dot{\epsilon}\mu \dot{\epsilon}$ are used. Except $\mu \dot{\epsilon}$ in the formula $\pi \rho o \dot{\epsilon}$ $\mu \dot{\epsilon}$, to me.

§ 144. 1. Αὐτός, in the genitive, dative, and accusative, without a substantive joined with it, signifies him, her, it, them. E. g.

Ο νόμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐᾳ, The law does not permit him. Ἐχει περὶ αὐτοῦ τίνα γνώμην; What does she think of him?

Note 1. Aδτός in the abovementioned cases is sometimes used in this sense, when the noun, to which it refers, goes before in the same proposition. This happens when the noun is separated from the verb, upon which it depends by intermediate clauses. E. g. Έχω μὲν οῦν βασιλία, ῷ πολλὰ οὕτως ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, ἔπες προθυμεῖται ἡμᾶς ἀπολίαι, οῦν οῖδα ὅ τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμόσαι, now, for my part, I do not see why the king, whose resources are so great, should swear to us, if he really meant to destroy us.

REMARK 1. Αὐτός in the oblique cases is sometimes joined to the relative pronoun for the sake of perspicuity. E. g. τΩν ὁ μὶν αὐτῶν, one of whom. Examples of this kind often occur in the Septuagint and New Testament.

2. Advós, joined to a substantive, signifies self, very. In this case, it is placed either before the substantive and its article, or after the substantive. The article, however, is often omitted. E. g.

τα αυτον τουρανού τον κύτταρον, Under the very vault

of heaven.

Note 2. The personal pronouns έγω, σύ, ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς, with which αὐτός is put in apposition, are very often omitted; in which case αὐτός has the appearance of these pronouns. E. g. Αὐτοί ἐνδεεῖς ἐσμεν τῶν καθ΄ ἡμεραν, we are in want of our daily bread. Αὐτοὶ φαἰνεσθε μᾶλλον τούτοις πιστεύοντες, you seem to place more confidence in these men.

NOTE 3. Αὐτός often signifies μόνος, alone. E. g. Αὐτοὶ γάς ἐσμεν, κούπω ξίνοι πάρεισιν, for we are by ourselves, and strangers have not yet come.

REMARK 2. Αὐτός is used when a person or thing is to be opposed to any thing connected with it. Ε. g. Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχάς "Αΐδι προΐαψεν ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὶ ἐλώρια τεῦχς κύνεστιν, and sent prematurely many brave souls of heroes to Hades, and made their bodies the prey of dogs, where αὐτούς, them, that is, the heroes, or rather, their bodies, is opposed to ψυχάς.

REMARK 3. Αὐτός denotes the principal person as distinguished from servants or disciples. E. g. (Aristoph. Nub. 218-19) Τίς οὖτος ὁ ἀνής; ΜΑΘ. Αὐτός. ΣΤΡ. Τίς αὐτός; ΜΑΘ. Σωκράτης, Who is that man? Disc. It is HE. STR. What HE? Disc. Socrates,

Note 4. Αὐτός is often appended to the subject of a proposition containing the reflexive pronoun ἱαυτοῦ, for the sake of emphasis. E. g. Παλαιστην νῦν παραπαινάζεται ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῶς, he is preparing a combatant against himself.

In such cases αὐτός is placed as near ἰαυτοῦ as possible (§ 232).

Note 5. Αὐτός is often used with ordinal numbers, to show that one person with others, whose number is less by one than the number implied in the ordinal, is spoken of. E. g. Ἡιρέθη πρεσβευτής ές Δακεδαίμονα αὐτοκράτωρ, δέκατος αὐτός, he, with nine others, was appointed plenipotentiary to Lacedæmon, where δέκατος αὐτός is equivalent to μετ' ἄλλων ἐννέα, with nine others.

NOTE 6. In some instances, αὐτός is equivalent to the demonstrative pronoun. E. g. 'Απίπτυσ' αὐτήν, I despise that (woman).

3. Aὐτός, with the article before it, signifies the same. E. g. Περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταὐτὰ γιγνώσκομεν, We do not have the same opinion concerning the same things on the same day.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

§ 145. The reflexive pronoun refers to the subject of the proposition in which it stands, or to the subject of the preceding, if the second be closely connected with it. E. g.

Σαυτήν ἐπιδείκνυ, Show thyself.

Ζητεῖτε συμβούλους τοὺς ἄμεινον φορνοῦντας ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, You wish to have those for your advisers, who reason better than you. Note 1. Sometimes the reflexive pronoun of the third person stands for that of the first or second. E. g. $\Delta i \tilde{i} h \mu \tilde{a}_{5}$ are $\phi \circ \varphi_{5}$, where $\tilde{i} a \nu \tau \circ \dot{\nu}_{5}$ stands for $\tilde{h} \mu \tilde{a}_{5}$ a $\tilde{\nu} \tau \circ \dot{\nu}_{5}$. Mógov $\tau \circ \nu$ a $\tilde{\nu} \tau \tilde{n}_{5}$ o $\tilde{i} \sigma \vartheta a$, thou knowest thy lot, where $a \tilde{\nu} \tau \tilde{n}_{5}$ stands for $\sigma a \nu \tau \tilde{n}_{5}$.

Note 2. Sometimes this pronoun in the third person dual and plural stands for the reciprocal pronoun. E. g. $K\alpha\beta$, $\alpha\delta\sigma\tilde{\tau}_{0}$, for $K\alpha\tau$, $\delta\lambda\lambda\hbar\lambda\delta\sigma$, against each other. $\Phi\Theta\sigma\sigma\tilde{\tau}_{0}$ is unto $\tilde{\tau}_{0}$, for $\Phi\Theta\sigma\sigma\tilde{\tau}_{0}$ in $\tilde{\tau}_{0}$ in $\tilde{\tau}_{0}$

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

§ 146. It has already been remarked, that the possessive pronouns are, in signification, equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronouns (\S 67). E. g.

 $O\tilde{l}$ xoş δ σ δ s, equivalent to O $o\tilde{l}$ x δ s σ ov, Thy house. (§ 173.) Hu \tilde{l} s σ δ s, equivalent to $Ha\tilde{l}$ s σ ov, A son of thine. (ibid.)

NOTE 1. The possessive pronoun is sometimes used objectively. E. g. Σὸς πόθος, my regret for thee, not thy regret for others. (§ 173. N. 2.)

Note 2. In some instances the possessive pronoun of the third person is put for that of the first or second. E. g. Φζισὶν ἢ σιν, for Φζισὶν μαῖς, in my soul.

Note 3. Sometimes tos, his, stands for operseos, their, and operseos for tos.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 147. The interrogative pronoun $\tau l_{\mathcal{S}}$ is used either in direct or in indirect questions. E. g. $\Sigma v \tau l_{\mathcal{S}} \epsilon \tilde{l}$; who art thou? Olde τl bothera, he knows what (it) wants.

This head includes also the interrogative pronominal adjectives (§ 73). E. g. Κατὰ ποίας πύλας εἰσῆλθες; through what gates did you come in?

- Note 1. It is to be observed that τl_{ς} does not always stand at the beginning of the interrogative clause.
- Note 2. Tiς is sometimes equivalent to ποΐος. E. g. Tiva αὐτὸν φήσομεν εἶναι; what kind of person shall we call him?

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

- § 148. 1. The indefinite pronoun τὶς annexed to a substantive means a certain, some, or simply, a, an. E. g. "Ορνιθές τινες, some birds. Ίμονιάν τινα, a well-rope.
- 2. Without a substantive it means some one, somebody, a certain one. E. g. Αντισθένην τις καλεσάτω, let some one call Antisthenes.

- Note 1. Tis is sometimes equivalent to ἔκαστος. E. g. Εδ τις δόρυ Δηξάσθω, let every one sharpen his spear well.
- NOTE 2. Sometimes τὶς refers to the person who speaks, and sometimes to the person addressed. E. g. Ποῖ τις φύγοι; where can one (that is, I) go? "Ήχει τω κακόν, misfortune is coming to some body (that is, to thee).
- Note 3. Tis is often joined to adjectives of quality or quantity. E. g. Γυνη δραιστάτη τις, a most blooming woman. Φιλόπολίς τις ἔσθ' δ δαίμων, the god is friendly to the city. Πόσος τις; how great? 'Ημίρας ἱβδομήποντά τινας, some seventy days, or, about seventy days.
- NOTE 4. Tis sometimes means somebody, in the sense of a distinguished person, a man of consequence, and τi means something great. E. g. Φαίνομαί τις ημις, I seem to be some body, that is, a man of consequence. "Εδοξί τι είτει, he seemed to say something great.
- NOTE 5. Sometimes the poets double τὶς. Ε. g. *Εστι τις οὐ πρόσω Σπάρτης πόλις τις, there is a certain city not far from Sparta.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

- § 149. 1. Οὖτος and ὅδε regularly denote that which is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned. E. g. Οὖτος ὁ ἀνήρ, this man. Ἡδε ἡ γυνή, this woman. Ταῦτα ἀκούσας, hearing these things.
- NOTE 1. Οδτος and δδε are sometimes equivalent to the adverbs ενταύθα, δδε, here. E. g. Αυση δε σοι γης περίοδος πάσης. 'Οράς; Αίδε μεν 'Αθηναι. Here thou hast a map of the whole earth. Seest thou? Here is Athens.
- 2. Έκεῖνος regularly refers to a remote person or thing. E. g. Τουτονὶ γοῦν οἰδ' έγω, κακεινονί, I know this one and that one.
- Note 2. ³Εκεῖνος often refers to that which immediately precedes, in which case it corresponds to the English he. E. g. ³Εκεῖνος εἶχε τὸν τραγωδικὸν θρόνον, he had possession of the tragic throne.
- Note 3. Sometimes the demonstrative pronoun refers to a noun which goes before in the same proposition, if that noun has been separated from the governing word by intervening clauses. Ε. g. Τὸν μάντιν, δς εἴπετο τῆ στρατιῆ ταὐτη, Μεγιστίην τὸν ᾿Ακαρνῆνα, τοῦτον τὸν εἴπαντα ἐκ τῶν ἰρῶν τὰ μέλλοντά σρι ἐκβαίνειν, φανερός ἐστι Λεωνίδης ἀποπέμπων, it is evident that Leonidas tried to send away the soothsayer Megistias the Acarnanian, who followed this army, I mean the one who prophesied what would happen to them.
- Note 4. The demonstrative pronoun sometimes follows the relative in the same proposition. E. g. Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν, δς κοσκοδείλους δεύτερος οὐτος ποταμῶν πάντων παρέχεται, the river Indus, which is the only river in the world, except one, that produces crocodiles.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 150. 1. The relative pronoun agrees with the noun, to which it refers, in gender and number. Its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands. E. g.

Νεουλείδης, ός έστι τυφλός, Neoclides, who is blind. Μισῶ πολίτην, ὅστις ἀφελεῖν πάτραν βοαδὺς πέφυνε, I hate that citizen who is slow to aid his country.

Tων δώδεκα μνων, ας ελαβες, Of the twelve minæ, which thou receivedst.

The word, to which the relative refers, is called the ante-cedent.

This head includes also the relative pronominal adjectives (§ 73). E. g. "Αλλοι δσοις μέτεστι τοῦ χοηστοῦ τρόπου, as many others as possess a good character.

Note 1. In some instances a masculine relative pronoun in the dual refers to a feminine noun. E. g. Ημῶν ἐν ἐκάστῳ δύο τινέ ἐστον ἰδέα ἄοχοντε καὶ ἄγοντε, οἶν ἐπόμεθα, in each one of us there are two ideas governing and leading us, which we follow.

Note 2. Sometimes the gender of the relative is determined by the gender implied in the antecedent. E. g. Tà; 'A S ήνας, ο' γε ἰμὶ καὶ πατίρα τὸν ἰμὸν ὑπῆςζαν ἄδικα ποιεῦντις, Athens, which city began first to injure me and my father, where ο' refers to the inhabitants of Athens.

Note 3. The relative often agrees in gender and number with the noun which is joined to it by a verb signifying to call or name, to be, to believe, (§ 166.) E. g. "Arony, at rakenvia $K\lambda\eta^{i}i\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, a promontory, which is called Cleides. O $\varphi\delta\rho\varsigma$, $\eta^{i}v$ ald ω ethouse, that kind of fear, which we called respect.

2. If the relative refers to two or more nouns, it is generally put in the plural. If the nouns denote animate beings, the relative is masculine when one of the nouns is masculine. If the nouns denote inanimate objects, the relative is generally neuter. Ε. g. Αἴας καὶ Τεῦκρος, οῦ μέγιστον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀνδοίας, Ajax and Teucer, who gave the greatest proof of their valor. Περὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης, ἃ μεγίστην ἔχει δύναμιν, concerning war and peace, which have very great power.

Note 4. The relative often agrees in gender with one

of the nouns to which it refers. E. g. 'Απαλλαγέντες πολέμων καὶ κιτδύνων καὶ τα ο αχῆς, εἰς ῆν, κ. τ. λ., being delivered from wars, dangers, and trouble, to which, &c.

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3. The relative is often put in the plural, when it refers to a collective noun in the singular. E. g. Δεῖπε λαὸν οῦς τάφοος ἔονκεν, he left the people, whom the ditch kept back. Πὰς τις ὅμινσι, οἶς ὁφείλω, every one, to whom I happen to owe money, swears.

REMARK. The relative is put in the plural also when it refers to a whole class of persons or things implied in a singular antecedent. E. g. 'Aνηφ, αὐτονφγὸς, οἵπεφ σώζουσι γῆν, a man of the working class, which class are the safety of the land.

- Note 5. The relative in the singular often refers to an antecedent in the plural, when one of the persons or things contained in that antecedent is meant. E. g. Οὐνός σε τρώει μελιηδής, ὅς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει, ὅς ἄν μιν χανδὸν ἔλη, sweet wine affects thee, which injures whoever else takes it freely, where ὅς refers to any person contained in ἄλλους.
- 4. The proposition containing the relative is often placed before the proposition which contains the antecedent, when the leading idea of the whole period is contained in the former. This is called inversion. E. g. Ο ῦς ἀν τῶν λόγων ἀλγῶ κλύων, τού σδε καὶ πράσσειν στυγῶ, I do not dare to do those things, which it gives me pain to hear. Μείζον ὅστις ἀντὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πάτρας φίλον νομίζει, τοῦτον οὐδαμοῦ λέγω, whoever thinks that he has a dearer friend than his own country, him I call a contemptible man.

This inversion often takes place also for the sake of emphasis.

Note 6. This remark applies also to the relative adverbs. (§ 123.) E. g. Οἱ δ' ὅτε δἢ ὁ ἵκανον, ὅθι σκοπὸν Ἐκτορος ἔκταν, ἔν θ' ἸΟδυσσεὺς μὲν ἔρυξε ὧκέας ἵππτύς, and when they came there where they had killed the spy of Hector, then Ulysses stopped the swift horses.

5. The antecedent is often omitted, when it is either a general word (χοῆμα, ποᾶγμα, οἶτος, ἐκεῖνος), or one which can be easily supplied from the context. E. g. ^αΑ βούλεο θε λέγοντες, saying what you like, where α refers to πράγματα governed by λέγοντες. Το μέγεθος, ὑπὲρ οἶν συνεληλύθαμεν, the magnitude of the business, for which we are assembled.

So in the formula Eight of leyovow, there are who say.

- Note 7. In some instances the antecedent is implied in a possessive pronoun. E. g. Ανανδοία τη ή μετέοα, οξτινές σε οὐ διεσώσαμεν, through the cowardice of us, who did not save thee, where ήμετέρα is equivalent to ήμων, to which the relative οξτινές in reality refers.
- § 151. 1. In general, when the relative would naturally be put in the accusative, it is put in the genitive or dative, according as the antecedent is in the genitive or dative. This is called ATTRACTION. E. g.

Έκ το ύτων, ὧν λέγει, From these things, which he says. Here ὧν stands for the accusative α after λέγει. (§ 163. 1.) Έν αὐτοῖς οἶς ἐπαγγέλλονται, In those things which they profess. Here οἶς stands for α after ἐπαγγέλλονται. (ibid.)

REMARK 1. If the antecedent be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted (§ 150.5), and the relative takes its case. E. g. Στέργοντας οἶς ἄν ἔχωμεν, for Στέργοντας ἐκείνοις, ἃ ἀν ἔχωμεν, being satisfied with what we have. Έξιμεν ἐξ ὧν τυγχάνομεν ἔχοντες, for Ἐξ ἐκείνων, ἃ τυγχάνομεν ἔχοντες, we go away from those possessions which we happen to have.

REMARK 2. In attraction the noun joined to the relative pronoun by a verb signifying to call, to be, to believe, (§ 166,) also takes the case of the relative. E. g. Τούτων, ὧν οὐ δεσποίνως καλεῖς, for Τούτων, ὡς σὐ δεσποίνως καλεῖς, of these, whom thou callest mistresses.

Note 1. In some instances the relative, even when it would be in the nominative, is attracted by the antecedent. E. g. (Herod. 1, 78) Οὐδίν κω είδότες τῶν ἦν περὶ Σάρδις, for Οὐδίν κω είδότες ἐκείνων ἄ ἦν περὶ Σάρδις, as yet knowing nothing of what happened in Sardes.

REMARK 3. The nominative of the pronominal οἶος is often attracted by the antecedent. E. g. Πρὸς ἄνδρας τολ μηροὺς, οἴους καὶ 'Αθηναίους, to daring men, such as the Athenians are, where οἴους καὶ 'Αθηναίους stands for οἷοι καὶ 'Αθηναίοι ἐἰσι.

REMARK 4. In some instances the personal pronoun, connected with οίος, remains in the nominative, though οίος has been attracted by its antecedent. E. g. Νεανίας δὶ, οίους σὺ, διαδεδρακότας, but young men, like thee, decamping, where οίους σὺ stands for οίος σὺ εἶ.

REMARK 5. 'Ηλίκος sometimes imitates οΐος (§ 151. R. 3). E. g. 'Εκεΐνο σοΐσιν ἡλίκοισι νῷν, that is a hard thing to men of our years, where ἡλίκοισι νῷν stands for ἡλίκοι νῷ ἐσμεν.

- Note 2. Relative adverbs (§ 123) also are attracted by the word to which they refer. E. g. Ex γης, δθεν προύκειτο, from the place where it lay, where δθεν stands for δθι or δπου.
- 2. On the other hand, the antecedent is sometimes put in the case of its relative. E. g.
 - Μελέαγρος τὰς μέν τιμὰς ἃς ἔλαβε φανεραί, The honors which Meleager received are well known, where τὰς τιμὰς stands for μί τιμαί.

Οὐκ οἶοθα μοίρας ής τιχεῖν αὐτὴν χοεών; Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet? for μοῖραν ής.

- Note 3. The same is true of relative adverbs. E. g. "Allogs οποι αν αφίκη αγαπήσουσί σε, they will love thee in other places whither thou mayest go, where άλλοσε stands for αλλοθι or αλλαχοῦ.
- 3. Very frequently, in case of attraction, the antecedent is put after its relative. E. g.

Κατασκευάζοντα ής ἄρχοι χώρας, for Κατασκευάζοντα την χώροαν, ής ἄρχοι, Improving the country, which he governed.

- REMARK 6. Frequently the principal words are attracted by, and placed after, the relative. E. g. Οἴχεται φεύγων, ὅν ἦγες μάρτυρα, for Ὁ μάρτυς, ὅν ἦγες, οἴχεται φεύγων, the witness whom you brought has decamped. Οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐκεῖνοι, ὧν ονόματα μεγάλα λέγεται ἐπὶ σοφία, Ηιττακοῦ τε καὶ Βίαντος, those ancient persons, Pittacus and Bias, who are renowned for wisdom, where ὧν attracts only the proper names.
- REMARK 7. The antecedent may be placed after its relative even when apparently no attraction takes place. E. g. Αποφύγοις ἂν ηντιν ἂν δούλη δίκην, you can get clear in any lawsuit you please.
- Note 4. Sometimes only the adjective belonging to the antecedent is placed after the relative. E. g. Λόγους ἄκουσον, ους σοι δυστυχεῖς Μκω φέρων, for Λόγους ἄκουσον δυστυχεῖς, ους σοι Μκω φίρων, hear the melancholy news which I have brought to thee.
- § 152. The relative pronoun often stands for the demonstrative pronoun, especially in the Epic language. E. g. Πάτροκλον κλαίωμεν · δ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων, let us mourn Patroclus, for this (that is, to mourn) is honor to the dead.

So in the formula $\delta_{\mathcal{S}} \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dots \delta_{\mathcal{S}} \delta \dot{\epsilon}$, equivalent to $\delta \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dots \delta \delta \dot{\epsilon}$, (§ 142 1.)

So in the formula καὶ ος, for καὶ οὖτος. Ε. g. καὶ ος, ἀμβώσας μέγα, ἀναθοώσκει, and he, uttering a loud cry, jumps up. So in the formula Ἡδ' ος, said he, used parenthetically.

Note 1. Frequently the relative is apparently put for the demonstrative. E. g. (II. 10, 314, et seq.) Hr δέ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δόλων, Εὐμήδεος νίὸς, ὅς ξα τότε Τρωσίν τε καὶ Εκτορι μῦθον ἔειπεν, there was among the Trojans a certain Dolon, son of Eumēdes, that man, I say, spoke to the Trojans and to Hector.

Note 2. This rule (§ 152) applies also to the relative adverb $\omega_{\mathcal{L}}$. (§ 123. N. I.)

§ 153. The relative often stands for the interrogative τίς, but only in indirect interrogations. E. g. Φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρω ὅστις ἐστί, he declares to the captain of the vessel who he is.

Note. "Οστις is particularly used when the person, who is asked, repeats the question before he answers it. E. g. (Aristoph, Nub. 1496) "Ανθοωπε, τί ποιείς; ΣΤΡ. "Ο τι ποιως; Man, what are you doing? Str. What am I doing?

§ 154. Frequently the relative has the force of the conjunction ενα, in order that, that. E. g. Ποεσβείαν πέμπειν, η τις ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ, to send an embassy to say these things.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

§ **155.** The reciprocal pronoun regularly refers to the subject of the proposition in which it stands, which subject is either in the dual or plural. E. g. Τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρενον, such things were they saying to one another.

Note. Sometimes ἀλλήλων stands for ἱαυτῶν. Ε. g. Διέφθειραν ἀλλήλους, they destroyed themselves, that is, each destroyed himself.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

- § **156.** 1. The subject of a proposition is that of which any thing is affirmed. The predicate is that which is affirmed of the subject. E. g. ¾λκιβιάδης εἶπεν, Alcibiades said, where ¾λκιβιάδης is the subject of the proposition, and εἶπεν, the predicate. Ἦχὸ ἄτολμός εἶμι, I am timid, where ἐγὸ is the subject, and ἄτολμός εἶμι, the predicate.
 - 2. The subject is either grammatical or logical.

The grammatical subject is either a substantive or some

word standing for a substantive.

The logical subject consists of the grammatical subject with the words connected with it. E. g. in the proposition Ακούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος ἐπείθειο, Cyrus, hearing these things, was persuaded, Κῦρος is the grammatical, and ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος, the logical subject.

§ 157. 1. The SUBJECT OF A FINITE VERB is put in the nominative.

A finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person. E. g.

Έγω λέγω, I say. Σὐ λέγεις, Thou sayest. Έκεῖνος λέγει, He says.

2. The nominative of the neuter plural very often takes the verb in the singular. E. g.

Τὰ στρατεύματα ἀγωνίζεται, The armies are fighting. Ταῦτα ἐγένετο, These things happened.

So in the phrase "E orin of, (§ 150. 5,) there are who.

3. If the verb belongs to more than one subject, it is put in the plural and in the chief person. The chief person is the first with respect to the second or third, and the second with respect to the third. E. g.

Τότε μητιόωντο Ποσειδάων καὶ ἀπόλλων τεϊχος άμαλδύναι, Then Neptune and Apollo resolved to demolish the wall.

Note 2. Frequently the verb agrees in number with one of the substantives, and especially with that which stands nearest to it. E. g. Σὐν δ' Εὐρός τε Νότος τ' ἔπεσε, Ζέφυρός τε δυσαὴς, καὶ Βορέης, Eurus and Notus rushed together, the blustering Zephyrus and Boreas.

REMARK 1. The verb is often put in the dual, if it belongs to two substantives in the singular. E. g. 'Η λυοσποιική καὶ ἡ κιθαριστική πολὺ διαφέρετον ἀλλήλοιν, the art of making lyres, and the art of playing on the harp, differ much from each other.

- 4. A collective noun in the singular very often has the verb in the plural. E. g.

Τὸ πληθός οἴονται, The multitude think. Φάσαν ή πληθύς, The multitude spake.

This rule applies also to the pronominal adjectives ξκαστος and ἄλλος. Ε. g. Έμελλον λάξεσθαι δοχηδόν ξκαστος δέκα δοαχμάς, each person was to have for his share ten drachmæ.

Note 4. A noun in the dual often takes a plural verb. E. g. Σφώ σαώσετε, you two will save.

On the other hand, a noun in the plural takes a verb in the dual, when only two persons or things are meant. E. g. (II. 3, 278-9) Oi rirvodoo, you two who punish, where of refers to Pluto and Proserpine.

Note 5. The nominatives $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\dot{\omega}$, $\dot{\gamma}\dot{\omega}$, $\dot{\gamma}\mu\epsilon\bar{i}\varsigma$, are of the first person; $\sigma\dot{\nu}$, $\sigma\varphi\dot{\omega}$, $\dot{\nu}\mu\epsilon\bar{i}\varsigma$, are of the second person; all other nominatives are of the third person.

The nominatives of the first and second person are usually

not expressed, except when emphasis is required.

Note 6. The verb which agrees with the relative pronoun is in the first or second person, according as the antecedent is of the first or of the second person. E. g. Ήμῖν οὐ θύετε, αἵτινες τηςοῦμεν ὑμᾶς, you do not sacrifice to us, who preserve you. ᾿Αμέτρητ' ᾿Αἡς, ος ἔχεις τὴν γῆν μετίωρον, O thou immeasurable Air! who holdest the earth suspended.

So when the antecedent is implied in a possessive pronoun (§ 150. N. 7). E. g. 'Ανανδοία τη η μετέρα, οἵτινές σε οὐ διεσώσαμεν, through the cowardice of us, who did not save

thee.

REMARK 2. Any noun which is in apposition with the omitted personal pronoun (§§ 136: 157. N. 5) of the first person, may have the verb in the first person. E. g. $\Theta \iota \mu \iota \sigma \tau \sigma \lambda \tilde{\eta}_{S}$ $\tilde{\eta} \varkappa \omega$ $\sigma \varkappa \varrho \lambda$ σt , t, Themistocles, have come to thee.

Note 7. Sometimes the verb agrees in number with the nominative in the predicate (§ 160. 1). This takes place chiefly when the nominative in the predicate precedes the verb. E. g. Έστὸν δύο λόφω ἡ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλώ, equivalent to ἡ Ἰδομένη ἐστὶ δύο λόφω ὑψηλώ, Idomene is two high hills.

Note 8. The third person of a verb is often found without

a subject,

(1) When any thing general and indefinite is expressed. E. g. Οὐδέ κεν ἔνθα τεόν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὄνοιτο, sc. τὶς, even here no one would find fault with thy valor and strength Λέγουσι or φασί sc. ἄνθρωποι, they say.

Frequently the word πράγμα is to be supplied. E. g. Δηλωθήσεται, the thing will show itself. Οὕτως ἔχει, it is so. Πολλοῦ δεῖ, it wants much, far from it. Δείξει δὴ τάχα, the event

will soon show.

(2) When the verb indicates the employment of any person, the word denoting that person is generally omitted. E. g. Ἐκή ουξε τοῖς Ελλησι παρασκευάσασθαι, sc. ὁ κήουξ, the herald proclaimed to the Greeks to prepare themselves. Τὸν νόμον ὑμῖν αὐτὸν ἀναγνώσεται, sc. ὁ γραμματεύς, the secretary shall read to you the law itself.

(3) Frequently the verb is changed into the third person singular passive, and its subject-nominative into the dative (§ 206. 2). Ε. g. Τοῖς πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, for Οἱ πολέμιοι εὐτυχήκασι, the enemy have succeeded. Καλῶς σοι ἀπεκέκριτο.

for Καλώς ἀπεκέκρισο, thou hadst answered well.

(4) The subject of verbs denoting the state of the weather or the operations of nature is not expressed. E. g. *rει, it rains Nίφει, it snows. Εσεισε, there was an earthquake. Συσκοτάζει, it grows dark.

Note 10. The verb $\varepsilon i\mu l$, am, is very often omitted, but chiefly when it is a copula (§ 160. 1). E. g. $\Omega q\alpha$ $\alpha \pi \iota i \nu \alpha \iota$, sc. $\varepsilon \sigma \iota i$, it is time to go.

REMARK 3. Other verbs also may be omitted, but only when they can be supplied from the context.

NOTE 11. The nominative is often used for the vocative. E. $g_* \cdot \Phi t \lambda \circ g_*$, for $\Phi t \lambda \circ g_*$, for $\Phi t \lambda \circ g_*$ for $\Phi t \lambda \circ g_*$.

√ § 158. 1. The SUBJECT OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD is put in the accusative. E. g.

Βούλεσθε αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν; Do you wish him to come? Here the accusative αὐτὸν is the subject of the infinitive ἐλθεῖν. Εἶναι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζεν, He believed that there are gods. Φασὸν αὐτὸν βασιλεύειν, They say that he reigns.

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2. The subject of the infinitive is not expressed when it is the same with the subject of the preceding proposition. E. g.

Ο δίμαι εύοη κέναι, I think I have found. Here the subject (μέ) of εύοηκέναι is not expressed because it refers to the subject (ἐνώ) of ο ξίμαι.

Τυφλός γνωναι δοκεί τουτο, A blind man seems to know this. Επιθυμώ απομερμηρίσαι, I wish to doze.

Note 1. Sometimes the accusative of the personal or reflexive pronoun is expressed before the infinitive, contrary to the preceding rule (§ 158.2). E. g. Έμι φημι λιλασμίνον ἔμεναι ἀλαῆς, I say that I have forgotten my valor.

Note 2. The subject of the infinitive is frequently put in the case of the subject of the preceding independent proposition. This takes place chiefly when both subjects refer to the same person or thing. E. g.

No μίζεις ήμᾶς μὲν ἀνέξεοθαί σου, αὐτὸς δὲ τυπτήσειν; Dost thou imagine that we shall tolerate thee, and that thou canst strike? Here αὐτός stands for σαυτόν.

Έμε οἴεσθ' δμῖν εἰσοἰσειν, ὑμεῖς δὲ νεμεῖσθαι; Do you think that I shall contribute, but that you will enjoy the contribution? Here ὑμεῖς stands for ὑμᾶς.

So "Εφησθα Κορνίωνι ο "η λοιγόν ἀμῦναι, thou saidst that thou alone avertedst destruction from the son of Saturn. Here ο η stands for ο η α greeing with σε understood.

- Note 3. Frequently the subject of the infinitive is wanting even when it is different from that of the preceding independent proposition. E. g. Πημοναῖσι κάμπτομαι, πάσχειν ἀλγειναῖσιν, I am afflicted with sufferings painful to endure, where the subject of πάσχειν (τινὰ understood) is different from that of κάμπτομαι. (See also § 219. N. 3.)
- 3. The subject of the infinitive is not expressed also when it is the same with the object of the preceding proposition. E. g.

²Εδεῖτο αὐτῶν βοηθεῖν ἐμοί, He prayed them to aid me. Here the subject (αὐτούς) is not expressed, because it refers to the object (αὐτῶν) of ἐδεῖτο (§ 181).

Παρήγγειλεν ή μῖν καθεύδειν, He commanded us to sleep. Here the subject (ἡμᾶς) of καθεύδειν is omitted because it is the same with the object (ἡμῖν) of παρήγγειλεν (§ 196.2). "Ανδοε δύω κελεύομεν ἀλλήλων πειρηθηναι, We request

two men to try each other's skill. In such instances the accusative denoting the object of the verb (§ 163) must not be mistaken for the subject of the infinitive.

- Note 4. A participle agreeing with the omitted subject of the infinitive is very often put in the accusative. E. g. Έχω υμών δέσμαι καταψηφίσασθαι Θεομνήστου, ενθυμουμένους, δτι οὐα αν γένοιτο τούτου μείζων αγών μοι, I beseech you to condemn Theomnestus, when you consider that I could not have had a severer trial than this. Σενία η κειν παρήγγειλε, λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας, he requested Xenias to take the men and come. (§ 158. 3.)
- Note 5. When the infinitive has the force of a neuter substantive (§§ 159. 2: 221), its subject is frequently omitted, in which case the accusative of τi_s or $\alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \acute{\nu} \acute{\nu}$ is to be supplied. E. g. $\Delta g \ddot{\alpha} \nu \tau \alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \alpha \chi g \acute{\eta}$, sc. $\tau \iota \nu \grave{\alpha}$, one must do these things.
- § 159. 1. In general, any word or clause may be the subject of a proposition. E. g.
 - ΦΙΛΟ μέν έστιν ἀοχή τοῦ κακοῦ, The word ΦΙΛΟ indeed is the beginning of the evil.
- 2. Particularly, the subject of a proposition may be an infinitive with the words connected with it. E. g.
 - Πρόχειρόν έστιν έπαινέσαι την άφετην, It is easy to praise virtue. Here έπαινέσαι την άφετην is the subject of the proposition.
- Note 1. The subject of δεῖ, δοκεῖ, ἐνδέχεται, πρέπει, προσήκει, συμβαίνει, χρή, and some others, is generally an infinitive. E. g.
- Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, I must say, or It is necessary that I should say. Here ἐμὲ λέγειν is the subject of δεῖ.
- NOTE 2. Verbs, of which the subject is an infinitive are called IMPERSONAL. Such verbs must not be confounded with those, of which the subject is not expressed (§ 157. N. 8).
- 3. The subject of an infinitive is frequently another infinitive with the words connected with it. E. g. Οὔ φησι χοῆ-ναι τοὺς νέους τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀσκεῖν, he says that young men ought not to exercise the tongue, where τοὺς νέους τὴν γλῶσαν ἀσκεῖν is the subject of χοῆναι (§ 159. N. 1, 2).
- § 160. 1. The PREDICATE, like the subject (§ 156. 2), seither grammatical or logical.

The grammatical predicate is either a verb alone, or a verb (commonly a verb signifying to be, to be called), and a substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle. In the latter case, the verb is called the copula.

The logical predicate consists of the grammatical predicate with the words connected with it. E. g. Hν Κανδαύλης τύρο αννος Σαρδίων, Candaules was king of Sardes, where ἡν τύραννος is the grammatical, and ἡν τύραννος Σαρδίων, the logical predicate.

2. A substantive in the predicate is put in the same case as the subject when it refers to the same person or thing. (§ 136.) E. g.

Έγω είμι Πλοῦτος, I am Plutus. Here Πλοῦτος agrees in

case with eyw. //

Hν Κανδαύλης τύραννος Σαρδίων, Candaules was king of Sardes. Here τύραννος in the predicate agrees with the subject Κανδαύλης in case.

3. The gender, number, and case of an adjective, standing in the predicate, and referring to the subject, are determined by § 137. E. g.

Ένω άθάνατός είμι, I am immortal.

Bούλεσθε αὐτὸν γενέσθαι σοφόν; Do you wish him to become wise?

Note 1. When the subject is any word but a nominative (§ 159), the adjective or pronoun in the predicate is neuter (commonly neuter singular). E. g. Οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστι τοὺς κρείττους τῶν ἡττόνων ἄρχειν, it is not right, that the stronger should rule the weaker.

Note 2. Frequently a neuter adjective in the predicate refers to a masculine or feminine noun. E. g. Φιλοίκτιστον χυνή έστι, woman is a very tender-hearted thing.

In such cases, the word ποᾶγμα is sometimes expressed. E. g. Γυναῖκα δ' εἶναι ποᾶγμ' ἔφη νουβυστικόν, but wo-

man, he said, is a prudent thing.

§ 161. 1. When the subject of the infinitive is not expressed (§ 158. 2, 3), the substantive or adjective, standing in the predicate and referring to the omitted subject, is generally put in the case, in which the subject has already appeared. E. g.

²Ωχοὰ εἶναι δοκεῖς, Thou seemest to be pale. Here the adjective is put in the nominative on account of σύ with

which donses agrees (§ 157. N. 5).

Κύρον έδέοντο προθυμοτάτου γενέθαι, They besought Cyrus to be very eager.

Διακελεύσομαι τοῖς ὶονῦσιν εἶναι προθυμοτάτοις, I will command those who go to be very eager.

Note. This construction (§ 161. 1) may take place also when the infinitive has the article before it (§ 221). E. g. 'O Αἰσχύλος πάλιν ἄπισιν οἴκαδι, διὰ τὸ συνιτὸς ιῖναι, Æschylus returns home because he is wise.

It takes place also when the infinitive comes after the particle ωστε (§ 220).

Also when the infinitive depends on a participle (§ 219). E. g. Πολλοὶ τῶν προσκοιησαμένων είναι σοφιστῶν, for Πολλοὶ ἐκείνων οῦ προσκοιήσαντο είναι σοφισταί, many of those who pretended to be sophists, (§ 140. 3.)

2. When a proposition is made the subject of another proposition (§ 159. 2, 3), the substantive, adjective, or participle in the predicate or subject of the former proposition is often put in the case of the noun which is in the predicate of the latter. E. g. Έφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται τὸ ἐπιεικέσι καὶ φαύλοις εἶναι, for Τὸ ἡμᾶς ἐπιεικεῖς καὶ φαύλους εἶναι ἔσται ἐφ' ἡμῖν, to be respectable or worthless will depend upon us, where the proposition τὸ ἐπιεικέσι εἶναι is the subject, and ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται, the predicate.

In such cases the predicate always precedes the subject. Further, this takes place only when the attracting word in the

predicate is in the dative.

OBJECT.

§ 162. 1. That on which an action is exerted, or to which it refers, is called the object.

The object is put in the accusative, genitive, or dative.

2. Participles and verbal adjectives in τεον (§ 132. 2) are followed by the same case as the verb from which they are derived.

For examples, see below.

Note 1. The verbal in $\tau \varepsilon o \nu$ with $\varepsilon o \tau t$ (expressed or understood) represents $\delta \varepsilon t$ (§ 159. N. 1) and the infinitive active or middle of the verb from which it is derived. E. g.

ἀχούω, hear, ἀχουστέον equivalent to δεῖ ἀχούειν, one must hear. μιμέομαι, imitate, μιμητέον equivalent to δεῖ μιμεῖσθαι, one must imitate.

In some instances it represents δεί and the infinitive passive. E. g. ἡττάομαι, am surpassed, ἡττητέον, one must be surpassed.

Note 2. The neuter plural of the verbal adjective in τεον is often used instead of the singular. E. g. ἀκουστέα for ἀκουστέος.

3. Any word or clause may be the object of a verb. E. g. Κῦρος ἐκείνω δῶρα ἔδωκε, ἵππον χρυσοχάλινον, καὶ στρεπτον χρυσοῦν, καὶ τὴν χώραν μηκέτι ἄρπάζεσθαι, Cyrus gave him presents, a horse with a golden bridle, a golden necklace, and that the country should no longer be plundered, where the proposition τὴν χώραν μηκέτι ἄρπάζεσθαι is one of the objects of ἔδωκε.

ACCUSATIVE.

§ 163. 1. The immediate object of a transitive **VERB** is put in the accusative. E. g.

Ταῦτα ποιῶ, I do these things.

Ποιήσας ταῦτα, Having done these things. (§ 162. 2.)

Ποιητέον ταῦτα, One must do these things. (ibid.)

2. Many verbs, which are intransitive in English, are transitive in Greek. Ε. g. Aθανάτους άλιτέσθαι, to sin against the immortals.

Verbs of this class are ἀλιταίνω, ἀποδιδοάσκω, δορυφορέω, ἐπιορκέω, ὄμνυμι, ἐπιτροπεύω, λανθάνω, and many others.

§ 164. The accusative of a substantive is often joined to a verb of which it denotes the abstract idea. (§ 129.) In this case the accusative is generally accompanied by an adjective. E. g.

Ηεσεΐν πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, To fall an insupportable fall.

Hιξαν δοόμημα δεινόν, They rushed furiously.

So in English, To die the death of the righteous. To run a race.

Note 1. A substantive is, in the poets, often joined to a verb signifying to see, to look, (βλίτω, δίρκομαι, λεύσσω, ὁράω,) to mark the expression of the look. E. g. Φόβον βλίτων, looking terrible. "Η Βουλη ἴβλιψι νᾶτυ, the Senate looked mustard, that is, looked displeased.

Sometimes the substantive diegyma is to be supplied after these verbs. E. g.

Κλέπτον βλέπει, he looks thievish.

Note 2. Verbs signifying to conquer (as νικάω) are often followed by the accusative of a noun denoting the place or

nature of the conquest. E. g. Μάχην νια μν, to gain a battle. Ολύμπια νενικηκώς, having conquered in the Olympic games.

The nouns following verbs of this description are chiefly ἀγών, γνώμη, μάχη, ναυμαχία, πόλεμος. Also the names of the public games, Ολύμπια, Πύθια, Νέμεα, Ἰσθμια.

Sometimes an accusative denoting the name of the person conquered is added. E. g. Μιλτιάδης ὁ τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχην τοὺς βαρβάρους νική σας, Miltiades who conquered the barbarians at the battle of Marathon.

§ 165. 1. Verbes signifying to ask, to teach, to take away, to clothe, to unclothe, to do, to say, and some others, are followed by two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing. E. g.

Ταῦτά με έρωτᾶς, Thou askest me about these things.
Αἰτεῖν τὸν δῆμον φυλακάς, To ask guards of the people.
Τὸν δῆμον χλαῖναν ἤμπισχον, I clothed the people with robes.

Verbs of this class are αἰτέω, ἀμπέχω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀναγκάζω, ἀναδέω, ἀπαιτέω, ἀποστερέω, ἀφαιρέομαι, διδάσκω, δράω, έκλέγω, ἐκδύνω, ἐνδύνω, ἐξαιρέομαι, ἔξειπεῖν, ἔξετάζω, ἔρδω Οτ ἤέζω, ἐργά-ζομαι, ἔρομαι, ἐρωτάω, κρύπτω, λέγω, παιδεύω, πείθω, πιπίσκω, ποιέω, πράσσομαι, στεφανόω, συλάω, and a few others.

Note 1. Sometimes the accusative of the thing denotes the abstract of the verb (§ 164). E. g. 'O Φωκικὸς πόλεμος ἀείμνη τον παιδείαν αὐτοὺς ἐπαίδευσεν, the Phocian war taught them an ever memorable lesson. 'Εωυτὸν λωβᾶται λώβην ἀνήκεστον, he injures himself incurably.

Note 2. Frequently verbs signifying to do, or to say, are followed by an accusative and the adverb εὐ, well, or κακῶς, badly. Ε. g. Τοὺς φίλους εὖ ποιοῦσι, they do good to their friends, where εὖ ποιοῦσι is equivalent to ἀγαθὰ ποιοῦσι. Κακῶς λέγουσιν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοὺς κακούς, the good speak ill of the bad, where κακῶς λέγουσι is equivalent to κακὰ λέγουσι.

NOTE 3. Sometimes the word denoting the person is put in the dative (§ 196. 4). E. g. Πολλὰ κάκ' ἀνθεώποισιν ἰώργι, he did much evil to men. Μπδὶν ἀγαθὸν ποιήσας τη πόλει, having done no good to the state.

REMARK. 'Αποστερίω, and, in the later writers, ἀφαιρίομαι, are often followed also by the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing. (§ 181. 2.)

2. Verbs signifying to divide take two accusatives. E. g. To στράτεν μα κατένειμε δώδεκα μέρη, he divided the army into twelve parts.

The preposition εἰς is often found before the accusative denoting the number of parts. Ε. g. Σφέας αὐτοὺς ἐς ξξ μοί ρας διεῖλον, they divided themselves into six parts.

Note 4. Sometimes the noun denoting the thing divided is put in the genitive (§ 173), and depends on the accusative denoting the parts. E. g. Διειλόμεθα τῆς εἰδωλοποιικῆς εἴδη δύο, equivalent to Διειλόμεθα τῆν εἰδωλοποιικῆν εἰς εἴδη δύο, we divided the art of making images into two parts.

§ 166. Verbes signifying, to name or call, to choose, to render or constitute, to esteem or consider, are followed by two accusatives denoting the same person or thing. E. g.

Στοατηγον αὐτον ἀπέδειξεν, He appointed him general. Τον υίον ἱππέα έδιδάξατο ἀγαθόν, He caused his son to be brought up a good horseman.

Note 1. In the possive such verbs become copulas (§ 160. 1). E. g. Στεμτηγὸς ἀπιδείχθη, he was appointed general. 'Ο οίὸς ἐδιδάχθη ἱππιὸς ἀγαθός, the son was brought up a good horseman. (§ 206. 1.)

Note 2. Frequently the infinitive εἶναι is expressed before the second accusative. E. g. Σοφιστην ἀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, they call him a sophist, or rather, they say that he is a sophist.

So in the passive, 'A TEDEX Sn The Traco tival Tracexos, he was appointed master of the horse.

§ 167. The accusative is very often used to limit any word or expression. E. g.

Κροῖσος $\tilde{\eta}_{\nu}$ Λυδὸς τὸ γένος, Cræsus was a Lydian by birth. Here the accusative γένος limits or explains further the meaning of Λυδός.

Ταῦτα ψεύδονται, They lie in these things.

H θάλασσα οὐδεν γίγνεται πλείων, The sea does not become larger, literally The sea becomes larger in nothing.

The accusative thus used is called the SYNECDOCHICAL ACCUSATIVE.

Remark. The neuter accusative τί (from τίς) often means for what? why? Ε. g. Τι ταῦτα μανθάνω, for what am I learning these things?

Note 1. Here belong most of the accusatives which commonly are said to be used adverbially (§ 124).

Note 2. Hither we may refer parenthetical phrases like the following. Το λεγόμενον, as the saying is. Το τοῦ ερμήρου, as Homer has it, or according to Homer. Πῶν τοὐναντίον, on the contrary.

NOTE 3. Sometimes the preposition κατά or είς is used before this accusative. E. g. Καθαρόν και κατά τὸ σῶμα και κατά την ψυχήν, pure in body and in soul. Αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῆς είς ὧπα ἴοικεν, she astonishingly resembles the immortal goddesses in looks.

Note 4. The accusative is sometimes subjoined to a clause in order further to qualify the contents of it. E. g. Kal με θητεύειν παιὴρ θνητῷ παρ' ἀνδοὶ, τῶνδ' ἄποιν', ἦνάγκασεν, and the father compelled me to serve with a mortal man as a recompense for these. Τὰ παὶδε τὰ σὰ μέλλετον, τολμήματ' αἴσχιστα, μονομαχεῖν, thy two sons are about to fight a duel, a most disgraceful act, where τολμήματα qualifies τὰ παῖδε τὰ σὰ μέλλετον μονομαχεῖν. Έγὰ δ' ἀν, αὐτῆ θοιμάτιον δεικιὺς τοδὶ, πρόφατιν, ἔφασκον, and I, showing to her this garment here, as a pretext said.

§ 168. 1. A noun denoting DURATION OF TIME is put in the accusative. E. g.

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, They sleep ten years.

Τοῦτον μετὰ Σιτάλκους ἔπινον τὸν χοόνον, During this time I was feasting with Sitalces.

Πολύν χοόνον υβρικε, He has insulted a long time.

2. Frequently the accusative answers to the question when? E. g. Έντειλάμενος την ωρην επαγινέειν σφίσι τὰς αἶγας, commanding (him) to bring the goats to them at the regular time.

Note 1. When the substantive is accompanied by an ordinal number (§ 61), it denotes duration of time past. E. g. Έννά-την ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην, married nine days ago, or having been married nine days.

Also when it is accompanied by cardinal numbers. E. g. "Oς τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη, who has been dead these three years.

Note 2. Sometimes the accusative is equivalent to the genitive absolute (§ 192), particularly the following neuter accusatives: δεδογμένον, δοχοῦν, δόξαν, from δοχέω εξογμένον from εξειμι ον from εἰμι παρέχον from παροξάω προσήκω τυχόν from τυγχάνω and a few others. E. g.

Έξον αὐτοῖς ἀποδοῦσιν Ελένην ἀπηλάχθαι τῶν παρόντων κακῶν, Although it was in their power to give up Helen, and be delivered from the impending danger. The construction of the clause Έξον αὐτοῖς κακῶν, in the indicative would be "Εξεστιν αὐτοῖς κακῶν, (§ 159.

2, N. 1, 2.)

Note 3. Frequently, for the sake of emphasis, a preposition (chiefly ixi) is placed before this accusative. E. g. 'Επ' ἐπτω καὶ εἴκοσι ἔπτω ἔφχον τῆς 'Ασίης οἱ Σκύθαι, the Scythians ruled Asia for eight and twenty years.

§ 169. The accusative is used to denote EXTENT OF SPACE. E. g.

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων τοιάκοντα στάδια, They were thirty stadia from each other.

Σταδίους δε πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα διακομίσαντες ἀπικοντο ες τὸ ἱρόν, And carrying (her) forty-five stadia they arrived at the temple.

§ 170. Sometimes the accusative answers to the question whither? E. g.

Αίγλη παμφανόωσα δι' αίθέρος οὐρανον ἴκεν, The bright effulgence went to heaven through ether.

Aγλαάς έβας Θήβας, Thou camest to illustrious Thebes.

§ 171. The accusative follows the particles of protestation $\mu \alpha'$ and $\nu \eta'$. E. g.

Μὰ τὴν 'Αναπνοὴν, μὰ τὸ Χάος, μὰ τὸν 'Αέρα, By Breath, by Chaos, by Air.

Nή τον Ποσειδώ φιλώ σε, By Neptune I love thee.

NOTE 1. Mź is used only in negative, and v_n' only in affirmative, propositions. But when v_n' , y_n' , y_n' , y_n' , is placed before $\mu z_n'$, the proposition is affirmative.

Note 2. Sometimes μά is omitted. E. g. Où, τόνδ' "Ολυμπον, no, by this Heaven.

Note 3. Sometimes the name of the god sworn by is omitted after these particles, in which case the article of the omitted name is always expressed. E. g. Mà τον - ὶγὰ μὶν οὐὸ' ἀν ἰπιβόμην, by - I should not believe it.

§ 172. The accusative is put after the following PREPOSITIONS.

² Αμφί, about, around. ² Αμφὶ δείλην, about evening. ² Αμφ² αὐτόν, around him. So in connection with numerals. ² Αμφὶ τὰ ἐππαίδεπα ἔτη γενόμενος, being about sixteen years old.

'Avá, on, in, through, throughout, during. 'Avà τὸν πόλεμον, during the war, throughout the war. 'Avà στοατόν, in the army. 'Avà μυρίκην, on a tamarisk.

Eis, to, into. Eis Kiliular, to Cilicia.

207 GENITIVE.

With numerals it generally means about. Eis Teroa-

Rioxidiovs, about four thousand men.

Frequently eis is found before a genitive, the noun, to which it properly belongs, being omitted. Eis naidorel-Bov, sc. olnor, to the teacher's house.

Eπί, upon, against. 'Επὶ θούνον, upon a throne. 'Επ'

avrov, against him.

Κατά, according to, in relation to, in, on, near, during. Κατά τον "Oungor, according to Homer. Κατά το σωμα, in relation to the body. Κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, during the war. Μετά, after. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, and after these things.

Παρά, to, besides, along, contrary to, on account of. Παρά Καμβύσεα, to Cambyses. Παρά ταῦτα, besides these.

After comparatives it means than. I Evolat' av nai nao a την έωυτων φύσιν αμείνονες, they might become superior to their nature.

Περί, synonymous with αμφί.

Πρός, to, in respect to, towards. Πρός πάντας, to all men. Kalos noos δρόμον, good in running, or a good racer.

'Tπέρ, over, beyond, against. 'Tπέρ τους άλλους, over the

'Tπό, under, at. 'Tπὸ γῆν, under the earth. 'Tπὸ "Iλιον, under Ilion.

 ${}^{\epsilon}\Omega_{\zeta}$, synonymous with ${}^{\epsilon i}\zeta$. It is always placed before nouns denoting intelligent objects.

GENITIVE.

§ 173. A SUBSTANTIVE which limits the meaning of another substantive, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive. E. g.

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, The temple of the god. Τον Ίππάρχου θάνατον, The death of Hipparchus. Σκυθών βασιλείς, Kings of the Scythians.

This rule applies also to the personal, reflexive, and reciprocal pronouns, and to the indefinite pronoun δείνα.

The genitive thus used has been called the ADNOMINAL GENMIVE.

NOTE 1. The adnominal genitive denotes various relations, the most common of which are those of possession, quality, subject, object, material, source, a whole, component parts.

- Note 2. The adnominal genitive is called subjective when it is equivalent to the subject-nominative (§ 157.1). It is called objective when it denotes the object of an action (§ 162.1). E. g. "Εργον 'Ηφαίστον, the work of Vulcan, that which Vulcan did, where the genitive is used subjectively. 'Η ἀπρόσασις τῶν λεγόντων, the act of hearing the speakers, where the genitive is used objectively.
- Note 3. A substantive is sometimes followed by two genitives denoting different relations. E. g. Την Πέλοπος ἀπάσσης Πελοποννήσον κατάληψιν, the taking of the whole of Peloponnesus by Pelops.
- § 174. Possessive pronouns and adjectives implying possession, are frequently followed by a genitive, which is in apposition with the genitive implied in the possessive pronoun or adjective (§§ 67: 131.1). E. g.

Τον εμόν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου βίον, The life of me, a miserable man. Here αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου is in apposition with εμοῦ implied in εμόν.

Το ο γείην πεφαλήν, δεινοῖο πελώρου, The head of Gorgo, a terrible monster. Here Γοργείην is equivalent to the genitive Γοργοῦς with which πελώρου is in apposition.

Note. Under this head belong the adjectives "διος, λερός, κοινός, οἰκεῖος. E. g. Τοῖς αὐτῶν ἰδίοις προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, to attend to their private affairs. 'Υερός γὰρ οὖτος τῶν κατὰ χθονὸς θεῶν, for he is consecrated to the infernal detites. "Εργον κοινὸν Λακεδαιμονίων τε καὶ 'Αθνναίων, α work performed by the Lacedæmonians and Athenians in common. "Α οἰκεῖα τῶν καλῶς βαστιλευόντων ἰστί, which belong to those who rule well.

§ 175. The genitive is put after verbs signifying to be, to belong, to denote the person or thing to which any thing in any way belongs. E. g.

Ο παῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐστί, The boy belongs to the Lacedæmonians.

Avolas έστὶ τὸ θηρᾶσθαι κενά, It is characteristic of folly to be in pursuit of vain things.

Είναι ετων τριάκοντα, To be thirty years old.

Verbs of this class are γίγνομαι, εἰμί, κυρέω, πέφυκα and ἔφυν from φύω.

Note 1. This genitive is often preceded by the preposition agés. E. g. $\Delta \iota \xi_{i} \circ \tilde{\nu} = 0$ & $\delta \iota \delta_{i} \circ \delta_{i} \circ \delta_{i} \circ \delta_{i} \circ \delta_{i} \circ \delta_{i}$, it is the characteristic of a man of parts.

Note 2. Frequently the genitive after these verbs denotes the person or thing from which any thing proceeds. E. g. Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται παΐδες δύο, of Da-

rīus and Parysătis two children were born, or Darīus and Parysātis had two sons. Θητοῦ πέφυκας πατρός, thou art the offspring of a mortal father.

Sometimes the genitive, in such instances, is preceded by ix. E. g. $\Pi \alpha \tau \varrho \delta \varsigma i \tau \alpha \dot{\nu} \tau o \ddot{\nu} \gamma \epsilon \gamma \dot{\omega} \varsigma$, being born of the same father.

Note 3. Frequently the adjective $i\bar{i}_5$ or the pronoun τi_5 is to be supplied before this genitive (§ 175). E. g. $T \circ i \tau \omega v \gamma v \circ i$, become one of these.

§ 176. The neuter of the article followed by a substantive in the genitive denotes something to which that substantive is related. E. g.

Δεῖ φέφειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν, We must bear what comes from the gods.

To τον 'Oμήρον, That which Homer says.

Note. This idiom gives rise to phrases like the following: Τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς, for Ἡ ὀργῆ, anger, wrath. Τὰ τῆς ἐμπειρίας, for Ἡ ἐμπειρία, experience. Τὰ τῶν Θετταλῶν, for Οἱ Θετταλοί, the Thessalians. Τὸ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, for Δὶ ἐπιθυμίαι, desires.

§ 177. 1. Adjectives, pronouns, and adverses, denoting a part, are followed by a genitive denoting the whole. E. g.

Έκαστη των πόλεων, Each of the states.

Οὐδεὶς τῶν μειρακίων, No one of the young men.

Ποῦ γῆς; Where on earth?

Ο ημισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, Half the number.

Τὴν πλείστην τῆς στοατιᾶς, The greatest part of the army.

Τῆς μαφίλης συχνήν, A good deal of coal-dust.

This rule applies to the genitive after numerals ($\S\S$ 60: 61: 62. 4), after interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative words ($\S\S$ 68-71: 73: 123), after superlatives, and in general, after any adjective or adverb designating a part.

Note 1. A participle preceded by the article is often followed by the genitive. (§ 140.3.) E. g. Οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν, equivalent to Ἐκεῖνοι αὐτῶν οῦ κατέφυγον, such of them as escaped.

Sometimes & is used in such cases. E. g. Ex τῶν ἀνθοώ-πων τοῖς ἐν πράττουσι, to the prospering part of mankind.

NOTE 2. The nature of the noun denoting the whole determines the number, in which the genitive is put.

Note 3. The adjectives δαιμόνιος, δῖος, τάλας, σχίτλιος, and a few others, are often followed by the genitive plural. Ε. g. Δῖα γυναικῶν, divine woman. Τάλαινα παςθένων, unfortunate virgin. Σχίτλι' ἀνδςῶν, unfortunate man.

It is supposed by many that the idea of superlativeness lies in these adjectives.

2. Frequently the genitive denoting a whole depends on a neuter adjective, participle, or adjective pronoun. E. g.

Mέσον ήμέρας, The middle part of the day.

Τῆς στοατίῆς τὸ πολλὸν, The greater part of the army. Το τετοαμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, The defeated part of the barbarians.

Eis τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, To this degree of necessity.

NOTE 4. In some instances the neuter plural is used before this genitive (§ 177. 2). E. g. A σημα βοῆς, for Aσημον βοῆς, indistinct noise.

Note 5. The genitive of the reflexive pronoun often follows an adjective of the superlative degree; in which case the highest degree, to which a person or thing attains, is expressed. E. g. "Οτε δεινότατος σαυτοῦ ταῦτα ἦοθα, when your skill in these matters was highest. Τῆ εὐρυτάτη ἐστὶ αὐτὴ ἐωυτῆς, where it is widest.

§ 178. 1. The genitive may be put after any VERB, when the action does not refer to the whole object, but to a PART only. E. g.

Πέμπει τῶν Δυδῶν, He sends some of the Lydians. But Πέμπει τοὺς Δυδούς, He sends the Lydians.

Τῶν ποεῶν ἔπλεπτον, I stole some pieces of the meat. Λαβόντα τῶν ταινιῶν, Taking some of the fillets.

2. Particularly, the genitive is put after VERBS signifying to partake, to enjoy, to obtain, to inherit. E. g.

Μετέχω θράσεος, I partake of courage. Τῆς δυνάμεως κοινωνοῦσι, They partake of the power.

Verbs of this class are ἀντιάω, ἀπολαύω, ἀτυχέω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι, κληρονομέω, κοινωνέω, κυρέω, λαγχάνω, μεταλαγχάνω, μεταλαμβάνω, μετέχω, ὀνίναμαι, συναίρομαι, τυγχάνω, and some others.

Νοτε 1. Sometimes μίζος, part, is found after μεταλαγχάνω and μετίχω. Ε. g. Μεθίζειν τάφου μίζος, about to partake of burial.

Μετέχω is also found with the accusative in which one participates. E. g. Μετείχες τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί, thou didst receive the same number of stripes with me.

'Απολαύω, λαγχάνω, and τυγχάνω are often followed by the accusative. E. g. 'Απολαύειν τι, to enjoy any thing. 'Αγχῶνα τυχών, kitting the elbow.

Κληςονομίω, inherit, in some instances takes the accusative of the thing inherited. The name of the person of whom one inherits is put in the genitive, and depends on the thing inherited. E. g. K ληςονομίῖν τὰ κτήματά τινος, to inherit the possessions of any one. Later authors put even the name of the person in the accusative.

Note 2. The genitive in connection with $\mu i \tau \epsilon \sigma \tau \iota$ and $\pi \rho \sigma \sigma - \eta \kappa \epsilon \iota$ depends on the subject (expressed or understood) of these verbs. E. g. $\Omega \nu \mu \eta \delta \epsilon \nu \mu \epsilon \rho \sigma \varsigma \tau \sigma i \varsigma \pi \sigma \nu \eta \rho \sigma i \varsigma \mu \epsilon \tau \epsilon \sigma \tau \iota$, in which the wicked do not participate. Our vero $\pi \rho \sigma \sigma \eta \kappa \epsilon \iota \nu$ order $\partial \rho \chi \eta \varsigma$, he thought that no person ought to rule.

Note 3. The preposition if or in is sometimes used before this genitive (§ 178. 1). E. g. $\Lambda \alpha \beta \hat{\omega} v \hat{\epsilon} x \tau \tilde{\omega} v \hat{\alpha} \sigma \pi i \delta \omega v$, taking some (or one) of the shields.

§ 179. 1. Verbs signifying to take hold of, to touch, to feel, to hear, to taste, to smell, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Λάβεσθε τούτου, Take hold of this man.

"Anteg dal avtav, To touch them.

Γεῦσαι τῆς θύρας, Knock at the door, literally Taste of the door.

Verbs of this class are αἰσθάνομαι, ἀΐω, ἀκούω, ἀκροάομαι, ἄπτομαι, γεύομαι, δράσσομαι, ἔχομαι, θιγγάνω, κλύω, λαμβάνομαι, ὅξω, ὀσφοαίνομαι, πειράομαι, πυνθάνομαι, ψαύω, and some others.

- 2. Verbs signifying to take hold of are frequently followed by the accusative of the object taken hold of, and the genitive of the part by which it is taken. E. g. $E \lambda \dot{\alpha} \beta \sigma \nu \tau \sigma \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \zeta \dot{\omega} \nu \eta \varsigma \tau \dot{\sigma} \nu \dot{\sigma} \rho \dot{\sigma} \nu \tau \eta \nu$, they took Orontes by the girdle.
- NOTE 1. 'Ακούω and its synonymes, and Siγγάνω and ψαύω, are frequently followed by the accusative. E. g. 'Ακούσας ταῦτα, hearing these things.
- Note 2. Frequently ἀκούω and its synonymes take that which is heard in the accusative, and that from which the thing heard proceeds, in the genitive. E. g. Τον ἄνδρα πυνθάνου τῶν ἱδοιπόρων, inquire of the travellers about the man.

Note 3. $\Gamma_{\epsilon \dot{\nu} \omega}$, cause to taste, is followed by the accusative of the person, and the genitive of the thing. E. g. $\Gamma_{\epsilon \dot{\nu} \epsilon i \nu} \alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \acute{\nu} \tau \iota \nu \circ \varsigma$, to make him taste of any thing.

Frequently this verb is followed by two accusatives. E. g. Tiére es

§ 180. 1. Verbs denoting to let go, to cease, to desist, to free, to miss, to separate, to escape, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Τούτον μεθίεσθαι, To let this man go. 'Αγαμέμνων ληγ' ἔφιδος, Agamemnon left off his wrath Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, They separated from each other.

Verbs of this class are ἀλύσκω, ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀπέχομαι, ἀπολείπομαι, ἀποστατέω, ἀφίεμαι, διέχω, εἴκω retreat, ἐκφεύγω, ἐλλείπω, λήγω, μεθίημι commonly μεθίεμαι, μεθίσταμαι, παραχωρέω, συγχωρέω, φεύγω, χωρέω, and some others.

2. Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Παύω σε τούτου, I make thee cease from this.
Τὴν ἀσίην διουρίζων τῆς Λιβύης, Separating Asia from Libya.

Such verbs are ἀμύνω, ἀπαλλάσσω, ἀπέχω, ἀφίστημι, διορίζω, εἴργω, έλευθερόω, ἐρητύω, καθαίρω, κωλύω, λύω, παύω, and some others.

Note. The genitive in connection with verbs signifying to free, to cease, sometimes depends on the preposition in or από. Ε. g. Παῦσον ἐκ κακῶν ἐμί, deliver me from evil.

§ 181. 1. Verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, implying fulness, emptiness, bereavement, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Πενίας ή πόλις ἔγεμεν, The city was full of poverty. Κενῶν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις, Full of vain notions. Τῶν τεθνηχότων ἄλις, Enough of dead persons.

Words of this class are ἄδην, ἄλις, ἄμηχανέω, ἀπορέω, ἇτος, ἀφνειός, βρίθω, γέμω, δέω and δέομαι, ἐπιδεής, ἔρημος, καθαρός, κενός, μεστός, πένης, πένομαι, πλέως, πλήθω, πλήρης, πλούσιος, σπανίζω, χρήζω, and some others.

2. Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Πάριν νοσφιείς βίου, Thou wilt deprive Paris of life.

Such verbs are ἀποστερέω, ερημόω, κενόω, κορέννυμι, μονόω, νοσφίζω, πίμπλημι, πληρόω, and some others.

- Note 1. Det and xon are followed by the accusative of a person and the genitive of a thing. E. g. Αὐτόν σε δεῖ Προμηθέως, thou thyself needest a Prometheus. Τέο σε 201, what wantest thou?
- Note 2. Dei sometimes takes the dative of the person and the genitive of the thing. E. g. Δεινών σοι βουλευμάτων ξοικε δείν πρός αυτόν, it seems that thou must employ profound reasoning against him.
- § 182. VERBS signifying to remember, to forget, to admire, to contemn, to desire, to care for, to spare, to neglect, to consider, to understand, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Μέμνησό μου, Remember me.

"Αγασθαι τῆς ἀψετῆς, Το admire virtue. Μεγάλων ἐπιθυμεῖς, Thou desirest great things.

Verbs of this class are αγαμαι, αλεγίζω, αντιποιέομαι, γλίχομαι, είδεναι, έμπάζομαι, ένθυμεομαι, έπιθυμεω, επίσταμαι, έραμαι, έράω, έφίεμαι, θαυμάζω, ίμείοω, καταγελύω, καταφορνέω, κήδομαι, λανθάνομαι, λιλαίομαι, μιμνήσκομαι, μνημονεύω, όλιγωρέω, όρέγομαι, συνίημι, υπεροράω, φείδομαι, φροντίζω, and some others.

Note 1. Most verbs of this class often take the accusative instead of the genitive. E. g. Φροντίζοντας τὰ τοιαυτα, caring about such things.

Note 2. Μιμνήσκω and ληθάνω or λήθω, and their compounds, are followed by the accusative of the person, and the genitive of the thing. E. g. Υπίμνησέν τέ έπατρός, and he reminded him of his father. Έχ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει, and makes me forget all things.

Sometimes μιμνήσχω is followed by two accusatives. E. g. Oi 'Eyerraios ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμιμνήσκοντις 'A 9 ηναίους, the Egestians reminding

the Athenians of their alliance.

- Note 3. Miles, it is a care, it is a concern, is generally followed by the dative of the person, and the genitive of the thing. E. g. Mills out rourou, thou carest for this. (§ 157. N. 8.)
- Note 4. The genitive in connection with some of these verbs sometimes depends on a preposition. Ε. g. Παιδός πίρι τοῦ ἰμοῦ μὰ μνησθήτε ἔτι, as to my son, make no more mention of him. Πιρὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτω καὶ in Σικελία δύνασθαι φροντίζειν, to be able to take care of the affairs of Egypt and Sicily.
- § 183. 1. Verbs signifying to accuse, to prosecute, to convict, are followed by the accusative denoting the person accused, and the genitive denoting the crime. E. g.

Διώξομαί σε δειλίας, I will prosecute you for cowardice. Κλέωνα δώρων ελόντες, Convicting Cleon of bribery.

Verbs of this class are αίρεω, αἰτιάομαι, δικάζω, διώκω, εἰσάζω, καλέομαι.

REMARK 1. Φεύγω, am accused, and ἀλῶναι, to be convicted, are followed only by the genitive. E. g. ᾿Ασεβείας φεύγοντα, accused of impiety. Ἐάν τις ἀλῷ κλοπῆς, if any one shall be convicted of theft.

Airiaouai, accuse, is sometimes followed by two accusatives.

2. Verbs of this class compounded with the preposition κατά are followed by the genitive of the person and the accusative denoting the crime or punishment. E. g.

Σεαυτοῦ καταδικάζεις θάνατον, Thou condemnest thyself to death.

Such verbs are καταγιγνώσκω, καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω, καταχειροτονέω, καταψεύδομαι, καταψηφίζομαι, κατερεῖν, κατηγορέω.

REMARK 2. The accusative is often wanting after these verbs (§ 183. 2). E. g. Κατηγορείν αὐτοῦ, to accuse him.

Note 1. Κατηγοξίω is sometimes followed by two genitives. E. g. Παξαπξισβείας αὐτοῦ κατηγοξιῖν, to indict him for unfaithfully discharging his duties as ambassador.

Note 2. The noun denoting the *punishment* is sometimes put in the *genitive*. In classical Greek, however, only θανάτου is found in connection with verbs of this sort. E. g. Θανάτου ὑπαγαγὼν Μιλιτιάδεα ἰδίωκε, he accused Militiades capitally.

Note 3. "Evoxos, under sentence, guilty, which generally is followed by the dative (§ 196. 1), sometimes takes the genitive.

^c Υπεύθυνος, guilty, is followed by the genitive denoting the crime.

§ 184. 1. Verbs signifying to begin, to rule, to surpass, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

"Αρχε μάχης, Begin the fight. Σπάρτης ἀνάσσων, Ruling Sparta. Πάντων διαπρέπεις, Thou surpassest all men.

Verbs of this class are ανάσσω, αριστεύω, άρχω, βασιλεύω, δεσπόζω, διαπρέπω, διαφέρω excel, έπιστατέω, καλλιστεύομαι, κραίνω, κοιρανέω, κρατέω, περιγίγνομαι, περίειμι, προέχω, προύσταμαι, σημαίνω, στρατηγέω, τυραννεύω, ύπερβάλλω, ύπερέχω, and some others.

- NOTE 1. Those derived from substantives or adjectives may be said to take the genitive in consequence of the noun implied in them. E. g. Τῶν καθ' ἐωντούς ἀνθεώπων ἀριστεύσαντες is equivalent to Θ' ἄριστοι τῶν καθ' ἑωντούς ἀνθεώπων ἤσαν, having surpassed the men of their times, (§ 177.)
- NOTE. 2. Some verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the dative or accusative. Ε. g. Κιλίκεσσ' ἄνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσων, ruling over the Cilicians.
- Note 3. 'Avássa is, in Homer, sometimes followed by the preposition $\mu \epsilon r \acute{a}$ with the dative. E. g. (Il. 1, 252.)
- 2. Causative verbs of this class are followed by the accusative and genitive. E. g. $N\iota\iota\chi\tilde{\rho}$ $\mu\iota\tilde{\eta}$ $\tilde{\eta}$ \tilde

Such verbs are νικάω, προκατακλίνω, προκρίνω, and some others.

§ 185. Many VERBAL ADJECTIVES which have an active signification are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Τοίβων εππικής, Skilled in horsemanship. Αρχικός ἀνθοώπων, Qualified to rule men.

Adjectives of this class are ἀγνώς, ἀϊδοις, αἴτιος, ἀπαίδευτος, ἔδοις, λυσανίας, τοίβων. Also many adjectives in ηριος, ικος, as δηκτήριος, ἀρχικός, (§§ 131. 1: 129. 2.) Also many adjectives in ης, ος, μων, as ἀνήκοος, ἀδαής, δαήμων, (§ 132. 4, 5.)

- Note 1. Sometimes adjectives of this class are followed by the accusative, provided the verbs, from which they are derived, take the accusative. E. g. $T_{\ell} i \beta \omega v \tau \dot{\alpha} \tau \sigma i \dot{\alpha} \dot{\delta} z$, skilled in such things.
- Note 2. Adjectives of this class, which are derived from verbs followed by the genitive, are often said to take the genitive in consequence of the verb implied in them. E. g. ἀνήποος takes the genitive because ἀπούω is followed by the genitive (§ 179).
- Note 3. Sometimes the genitive or accusative, in connection with adjectives of this class, depends on the preposition regi.
- § 186. 1. The genitive is put after ADJECTIVES and ABVERBS of the COMPARATIVE degree to denote that with which the comparison is made. E. g.

Κοείττων τούτου, Superior to this man.

Note 1. When the substantive which is compared is the same as that with which it is compared, the latter is omitted, provided it be limited by a genitive (§ 173). The

ambiguity which may arise from this construction can be removed only by considering the nature of the statement. E. g. Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδὲν ἦττον ἡμῶν ἔντιμον, for Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδὲν ἦττον τῆς χώρας ἡμῶν ἔντιμον, you have a country not less valuable than ours.

2. The genitive is put after some positive adjectives and adverbs implying a comparison. E. g. Έτερους των νῦν οντων, other than those who now are.

Adjectives of this class are άλλοῖος, ἄλλος, ἀλλότριος, δεύτερος, διάφορος different, ἔτερος, ἡμιόλιος, περιττός. Also numeral adjectives in πλοος or πλασιος (§ 62. 2).

REMARK. Διάφορος and ἀλλότριος are sometimes followed by the dative.

Note 2. 'Εναντίος, which commonly is followed by the dative, sometimes takes the genitive. The following example shows, that the idea of comparison lies in this adjective: Τοὐναν τίον δρῶν, ἢ προσῆκ' αὐτῷ ποιεῖν, doing contrary to what he ought to do, (Aristoph. Plut. 14.)

Note 3. Διαφέρω, differ, and its derivative διαφερόντως, differently, are followed by the genitive, because they imply a comparison. E. g. Διαφέρει ἀνὰς τῶν ἄλλων ζώων, man differs from the other animals.

Note 4. Sometimes this genitive depends on ἀντί οι πρό. Ε. g. Μείζον' ἀντὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πάτρας φίλον νομίζει, he loves another more than his own country. Οἶσιν ἡ τυραννὶς σρὸ ἐλευθερίης ἦν ἀσπαστότερον, to whom tyranny was more welcome than liberty.

Note 5. When the conjunction η, than, is introduced, the word compared, and the noun with which it is compared, are put in the same case. E. g. Μέλλεις ἐπ' ἄνδοας στοατεύεσθαι ἀμείνονας η Σκύθας, thou art about to march against men superior to the Scythians. Τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδικεῖν ἦττον ἔξεστιν ἢ τοῖς ἰδιώταις, the kings of the Lacedæmonians have less power to do harm than private individuals.

Note 6. Sometimes the nominative is used after n, the context determining its verb. E. g. Τοῖς νεωτέροις καὶ μᾶλλον ἀκμάζουσιν η ἰγὰ, παραινῶ, sc. ἀκμάζω, I advise the young who are more vigorous than I am. Ἡμῶν ἄμεινον, η ἐκεῖνοι, τὸ μέλλον προορωμένων, sc. προορῶνται, we foreseeing the future better than they.

§ 187. 1. The genitive is often used to denote that on account of which any thing takes place. E. g.

Zηλῶ σε τῆς εὐβουλίας, I admire you for your wisdom.
Τῆ ὑμετέρα πόλει τῆς γῆς τῆς ὑπ' Ὠοωπίων δεδομένης φθονούσι, They are jealous of your city, on account of the land given to you by the Oropians

- 2. The genitive, with or without an interjection, is used in exclamations. E. g. D. Πόσειδον, το ν μάπους, Neptune, what a length! Καὶ τίς είδε πώποτε βοῦς πριβανίτας; τῶν ἀλαζονεν μάτων, and who ever saw whole oxen roasted in the oven? what tough stories!
- 3. The genitive after verbs signifying to entreat denotes the person or thing, for the sake of which the person entreated is to grant the request. E. g. Μή με γούνων γουνάζεο, μεδε τοπήων, do not entreat me by my knees, nor by my parents. Frequently the preposition ύπερ, ἀντί, or πρός, is placed before this genitive.
- 4. Sometimes the genitive, in connection with a passive form, denotes the subject of the action. E. g. $H\lambda\eta\gamma\epsilon i\varsigma$ $\vartheta v\gamma \alpha \tau \varrho \dot{o}\varsigma \tau \ddot{\eta}\varsigma \dot{\epsilon}\mu \ddot{\eta}\varsigma \dot{\nu}n\dot{\epsilon}\varrho \kappa \dot{u}\varrho\alpha$, being struck in the head by my daughter.
- 5. Sometimes the genitive denotes the instrument of an action. E. g. Πρῆσαι πυρὸς δηΐοιο θύρετρα, to burn the gates with burning fire.
- § 188. 1. The genitive is used to denote that in respect of which any thing is affirmed. E. g.

"Aπαις εραενος γόνον, Childless in respect to male offspring, in other words, Having no sons,

Alla vo τόν γε θεοί βλάπτουσι εελεύ θου, But the gods now injure him in respect to his way, that is, hinder him.

Lougan ήδη ανδρός ωραίην, Being now of the right age to be married.

2. The genitive is used to limit the meaning of the following Adverbs: άγχι οτ άγχοῦ, ἄνω, δίχα, ἐγγύς, ἐκάς, ἰθύ οτ ἰθύς, ἔκταρ, κατόπιν, κάτω, κρύφα, λάθρα, πέλας, πλησίων, πόξόω, πρόσω, τηλοῦ, τηλόθεν, and some others. Ε. g. Έγγύς τινος, near any thing.

Note. "Exw and "**w, limited by an adverb, are often followed by the genitive. E. g. ' Ω_s exx $\tau \alpha \chi_{ous}$, as fast as he could run. E $\tilde{\nu}$ "**xely clow, to be well off as to property.

3. The genitive is put after verbs denoting to take aim at, to rush against, to throw at. E. g. Ἐστοχάζετο τοῦ μειρακίου, he was taking aim at the stripling. Ὁτοιευσον
Μενελάου, shoot an arrow at Menelāus. Αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο, he took aim at him.

§ 189. The genitive is used after verbs and ADJECTIVES to denote the MATERIAL of which any thing is made. E. g.

Χαλκοῦ ποιέονται ἀγάλματα, Statues are made of brass. 'Ρινοῦ ποιητήν, Made of ox-hide.

Note. The prepositions έξ, ἀτό, are often used before the genitive. E. g. Εἴματα ἀπὸ ξύλων πιποιημένα, garments made of cotton cloth.

§ 190. 1. The noun denoting the PRICE of any thing is put in the genitive. E. g.

'Ων έονται τὰς γυναϊκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χοη μάτων μεγάλων, They buy their wives of their parents for much money.

Των πόνων πωλουσιν ήμιν πάντα ταγάθ' of θεοί, The gods sell to us every good thing for labor.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the thing bought is in the genitive, in which case the verb of the proposition does not signify to buy or to sell. E. g. ᾿Ατὰς τί χείες ἄβα με μετὰ τὸν Πασίαν; Τς εῖς μναῖ διφείσαου, Then what debt came upon me next to Pasias's? Three minæ for a little carriage.

Note 2. The dative (§ 198) is sometimes used for this genitive. E. g. Οἰνίζοντο, ἄλλοι μὶν χαλκῷ, ἄλλοι δ' αἴθωνι σιδής ω, they bought wine, some for brass, others for bright iron.

2. "Aξιος, ἀξίως, and ωνητός are followed by the genitive. E. g. $\Sigma \pi \circ v \delta \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \tilde{u} \xi_1 a$, deserving serious consideration.

NOTE 3. "Ağıss is sometimes followed by the dative (§ 196. 1), in which case it means fit, proper, becoming.

Note 4. The verb $\mathring{a}\xi_{i}\acute{o}\omega$, think worthy, is followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing. E. g. $\mathring{a}\xi_{i}\circ \mathring{v}\sigma_{i}\nu$ $\mathring{a}\mathring{v}i\mathring{o}\nu$ $\mu \varepsilon \gamma \mathring{a}\lambda \omega \nu$, they think him worthy of great things.

§ 191. 1. The genitive often answers to the question WHEN? E.g.

Τής νυκτός νέμονται, They feed in the night.

- 2. Sometimes the genitive answers to the question how long since? Ε. g. Ποίου χοόνου πεπόοθηται πόλις; how long since the city has been taken? Πολλῶν ἐτῶν ἐνθάδε οὖκ ἐπιδεδήμηκεν, he has not been at home for many years.
- 3. Sometimes the genitive answers to the question how soon? E. g. Τοιάκοντα ἡ μερῶν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, within thirty days from this day.

Sometimes the adverb erros accompanies this genitive. E. g. Lrros of nollow roovov, within a short time.

§ 192. A substantive with a participle is very often put in the genitive, to denote the TIME or CAUSE of, or any CIRCUMSTANCE connected with, an action. E. g.

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγοῦντος, These things were done when Conon was general. Here the genitive denotes the time when ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη.

Τελευτήσαντος 'Αλυάττεω, ἐξεδέξωιο την βασιληίην Κροϊσος, After the death of Alyattes, Cræsus received the kingdom.

The genitive thus used is called the GENITIVE ABSOLUTE.

REMARK 1. Strictly speaking the genitive absolute is a modification of the genitive of time (\$ 191).

NOTE 1. In some instances the genitive of the participle ων is wanting. E. g. *Ων ὑφηγητῶν, who being leaders, where ὄντων must be supplied.

NOTE 2. Frequently ώς, ωσπερ, ωσπε, ατε, οἶα, that, as if, inasmuch as, on the supposition that, stand before this genitive. E. g.

'Ως ὧδ' ἐχόντων τῶτδ' ἐπίστασθαί σε χοή, Thou must know that these things are so.

REMARK 2. Instead of the genitive, the accusative is often used in connection with the abovementioned particles. E. g. Ουχ υβει λίγω τάδ', άλλ' ἐκιῖ-νον ὡς παξόντα νῷν, I do not say these things out of wantonness, but because I believe that he is near us. ὑς ἱξὸν ἢδη ποιιῖν αὐτοῖς, Ὁ τι ἄν βούλουντο, inasmuch as they had now the liberty to do what they pleased. (See § 168. N. 2.)

Note 3. When the subject of a proposition is not expressed (§ 157. N. 8), the participle alone is put in the genitive absolute. E. g "τοντος πολλώ, it raining heavily, which in the indicative is "τει πολλώ, it rains heavily.

In such instances, the genitive plural is sometimes used. E. g. Eἰσαγγελθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπὰ αὐτοὺς ἐπέπλεον, it being announced that Phænician ships were sailing against them, where, however, the plural νῆες may be said to affect the participle.

- Note 5. But when the subject of the proposition is an infinitive (§ 159. 2), the accusative is used instead of the genitive absolute. For examples, see above (§ 168. N. 2.)
- § **193.** Frequently the genitive answers to the question WHERE? E. g. $O\dot{\nu}\varkappa$ "Agy $\dot{\nu}$ og $\dot{\eta}$ $\dot{\bar{\nu}}$ $\dot{\nu}$; was he not in Argos? Aai $\ddot{\alpha}$ s χ $\dot{\epsilon}$ i $\dot{\nu}$ o $\dot{\sigma}$ s oizo $\ddot{\nu}$ oi $\dot{\nu}$ o $\dot{\nu}$ oi $\dot{\nu}$ o $\dot{\nu}$ oi $\dot{$

§ 194. The genitive is put after the following PREPOSITIONS.

Augi, synonymous with neol.

"Avev, without. "Avev & 9 ev, without him.

²Avi, instead of, for. $^{2}Av\vartheta$ imation exercises, to have a rag instead of a garment. $^{2}Av\imath$ i π olas aitlas; for what reason.

It is often used in comparisons with respect to value. Γυναικὸς ἄο' ἀντὶ τέτυξο, you are now equivalent to a woman. (See also § 186. N. 4.)

²Aπό, from. ³Aπὸ ⁴Ηλίουπόλιος, from Heliopolis. In general this preposition denotes motion from one place to another.

"Atto, synonymous with avev.

"Axois or "xoi, until. "Axoi xvé \aos, till evening.

Διά, through, by means of, with the assistance of, in. Διὰ τῆς πόλεως, through the city. Διὰ τυκτός, in (or during) the

night.

"Ενεκα, on account of, for the sake of, in respect of, as to. Το ῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἕνεκα, for the sake of being praised. Παϊδά τε σὸν ἀπήμονα τοῦ φυλάσσοντος εῖνεκεν προσδόκα τοι ἀπονοστήσειν, so far as his guardian is concerned, expect thy son to return safe.

L's or εκ, out of, from, of. Ex της οἰκίας, from the house.
In connection with passive forms it is equivalent to ὑπό,
by. Τὰ λεχθέντα ἐξ ἀλεξάνδου, the words spoken by

Alexander.

Eπί, on, upon, to, during. Έπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν, upon their heads. Ἐπὶ Σάρδεων, to Sardes. Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Εὐθναλέους, during the archonship of Euthycles, or when Euthycles was archon.

Κατά, against, down from, on, upon. Κατ' έμοῦ, against me. Μετά, with, together with. Μετά τῶν παίδων, with my

children:

Μέχοις or μέχοι, until, as far as. Μέχοι τούτου, until this time.

Hagá, from, of. Χουσίον παρά σοῦ λαβών, receiving gold from thee.

Heol, concerning, about, in respect to. Περί 'Aθηνων, about Athens.

Πλήν, except.

Ποό, before, in preference to. Ποὸ θυοῶν, before the doors. Ποὸ τούτων τῶν κακῶν ἡμῖν γε κοέσσον καὶ ὁτιῶν ἄλλο παθέειν ἐστί, it is better for us to suffer any thing else than these evils. (§ 186. N. 4.)

Πρός, of, for, on the side of. Ηρός πατρός τυμβωρύχος, a tomb-breaker on his father's side. Ηρός τῶν ἐχόντων,

in behalf of the rich.

So in protestations, Σέ πρός τοῦ σοῦ τέκνου ίκνοῦμαι,

I beseech thee by thy child.

In connection with passive forms it is equivalent to ὑπό, by. Εθέλων μαθέειν τὸ ποιεύμενον ποὸς Λακεδαιμονίων, wishing to know that which was done by the Lacedamonians.

Tπέο, over, above, in behalf of, for the sake of. Τπέο ἡμῶν πορευόμενος, passing over us. Τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ θυόμενα ὑπὲο τῆς πόλεως, the victims offered in behalf of the city. Δίσ-

σομ' ὑπὲς ψυχῆς, I beseech thre by thy life.

Τπό, under. Υφ' άρματος, under the car. In connection with passive verbs, by. Προσχυνούμενος ήδη ώς βασιλεύς ύπο των άμφ' αὐτον, being now saluted as king by his attendants.

DATIVE.

§ 195. 1. The dative is used after ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, and VERBS, implying resemblance, union, approach. E. g.

"Inchos Ail, Resembling Jupiter.

Λακεδαιμονίοις διαμάχεσθαι, To fight with the Lacedæmonians.

Words of this class are ἀδελφός resembling, ἀκολουθέω, ἀκόλουθος, ἄμα, ἀτάλαιτος, διαγωνίζομαι, διαδέχομαι, διαλέγομαι, εἰκότως, εἴκω look like, resemble, ἕπομαι, ἐρίζω, ἴκελος, ἴσος, ἴσως, μάχομαι, ὁμός and its compounds and derivatives, παλαίω, παραπλήσιος, πλησίος, πολεμέω, ὡσαύτως, and many others. Add to these the adverbs ἀγχοῦ, ἐγγύς, πέλας, which commonly take the genitive (§ 188. 2).

2. Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. Ε. g. Κράτει προσέμιξε δευπότην, he led his master to victory.

Such verbs are εἰκάζω, μίγνυμι, ὁμοιόω, and some others.

- Note 1. The adjectives $\delta\mu\nu\nu\rho$ and $\dot{\alpha}\delta\nu\lambda\phi$, and those compounded with $\sigma\nu$ and $\dot{\nu}\mu\nu$, are sometimes followed by the genitive (§ 188). $K_{\nu\nu}\delta\rho$, common, which usually takes the dative, is followed by the genitive, when it implies possession, (§ 174. N.)
- Note 2. When the substantive, which depends on τοος or ομοιος, is the same as that with which τοος or ομοιος agrees, the former is omitted, and the noun which limits it (§ 173) is put in the dative. Ε. g. Κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν όμοται, for Κόμαι δμοίαι ταῖς κόμαις τῶν Χαρίτων, hair resembling that of the Graces. Οὐ μετείχες τὰς τοας πληγὰς ἐμοί, thou didst not receive the same number of stripes with me.
- Note 3. The pronoun δ αὐτός, the same, (§ 144. 3,) is often followed by the dative. In general, however, the dative, to which δ αὐτός directly refers, is omitted, and the limiting noun (§ 173) is put in the dative, (§ 195. N. 2.) E. g. Οὐδὲν τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκείνοις πράπτομεν, we do nothing like the things which they did, where τῶν αὐτῶν refers to the deeds, and ἐκείνοις to the doors.
- Note 4. E's sometimes imitates δ αὐτός. E. g. O; ἐμοὶ μιᾶς ἐγίνετ' ἐκ ματίχος, who proceeded from the same mother as I.
- § 196. 1. The dative is used to denote that to which the quality of an ADJECTIVE OF ADVERB is directed. E. g.

Ποθεινός τοῖς φίλοις, Dear to his friends. Έχθιστος θεοῖς, Most hateful to the gods.

Adjectives of this class are $\alpha\gamma\alpha\vartheta$ ός, αἰσχοός, ἐναντίος εἴχοηστος, ἐχθρός, ἡδύς, καλός, ποθεινός, ὑάδιος, φίλος, χαλεπός, and many others.

2. The dative is used after VERBS, to denote the object to or for which any thing is done. E. g.

Bon θείν τῆ πάτοα, To aid the country.

Τοίς θανούσι πλούτος οὐδέν ώφελεϊ, Wealth in no way benefits the dead.

Αυμαινομένη τῷ νεκοῷ, Abusing the dead body. 'Ωχοὰ εἶναί μοι δοκεῖς, Thou seemest to me to be pale.

This rule applies also to the dative after IMPERSONAL VERBS (§ 159. N. 1, 2). E. g. Done that, it seems to me

Verbs of this class are αλέξω, ανδάνω, αρέσκω, αρήγω, άρμόσσω, βοηθέω, δοκέω, είκω yield, ενοχλέω, επαρκέω, επικουρέω, έπιτελλομαι, κατακούω, λατρεύω, λυμαίτομαι, λυσιτελέω, λωβάρμαι, μέμφομαι, παρεγγυάω, πείθομαι, πρέπω, προστάσσω, συμφέρω, τιμωρέω, ύπακούω, ύπείκω, ύποπτήσσω, ύποτίθεμαι, φθονέω, χαollowar, and many others.

Note 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the accusative (§ 163. 1) instead of the dative.

3. The dative is used after verbs signifying to be, to denote that to which any thing belongs. E. g.

Τέλλω παιδες ησαν καλοί τε κάγαθοί, Tellus had good and noble children.

Note 2. The substantive in the dative after Eirai, ylyveodai, is often accompanied by a participle signifying willing, being pleased, expecting. E. g. Oi Κροτωνιάται είπον, ούκ αν σφισι Boulousvois sivai, the Crotonians said that they should not be willing.

The participles, of which the dative accompanies the substantive, are βουλόμενος, έλπόμενος, ήδομενος, θέλων, προσδεχόμενος. Add to these the adjective anwr.

Verbs signifying to come sometimes imitate εἶναι. Τιγνώσκω δ' ώς σφωϊν έελδομένοισιν ίκάνω; I know that you longed for my arrival.

4. Many transitive VERBS of this class (§ 196. 2) are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Aldwar ou rovro, I give this to thee.

- Note 3. A few verbs denoting to give a part (as μεταδίδωμι) are often followed by the dative of a person, and the genitive of the thing imparted (§ 178. 1).
- 5. The dative is put after the interjections of, &, id, and oval. E. g. O' uo, woe is me.
- § 197. 1. The dative is often used to denote that with regard to which any thing is affirmed. E. g.

Μάλιστα σπουδής άξια τῆ πόλει, Of the utmost consideration with regard to the state, or Deserving the most serious attention of the state.

Σφων μέν έντολή Διὸς έχει τέλος δή, As to you two, the com-

mand of Jupiter is now done.

So 'Aπὸ 'Ελεφαντίνης πόλιος ἄνω ἰόντι ἄναντές ἐστι τὸ χωρίον, to a person going up from the city Elephantine the country appears steep.

Hence the phrase $\Omega_{\mathcal{S}}$ shot, or $\Omega_{\mathcal{S}}$ g shot, in my opinion. E. g. $K_0 \not\in \mathcal{W}$ $\tilde{\eta}_{\mathcal{V}}$ $\tilde{\eta}_{\mathcal$

- Note 2. Frequently the dative of the personal pronoun is apparently superfluous. E. g. Εἰπέμεναὶ μοι, Τοῶες, ἀγανοῦ Ἰλιονῆος πατρὶ φίλω καὶ μητρὶ γοήμεναι, O Trojans, do tell the beloved father and mother of illustrious Ilioneus to bewail, where μοι might have been omitted without any essential injury to the sense. ᾿Αλλά σ΄ ές Ἦλύσιον πεδίον ἀθάνατοι πέμψουσιν, οὕνεκὶ ἔχεις Ἑλένην, καὶ σ φιν γαμβρὸς Διός ἐσαι, but the immortals will send thee to the Elysian fields, because thou hast Helen for thy wife, and art son-in-law to Jupiter, where the dative σφίν, referring to ἀθάνατοι, implies that the person, to whom σέ refers, is a favorite of the gods.
- 2. The dative is often used to limit any word or expression. E. g.

Δυνατοί γενόμενοι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Becoming strong both in body and soul. Here the dative denotes that in which they became strong.

Έγχείη ἐκέκαστο, He was eminent with the spear.

- Note 3. The dative is put after comparatives to denote the excess of one thing over another. E. g. Πόλι λογίμω ή Έλλας γέγονε ἀσθενεστέοη, Greece has become weaker by one distinguished city.
- Note 4. Particularly, the dative is often used to limit the meaning of a *substantive*, in which case it is nearly equivalent to the adnominal genitive (§ 173). E. g.

Θήβαισιν ἄναξ, King of Thebes.
Δόσις ἀνθώποισιν, A gift to men. Here the dative is used objectively, (§ 173. N. 2.)

§ 198. The dative is used to denote the cause, manner, means, and instrument. E. g.

Τοῖς πεποαγμένοις αἰσχυνόμενοι, Being ashamed of their past acts.

Δοόμοι τέντο ές τους βαρβάρους, They went running against

the barbarians.

Τῷ σώματι ἐργαζόμενος, Working with his body.

Note 1. The dative after the verb χράομαι, avail myself, use, and its compounds, may be referred to this head. E. g. Χρώμεθα αὐτῷ, we use it.

Note 2. This dative sometimes depends on i, σύν, ὑπό. E. g. Ἰδοῦσ' iν ὅμμασιν, seeing with my eyes. "Ινα χερσὶν ὑπ' Αἰνείαο δαμείη, that he might fall by the hands of Eneas.

§ 199. The dative is used to denote that by which any thing is accompanied. E. g. $E\beta o'_1\partial \eta \sigma av$ tois $\Delta \omega_0 \iota \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \sigma \iota v$ $\epsilon u \iota v \tilde{\nu} v$ $\epsilon u \iota v$ ϵ

The nouns, of which the dative may thus be used, are chiefly the following: $i\pi\pi\epsilon\dot{\nu}\varsigma$, $\nu\alpha\ddot{\nu}\varsigma$, $\delta\pi\lambda i\tau\eta\varsigma$, $\pi\epsilon\ddot{\varsigma}\delta\varsigma$, $\pi\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha\sigma\dot{\tau}\dot{\eta}\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\delta\lambda\sigma\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}\tau\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\dot{\tau}\dot{\nu}\varsigma$.

- Note 1. This dative is frequently accompanied by the dative of αὐτός. Ε. g. Τριήρεις αὐτοῖς πληρώμασι διεφθά-ρησαν, galleys were destroyed with every thing on board.
- Note 2. Sometimes the preposition σύν is found before this dative. E. g. "Ελεγον αὐτὸν ὑποποῆσαι πάσας αὐτῆ σὺν πόλι, they said that he burned them all together with the city.
- § 200. 1. Frequently the dative, in connection with a passive form, denotes the agent of the action. E. g.
 - Ποοσπόλοις φυλάσσεται, He is taken care of by the servants, the active construction of which is Πρόσπολοι φυλάσσουσιν αὐτόν, The servants are taking care of him, (§ 163. 1.)

Δοιοΐσι κασιγνήτοισι δαμέντε, Being slain by two brothers.

Note 1. The preposition $\delta\pi\delta$ is often used before this dative. E. g. $^{\circ}\Omega_{5}$ $\delta\pi\delta$ Tu $\delta\epsilon\delta\delta\eta$ Augusta Adolfort Opálagy Es Temms, thus were the close ranks of the Trojans routed by Tydides.

2. The dative after verbal adjectives in τος and τεος (§ 132. 1, 2) denotes the subject of the action. E. g. Εἴπεο τιμᾶσθαι βούλει, ὧφελητέα σοι ἡ πόλις έστιν, if thou wishest to be honored, thou must benefit the state.

So when the neuter of the verbal in $\tau \epsilon o \epsilon$ is equivalent to $\delta \epsilon \tilde{\iota}$ with the infinitive (§ 162. N. 1), Où γυναικῶν οὐδέποθ' ἔσθ' ἡτιητέα ἡμῖν, we must never be conquered by women, where ἡτιητέα ἡμῖν is equivalent to $\delta \epsilon \tilde{\iota}$ ἡμᾶς ἡτιᾶσθαι.

Note 2. When the verbal in $\tau \varepsilon o \nu$ is equivalent to $\delta \varepsilon \tilde{\iota}$ with the infinitive, the accusative is often used instead of the dative. The accusative in this case denotes the subject of the infinitive implied in the verbal adjective (§ 159. N. 1.) E. g. Oŭte $\mu \iota \sigma \vartheta \circ \varphi \circ \varphi \eta \tau \dot{\epsilon} \circ \nu \ \ddot{u} \lambda \lambda o \nu \varsigma \ \ddot{\eta} \tau o \dot{\nu} \varsigma \ \sigma \tau \varphi \alpha \tau \tau \nu o \mu \dot{\tau} \nu o \nu \varsigma$, nor must others, than those who serve in the army, receive wages, where $\mu \iota \sigma \vartheta \circ \varphi \circ \varphi \eta \tau \dot{\epsilon} \circ \nu$ is equivalent to $\delta \varepsilon \iota \mu \iota \sigma \vartheta \circ \varphi \circ \varphi \eta \tau \dot{\epsilon} \circ \nu$ is equivalent to $\delta \varepsilon \iota \mu \iota \sigma \vartheta \circ \varphi \circ \varphi \circ \varrho \tau \dot{\epsilon} \nu$.

§ 201. The dative often answers to the question AT WHAT TIME? WHEN? E. g.

Ταύτη τη ήμερα οὐκ εμαχέσατο βασιλεύς, The king did not fight on that day.

Note 1. Sometimes this dative depends on iv. E. g. T $\tilde{\varphi}$ δ is $\#\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, on this day, to-day.

Note 2. Sometimes the dative is equivalent to the genitive absolute (§ 192). E. g. Ποιήσαντι Φουνίχω δοᾶμα Μιλήτου ἄλωσιν καὶ διδάξαντι ες δάκουα έπεσε το θέητρον, when Phrynichus wrote a play, entitled, The Capture of Milētus, and acted it, the spectators wept.

§ 202. The dative often answers to the question in what place? Where? E. g. $M\alpha \varrho \alpha \vartheta \tilde{\omega} r \iota \tilde{\sigma} \iota \tilde{\eta} \mu \epsilon \nu$, idializable, when we were at Marathon, we pursued (the enemy).

§ 203. The dative is put after the following PREPOSITIONS:

'Aμφί, about, on, concerning. E. g. 'Aμφὶ πλευραίς, about the sides. 'Aμφὶ τραπέζαις, on the tables. 'Aμφὶ γυ-ναικί, about (that is, for the sake of) a woman.

Avá, upon, only in the poets.

'Ev, in, at. E. g. 'Ev τούτω τῷ τόπω, in this place. Sometimes ἐν is found before a genitive, the noun, to which it belongs, being understood. E. g. 'Ev 'Aιδου, sc. δόμοις, in the palaces of Hades, simply in Hades.

²Eπl, upon, on account of, on condition that. Έπλ τῷ γελῷς; what dost thou laugh at? Έπλ τοῦσδε τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐπ' ἄριστον καλῶ, on this condition I invite the ambassadors to dinner.

Mετά, among, with, only in the poets. "Οφο' εὖ εἰδῶ, ὅσσον έγω μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεός εἰμι, that I may well know, how much I am the most unhonored goddess of all.

Παρά, at, by the side of, with. Παρά σοί, with thee, at thy

house

Heol, about, on account of, for. Heol ξίφει, about (on) the sword. Heol γὰο δίε ποιμένι λαῶν, for he feared for the shepherd of the people.

Hoos, with, in addition to. Hoos ool, with thee. Hoos

τούτοις, in addition to these things.

Σύν, with, by means of. Σὺν σοὶ, with thee. Σὺν μάχαις,

by means of battles.

Υπό, under. Υπό τοῖς δυναμένοισιν ων, being under the

powerful.

In connection with passive verbs, ὑπό means by. Ἱπὸ Τυδείδη κλονέοντο φάλαγγες, the ranks were routed by Tydīdes.

VOCATIVE.

§ 204. 1. The vocative forms no part of a proposition. It is used simply in addressing a person or thing. E. g.

Εἴκε, Διὸς θύγατες, πολέμου, Depart, daughter of Jupiter, from war.

2. The vocative is often put after the interjections $\vec{\omega}$, $\vec{\iota} \omega$. E. g. $\vec{\iota} \Omega A_{I} \iota \lambda_{i} \vec{\iota} \vec{\iota}$, O Achilles.

VOICES.

ACTIVE.

- § **205.** 1. The active voice comprises the greater number of transitive or active, and intransitive or neuter, verbs. E. g. $z \acute{o} \pi \imath \omega$, cut; $\tau \varrho \acute{e} \chi \omega$, run.
- NOTE 1. The accusative of the reflexive pronoun is frequently omitted; in which case the verb has the appearance of an intransitive verb. E. g. ελαύνω sc. εμαντόν, impel myself, proceed, march.

NOTE 2. The perfect and pluperfect active of the following verbs borrow the signification of the passive or middle,

*AAIΣΚΩ, capture, ἁλίσκομαι, am captured, ξάλωκα, have been captured.

βουχάομαι, roar, βέβουχα, roar. FHNΩ, produce, γίγνομαι, am produced, become, γέγονα, am

δαίω (transitive), burn, δαίομαι (intransitive), burn, δέδηα, burn.

ΔAΩ, teach, δέδαα, have learn-

δέρκομαι, see, δέδορκα, see.

έγείοω, raise, έγείοομαι, raise myself, rise, έγοήγοοα, am awake. But the first perfect έγήγεοχα means have raised.

έρειπω, demolish, έρηριπα, am demolished.

ξοτημι, cause to stand, τοταμαι, cause myself to stand, stand, ξοτημα, ξοταα, stand. But the later form ξοταμα means have placed.

κεύθω (transitive), hide, κέκενθα (intransitive), hide.

κήδω, afflict, κήδομαι, care for, κέκηδα, care for.

μαίνω, madden, μαίνομαι, am mad, μέμηνα, am mad, rave. μηκάομαι, bleat, μέμηκα, bleat. μυκάομαι, bellow, μέμυκα, bellow.

REMARK. Sometimes the perfects πίπληγα, from πλήσσω, and ἔφθοςα,

from $\phi S_{ig\omega}$, take the signification of the passive.

Note 3. When the verb is both transitive and intransitive, the first perfect is transitive, and the second perfect (if there be any), intransitive. E. g. πράσσω, transitive, do, has 1 perf. πέπραχα, have done; but πράσσω, intransitive, am or do, has 2 perf. πέπρᾶγα.

očyω, open, οčyομαι, am opened, ἔωγα, stand open. But the first perfect ἔωχα means have opened.

οιλυμι, destroy, οιλυμαι, perish, οιωλα, have perished. But the first perfect οιωλεκα means have destroyed.

ὄρνῦμι, rouse, ὄρνυμαι, rise, ὄρωρα, have arisen.

πείθω, persuade, πείθομαι, am persuaded, πέποιθα, confide in, trust:

πήγνυμι, fix, πήγνυμαι, am fixed, πέπηγα, stand fast.

δήγνυμι, tear, ἔόδωγα, am torn to pieces.

σβέννυμι, extinguish, σβέννυμαι, am extinguished, ἔσβηκα, am extinguished.

σήπω (transitive), to rot, σήπωμαι (intransitive), to rot, σέσηπα, to be rotten-

σκέλλω, cause to wither, σκέλλομαι (intransitive), wither, ἔσκλημα, am withered.

τήκω (transitive), melt, τήκομας (intransitive), melt, τέτηκα, am melted.

φαίνω, make appear, φαίνομαι, appear, πέφηνα, have appeared.

φύω, produce, φύομαι, am produced, πέφυκα, πέφυκα, am.

Note 4. The second agrist active of the following verbs takes the signification of the passive or middle.

'AΛΙΣΚΩ, άλλοκομαι, ξάλων, was captured.

δέρχομαι, ἔδραχον, saw.

έρείκω (transitive), break, ηρικον (intransitive), broke.

ξοείπω, έφείπομαι, ήφιπον, fell down.

ιστημι, ισταμαι, έστην, stood. μηκάομαι, έμακον, bleated. μυχάομαι, έμυχον, bellowed. σβέννυμι, σβέννυμαι, έσβην, was

extinguished. σκέλλω, σκέλλομαι, ἔσκλην, with-

ered.

φύω, φύομαι, ἔφῦν, was produced, am. But the first aorist ἔφυσα means I produced.

2. Causative verbs, that is, verbs signifying to cause (one) to do any thing, belong to the active voice. E. g. γεύω, cause to taste; μιμιήσεω, cause to remember, remind.

PASSIVE.

§ **206.** 1. The passive takes for its subject that which was the immediate object of the active (§ 163. 1). That, which was subject-nominative in the active (§ 157), becomes genitive in the passive, and depends on $\nu\pi\delta$, $\pi\alpha\varphi\delta$, $\pi\varphi\delta$, or $\xi\xi$. E. g.

*Ημεῖς ἐξαπατώμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν ποἐσβεων, We are completely deceived by the ambassadors. The active construction of this example would be Οἱ πρέσβεις ἐξαπατῶσιν ἡμᾶς, The ambassadors are completely deceiving us.

2. The dative without a preposition is often used instead of the genitive with $i\pi o$, particularly in connection with the perfect and pluperfect passive. E. g.

Εἴ ο η το ταῦτα τῷ Εὐθυδήμῳ, These things had been said by Euthydēmus, equivalent to Εἰρήμει ταῦτα ὁ Εὐθύ-δημος, Euthydēmus had said these things.

REMARK. The context will determine whether a dative in connection with a passive verb denotes the subject (§ 200) or the object (§ 196) of that verb.

3. When the active is followed by two cases, the passive retains the latter. E. g.

'Τπὸ Διὸς ἱπποσύνας ἐδιδάχθης, Thou wast taught horsemanship by Jove, the active construction of which would be Ο Ζεὺς ἱπποσύνας σε ἐδίδαξεν, Jove taught thee horsemanship, (§ 165.)

- Εἴογεται τῶν νομίμων ὑπό τινος, He is deprived of privileges by somebody, the active construction of which would be Είργει τις αυτόν των νομίμων, Somebody deprives him of privileges, (§ 180. 2.)
- Note 1. The object, which was in the genitive or dative, is sometimes made the subject of the passive. E. g. Exervos κατεψηφίσθη, he was condemned, (§ 183. 2.) Ο δ Δακε-δαιμόνιοι ἀπιστοῦνται ὑπὸ πάντων Πελοποννησίων, the Lacedamonians are distrusted by all the Peloponnesians, the active construction of which would be Πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι απιστούσι τοῖς Δακεδαιμονίοις, (§ 196. 2.)
- Note 2. The aorist passive frequently has the signification of the aorist middle. In such cases the aorist middle is either rare or obsolete. E. g. ἀπαλλάσσω, deliver, ἀπηλλάγην, delivered myself, not was delivered.

MIDDLE.

§ 207. 1. The middle is often equivalent to the active followed by the accusative of the reflexive pronoun. E. g.

νίπτομαι equivalent to νίπτω έμαυτόν, wash myself.

So αγάλλομαι, αναρτάρμαι, απάγχομαι, απέχομαι, ενδύομαι, κείοομαι, κτενίζομαι, λούομαι, ξυράομαι, περαιόομαι, παρασκευάζομαί, and some others.

When the active is followed by two cases, middle verbs of this class retain the latter. E. g. $^3E\nu\delta\dot{\nu}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ $\tau\dot{\nu}\nu\vartheta\dot{\nu}\varrho\alpha\kappa\alpha$, he puts on the cuirass, of which the active construction would be Ειδύει ξαυτόν τον θώρακα, (§ 165.)

Note 1. The accusative after πείρομαι, περαιόομαι, φοβίομαι, and some others, is properly speaking synecdochical (\$ 167).

Note 2. Some middle verbs of this class (§ 207. 1) have apparently become intransitive. E. g. ἔλπω, cause to hope, ἔλπομαι, cause myself to hope, simply hope; πλάζω, cause to wander, πλάζομαι, cause myself to wander, simply wander.

2. Very frequently the middle is equivalent to the active followed by the dative of the reflexive pronoun. In this case the middle is used transitively. E. g.

Ποιείσθαι την εἰρήνην, To make a peace for one's self. But Ποιείν την εἰρήνην, Το make a peace for others. Παρασκευάζομαι τι, I prepare something for myself.

But Παρασκευάζω τι, I prepare something for somebody.

- 3. The middle is sometimes used transitively to denote that the object of the action is a thing belonging to the subject of the verb, E. g.
 - Χούσης λθε λυ σόμενος θύγατομ, Chryses came in order to ransom his own daughter.
- Note 3. Sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, the reflexive pronoun is annexed to a middle verb used transitively (§ 207. 2, 3). E. g. Γίγςαμμαι ὶμαυτῷ ταῦτα, I have written these things for myself.
- 4. Sometimes the middle is equivalent to the corresponding active with the reciprocal pronoun. E. g. $\lambda o\iota \delta o\rho o\acute{\nu} \mu \epsilon \vartheta \alpha$ equivalent to $\lambda o\iota \delta o\rho o\acute{\nu} \mu \epsilon \nu$ ad $\lambda \acute{\eta} \acute{\lambda} o\iota \varsigma$, we are reviling one another; but $\lambda o\iota \delta o\rho o\acute{\nu} \mu \epsilon \vartheta \alpha$, in the passive, would mean we are reviled by others.
- 5. Sometimes the middle is used transitively to express an action which takes place at the command of the subject of the proposition. E. g.

Έδιδαξάμην σε, I caused thee to be taught, I have given thee an education. But Ἐδίδαξά σε, I taught thee.

- Note 4. Frequently the *middle* does not seem to differ from the active. E. g. $i\delta\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, in Homer, is equivalent to $i\delta\dot{\epsilon}\imath$, to see.
- Note 5. The future middle is often equivalent to the future active. In such cases the future active is either rare or obsolete. E. g. θαυμάζω, admire, θαυμάσομαι, shall admire, not shall admire myself.

Verbs, of which the future middle is equivalent to the future active: ἀγνοὲω, ἄδω, ἀχούως ἁμαρτάνω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βα-δίζω, βαίνω, βιόω, βλώσκω, βοάω, γελάω, γηράσκω, γιγνώσκω, δάκω, δαφθάνω, ΔΕΙΩ, διδράσκω, ΔΡΑΜΩ, ἐγκωμιάζω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἰμί απ, ΕΛΕΤΘΩ, ἐπαινὲω, ἐπιορκέω, θανμάζω, θέω ταπ, θηράω, θηρεύω, θιγγάνω, θνήσκω, θρώσκω, κάμνω, κιχάνω, κλαίω, κλέπτω, κολάζω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, μανθάνω, νέω swim, οἰμάζω, ὄμννιμι, ΟΠΩ, οὐρέω, παίζω, πάσχω, πηδάω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, πνίγω, ξέω flow, σιγάω, σιωπάω, σκώπτω, σπουδάζω, συρίζω, τρέχω, τρώγω, τωθάζω, φεύγω, χέζω, χωρέω, and some others.

Note 6. Sometimes the future middle is equivalent to the future passive. E. g. ωφελέω, benefit, ωφελήσομαι, shall be benefited, not shall benefit myself.

Verbs of which the future middle is equivalent to the future

passive: ἀδικέω, ἀπαλλάσσω, βλάπτω, γυμνάζω, ζημιόω, προτιμάω, τρέφω, φυλάσσω, and some others.

Note 7. The acrist middle is in a few instances equivalent to the acrist passive. E. g. λείπω, leave, ἐλιπόμην, was left, not left myself.

DEPONENT VERBS.

§ 208. Deponent verbs are those, which are used only in the passive or middle voice. They are called deponent passive or deponent middle, according as their aorist is taken from the passive or middle. In respect to signification, they are either transitive or intransitive. E. g.

ἐπιμελέομαι, take care of, ἐπεμελήθην, is a deponent passive. ἐοχάζομαι, work, εἰοχασάμην, is a deponent middle.

Note 1. Some deponents have both the acrist passive and the acrist middle. E. g. δύναμαι, am able, ήδυνήθην, in Homer έδυνησάμην.

Note 2. Some deponents have, in the perfect and pluperfect, also a passive signification. E. g. ἐξγάζομαι, work, perf. εἴζγασμαι, have worked, sometimes have been worked.

Note 3. Sometimes the aorist passive of a deponent verb has a passive signification; in which case the aorist middle follows the present. Ε. g. καταψη-φίζομαι, condemn, κατεψηφίσθην, was condemned, κατεψηφισάμην, condemned.

TENSES.

PRESENT, PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, AND FUTURE.

§ 209. 1. The present indicative expresses an action or being which is going on now. E. g. $\gamma \varrho \acute{a} \varphi \omega$, I am writing.

The present in the dependent moods (subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive) and in the participle expresses a continued action. Its time in this case is determined by the context. E. g. *Ηκουσα ὅτι Περικλῆς πολλὰς ἐπφδὰς ἐπίσταιτο, ας ἐπάδων τῆ πόλει ἐποίει αὐτὴν φιλεῖν αὐτόν, I heard that Pericles knew many enchantments, which singing to the city he made it love him.

Note 1. The present is frequently used for the aorist in an animated narration, in which the past is represented as present. E. g. Παίει κατὰ τὸ στέφνον, καὶ τιτο ώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, he strikes (him) in the breast, and wounds him through the cuirass, where παίει, τιτρώσκει, stand for ἔπαισε, ἔτρωσε.

NOTE 2. The present of #xw has the force of the perfect, have come. The imperfect of this verb has the force of the pluperfect, had come.

Note 3. Sometimes the present has the force of the future. E. g. thus regularly means shall go, and sometimes am going.

2. The PERFECT in all the moods and in the participle expresses an action which is now completed. E. g. γέγοαφα, I have written.

Note 4. The perfect of some verbs has the signification of the present. In this case the pluperfect has the signification of the imperfect. E. g. eino, seem, éoixa, seem.

Verbs, of which the perfect has the signification of the present, are ἄγνυμι, ἀνοίγω, ἀνώγω, βουχάομαι, γίγνομαι, ΓΩΝΩ, δαίω burn, ΔΕΙΩ, δέρχομαι, έγείοω (only the 2 perf.), ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἴχω, ἔλπω, ἵστημι, κλάζω, κράζω, κτάομαι, λάσχω, μάω, μαίνω, μέλω, μηκάομαι, μιμνήσχω, μυκάομαι, πείθω (only the 2 perf.), δήγνυμι, ἡώννυμι, τρίζω, φύω.

Note 5. The perfect is sometimes used for the present to express a customary action. E. g. 'Ο κρατῶν ἄμα πάντα συνής τακε, the conqueror takes possession of every thing.

Note 6. The perfect is sometimes used for the future to express the rapidity or certainty of an action. E. g. "Ολωλας, ε΄ σε ταῦτ' ἐξήσομαι πάλυ, thou shalt certainly perish, if I ask thee again the same question.

- Note 7. The second person of the perfect imperative is rarely used, except in verbs of which the perfect has the signification of the present (§ 209. N. 4). E. g. Κράζω, κέκραχα, κέκραχθι cry out; μιμνήσκω, μέμνημαι, μέμνησο remember thou.
- Note 8. The third person of the perfect passive imperative of any verb may be used to denote the complete termination of an action. E. g. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν πεπαίσθω ὑμῖν, now you have had sport enough, or let there be no more joking about this.
- 3. The pluperfect expresses an action which was completed in past time. E. g. ἐγεγομφειν, I had written, implying that there was a time when I could say "I have written."
- Note 9. In the old writers (as Homer', the pluperfect sometimes has the force of the aorist, and sometimes of the imperfect. E. g. (Il. 5, 66) βεβλή-κιι for ἴβαλι, from βάλλω, strike; (Il. 9, 671) δειδέχατο, they welcomed, from δίχομαι. See also above (§ 209. N. 4.)
- 4. The future in all the moods and in the participle expresses an action or event which will take place. Ε. g. γράψω, I shall or will write. The shall all the moods and in the participle expresses an action or event which will take place.

Note 10. The future is often used to denote a probable occurrence. E. g. Φήσεις νομίζεσθαι σὺ παιδὸς τοῦτο τοὖογον εἶναι, you will probably say, that this is considered as the business of a child.

IMPERFECT.

- § 210. The imperfect expresses a continued past action. E. g. ἔγομφον, I was writing, not simply I wrote.
- Note 1. Sometimes the imperfect expresses an attempt not brought to a successful conclusion. E. g. (Herod. 1, 68) Έμισ βοῦτο την αὐλήν, he tried to hire the court-yard.
- Note 2. The imperfect frequently denotes a customary action. E. g. $To\dot{v}_S$ politics $\mu_E\theta'$ only extension θ were accustomed to send out the citizens armed.
- Note 3. The imperfect is frequently used for the aorist, especially in Homer and Herodotus. E. g. Τότε δη Θεμιστοκλέης κείνον τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε, then Themistocles said many and bad things both about him and about the Corinthians.
- Note 4. The imperfect $\tilde{\eta}_{\nu}$ (from $ii\mu i$) sometimes stands for $i\sigma\tau i$. E. g. $K\dot{\nu}\tau_{\ell'i}$ obv $\tilde{\alpha}_{\ell'}$ $\tilde{\gamma}_{\nu}$ 9 $i\delta_{\tau}$, Cypris then is not a goddess (as we thought).

THIRD FUTURE PASSIVE.

- § 211. The third future passive expresses a completed action, the consequences of which will be permanent in future time. In other words it transports that which is already completed to a future time. E. g. ἐγγράφω, ἐγγεγράψομαι I shall remain enrolled, implying that I have already been enrolled.
- Note 1. The third future is the natural future of verbs whose perfect has the signification of the present (§ 209. N. 4). E. g. stáomai, résthmai, resthouai shall possess.
- NOTE 2. In many instances the third future does not differ in signification from the common future passive. E. g. δέω, bind, δεδήσομαι, shall be bound.
- Note 3. The third future in some instances expresses the rapidity or certainty of a future action. E. g. πεάσσω, πεπεάξεται it shall immediately be done.

AORIST.

§ 212. 1. The agrist in the indicative and participle expresses a transient past action, without any reference to

another action. It simply narrates that which took place. E. g. ἔγραψα, I wrote, not I was writing.

2. The aorist in the dependent moods (subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive) expresses a momentary action, its time being determined by the context. E. g. Περὶ πλείονος εποιήσατο εὐορχεῖν, ἢ χαρίσασθαι τῷ δήμῳ παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον, he thought more of being just than of pleasing the multitude at the expense of justice.

REMARK. We see then that the present in the dependent moods (§ 209. 1) marks a continued action; the acrist in these moods marks a momentary action; and this is all the difference between these two tenses in the dependent moods.

- Note 2. The acrist indicative is often used for the present to express a customary action. E. g. Aλλ ἀπ εχθοῶν δῆτα πολλὰ μανθάνουσιν οἱ σοφοί. Παρὰ μὲν οὖν φίλου οὐ μάθοις ἂν τοῦθ, ὁ δ' ἐχθρὸς εὐθὺς ἐξηνάγκασεν, But the wise learn many things from their enemies. Now from a friend you might not learn this; but the enemy (as a common thing) compels you to learn it.
- Note 3. The aorist is used for the future to denote the rapidity or certainty of an action. E. g. $A\pi\omega\lambda\delta\mu$ so ϑ $\mathring{a}\varphi$, si kand π posoloomer reor $\pi a\lambda a\iota \tilde{\phi}$, then we are undone, if we add a new evil to an old one.
- Note 4. The agrist of the verbs ἀποπτίω, despise, γελάω, ἐπαινέω, πόσμαι, and a few others, is, in conversation, often used for the present, in order to express a decided feeling of admiration, contempt, or pleasure. E. g. "Ησθην ἀπειλαῖς, it amuses me to hear (your) threats.

MOODS.

INDICATIVE.

§ 213. 1. The indicative is used in independent propositions. E. g. ο δράκων ἐστὶ μακρόν, the dragon is a long thing.

- 2. The indicative may be put after interrogative and relative words (\$\sqrt{6}8:71:73:123\). E. g. Th ποιείς; what art thou doing? Οίδε τι βούλεται, he knows what (it) wants. Ο ἀνής, θς τοῦτ ἐποίησε, the man who made this.
- 3. The indicative may be put after the following particles: εἰ, if, whether; ἐπεἰ, ἐπειδή, after, when; ὅτι, that, because; ὡς, that; ώστε, so that.

REMARK. In a sentence containing a condition and consequence or conclusion, the former is called protasis, and the latter apodosis. The protasis begins with the particle ϵl , if.

- 4. The indicative may be used in conditional propositions. E. g. $\Delta \epsilon \iota \nu \dot{\alpha} \ \pi \epsilon \iota \sigma \dot{\sigma} \mu \epsilon \sigma \vartheta \alpha$, $\epsilon \dot{\iota} \ \sigma \iota \gamma \dot{\gamma} \sigma \sigma \mu \epsilon \nu$, If we shall keep silence we shall suffer terrible things, where $\epsilon \dot{\iota} \ \sigma \iota \gamma \dot{\gamma} \sigma \sigma \mu \epsilon \nu$ is the protasis and $\delta \epsilon \iota \nu \dot{\alpha} \ \pi \epsilon \iota \sigma \dot{\sigma} \mu \epsilon \sigma \vartheta u$ the apodosis. (§ 213. R.)
- 5. When the condition and the consequence are both past actions, the indicative is used both in the protasis and in the apodosis. In this case the apodosis contains the particle "".

 E. g.
 - Oὖτοι εὶ ἦσαν ἄνδοες ἀγαθοὶ, οὖκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον,
 If they had been good men, they would never have suffered
 these things.
 - Οὐκ ἂν προέλεγεν, εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευσεν ἀληθεύσειν, Had he believed that he should prove a false prophet, he would not have predicted.
- Note 1. Sometimes the optative is used in the apodosis, especially in the epic writers. E. g. Καὶ νύ κεν ἕνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνιίας, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ἰξὺ νόησε Διὸς Βυγάτης 'Αφροδίτη, and now Æneas, king of men, had perished, had not Venus, daughter of Jove, quickly perceived.
- Note 2. Sometimes & is omitted in the apodosis. E.g. El yaz a ragionla tà μίλλοντα γενήσεσ αι, οὐδ' οὕτως ἀπόστατίον τῆ πόλει τούτων ñv, for if those things, which were to happen, had been manifest to all, the city ought not even then to have given these things up.
- Note 3. The particle αν may accompany all the tenses of the indicative, without any protasis expressed. E. g. Έβονλόμην μέν αν οὐκ ἐρίζειν ἐνθάδε, I could have wished not to be contending here. Οὐ γὰο αν ῆψατ αὐτῶν, he could not have touched them. Ὠστε τῆς εἰρήνης αν διημαρτήκει, so that he would have missed the peace. Ὠς σκῆψιν αν ἀγὼν οὖτος οὐκ ἐσδέξεται, for this contest cannot possibly admit of any evasion.
- Note 4. The particles ὅπως, how, in order that, ὄφοα, in order that, μή, lest, and the double negative οὐ μή, not, are

frequently put before the future indicative. E. g. (Herod. 2, 121, 2) Αποτάμνειν αὐτοῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν, ὅκως μὴ προσαπολέσει καὶ ἐκεῖνον, to cut off his head, lest he might bring destruction upon him also.

In such cases it is customary to supply the verb oga, see, or

σκόπει, consider.

Note 6. The historical tenses of the indicative are sometimes put after $i\nu\alpha$, ω , or $\mu\dot{\eta}$ lest, in which case the leading proposition also contains an historical tense. E. g. $T\dot{\nu}_{\psi \iota \nu}$ oidua $\lambda \iota \pi o i \sigma'$ e $\beta \alpha \nu$, $i'\nu'$ ind design Hagrago i' hat i' have i' and i' are i' order to dwell under the summits of i' are summits of i' are i' order to i' dwell under the summits of i' are i' and i' order to i' are i' and i' are i' are i' are i' and i' are i' and i' are i' are i' are i' are i' and i' are i' and i' are i' are i' are i' are i' are i' are i' and i' are i' and i' are i' and i' are i' and i' are i' and i' are i' and i' are i'

SUBJUNCTIVE.

§ 214. 1. The subjunctive is put after the following particles:

ἐάν, ἄν, ἤν, if. ἐπειδάν, ἐπάν, ἐπήν, when, after.

ἔστε, until. ἕως, ἄχοις, μέχοις, until.

iva, that, in order that.

μή, lest.

οπως, ως, that, in order that. όφρα, synonymous with ενα or όπως.

ποίν, before.

- 2. The subjunctive is put also after interrogative and relative words (§§ 68: 71: 73: 123).
- 3. The verb of the proposition upon which the subjunctive depends expresses time present of future. (§§ 209. 1, 2, 4.) E. g.

"Aroly ε την ύλην ϊν' έξέλθω, Open the forest, that I may come out. (§ 209. 1.)

Δέδοικά σε μή πληγών δέη, I am afraid thou wilt need stripes. (§ 209. N. 4.)

Elσόμεθα αὐτίκα, αν ποιήσωμεν ψόφον, We shall immediately know, if we make a noise. (§ 209. 4.)

Explace α or a $\partial \alpha$ or α her out, that we may see the nightingale. (§ 212. 2.)

4. The interrogative and relative words, and the particles $\alpha_{\chi Q_1 S_1}$, $\xi_{\sigma \tau \varepsilon}$, $\xi_{\omega S_1}$, $\xi_{\omega S_1}$, $\xi_{\omega S_2}$, $\xi_{\sigma \tau \varepsilon}$, $\xi_{\omega S_1}$, $\xi_{\omega S_2}$, $\xi_{\sigma \omega S_2}$, $\xi_$

Ζωα οὐ ταῦτα καλεῖς, ἃ ἄν ψυχὴν ἔχη; Do you not call

animals those which have life?

'Οπότες' αν ἀποκοίνηται τὸ μειράκιον, έξελεγχθήσεται, Whatever answer the young man may give, he will

be confuted.

- Aεὶ ποιοῦμεν ταῦθ' ἐκάστοθ', ὅταν τινὰ γνῶμεν πονηοῶν ὄντ' ἐραστὴν πραγμάτων, ἕως ᾶν αὐτὸν ἐμβάλωμεν εἰς κακὸν, ὅπως ᾶν εἰδῆ τοὺς θεοὺς δεδοικέναι, We always do these things, when we find out that a person is a lover of evil deeds, until we place him in a dreadful situation, that he may learn to fear the gods.
- Note 1. The subjunctive often depends on a verb expressing time past, contrary to the rule (§ 214.3); in other words, it stands for the optative (§ 216). This substitution generally takes place when emphasis is required; or when the verb after the particle denotes an action which is continued to the time of the speaker. E. g. (Eurip. Hec. 26-7) Ktaròr ξ_{ς} olò μ ' àlòs $\mu \in \vartheta \tilde{\eta} \chi'$, $\tilde{\iota} \nu'$ aὐτὸς $\chi \varrho v \sigma$ òr $\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ δόμοις $\tilde{\epsilon} \chi \eta$, killing (me), he threw me into the surge, in order that he might keep the gold in his house. $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ σι $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ άμφότερα ταῦτα, $\tilde{\omega}_{\varsigma}$ $\tilde{\omega}$ τε ποταμός $\tilde{\epsilon} \rho \alpha \delta$ ύτερος $\tilde{\epsilon} \iota' \eta$, $\kappa \alpha i$ où $\pi \lambda$ όοι $\tilde{\epsilon} \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota$ σκολιοὶ $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ $\tilde{\tau} \nu$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \nu$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \nu$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$ $\tilde{\epsilon} \kappa$
- Note 2. Mà, lest, is sometimes accompanied by "πως. Ε. g. Δίδοιχ' "πως μοι μὰ λίαν φανῆς σοφή, I fear lest you prove to be very artful.
- Note 3. Instead of $\mu \hat{n}$, lest, with the subjunctive, $\%\tau_i$, $\%\pi\omega_i$, or ω_i , with the indicative, is sometimes used.
- Note 4. Sometimes the verb, upon which μn , lest, depends, is omitted. E. g. (Il. 22, 123: Plat. Crit. 9.)
- Note 5. Sometimes the subjunctive is put after the particles εἰ, ἐπεί, ἐπείδή, ἐπότε, ὅτε, unaccompanied by ἄν, (§ 214. 1, 4.)
 - § 215. 1. The first person plural of the subjunctive is often used in exhortations. E. g. Τον Μενέλεων μιμώμεθα, let us imitate Menelaus.

- 2. The first person singular also of the subjunctive, preceded by the imperative ἄγε or φέψε, is often used in exhortations. E. g. Φέψε ἀκούσω, let me hear.
- Note 1. Hemer uses the first person singular of the subjunctive in exhortations without ἄγε, φέρε, or any auxiliary word. E. g. (II. 22, 450) "Ιδωμ' τιν ἔργα τίτυκται, let me see what deeds have been done.
- 3. The first person of the subjunctive is used also in questions of doubt, when a person asks himself or another what he is to do. E. g. Hως φω ἐπίστασθαι; how can I say that I know? Εἴπω τι; may I say any thing?

Frequently the question begins with the second person of the present indicative of βούλομαι or θέλω. Ε. g. Βούλει θωμεν; wilt thou that we place? In such cases βούλει or

θέλεις usually precedes the subjunctive.

- Note 2. Sometimes the interrogation disappears after θίλεις or βούλει (§ 215. 3). E. g. Εἴτε τι βούλει προσθής η ἀφέλης, whether thou wishest to add or take away any thing.
- 4. The first person of the subjunctive is used also in questions expressing indignation. E. g. (Aristoph. Ran. 1132-4) Αισχύλε, παφαινῶ σοι σιωπῷν. ΑΙΣΧ. Έγὼ σιωπῷ; Æschỹlus, I advise thee to be silent. Æsch. Am I to be silent?
- Note 3. The subjunctive is often used after où μή for the future indicative. E. g. Οὖτε γίγνεται, οὖτε γέγονεν, οὐδὶ οὖν μὴ γένηται, it is not, it has not been, it will not be.

In Homer, the subjunctive, with or without κέν, is sometimes equivalent to the future indicative. E. g. Δύσομαι εἰς 'Α τόαο, καὶ ἐν νεκύεσσι φαείνω, I will go into Hades, and shine among the dead.

5. In prohibitions, the second person of the aorist subjunctive is used after $\mu \dot{\eta}$ and its compounds. E. g. $M \dot{\eta} \varphi \circ \beta \eta \vartheta \ddot{\eta} \varsigma$, Fear not.

Note 4. The third person of the aorist subjunctive is rarely found after un in prohibitions.

OPTATIVE.

 \S **216.** 1. The optative is put after the following particles:

εἰ, if. ἐπεἰ, ἐπειδή, when, after. ἔστε, until. ἕως, until.

wa, that, in order that. uή, lest.

δπως, ως, that, in order that. δπ, that.

ὄφοα, synonymous with ίνα or ὅπως.

ποίν, before.

- 2. The optative is put also after interrogative and relative words (§§ 68: 71: 73: 123).
- 3. The verb of the proposition, upon which the optative depends, expresses time PAST. (\$\sqrt{209.} 3:210:212. 1.) E. g. 'Ηλαζονεύεθ' ϊνα φοβηθείην έγώ, He was telling great

stories that I might fear, or in order to scare me.

'Ηρώτα δη ἔπειτα τίς είη, καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι, Then he asked who he was, and whence he came.

- Note 1. The optative often depends on a proposition which contains a verb expressing present or future time. In this case it generally denotes uncertainty or probability. E. g. Κάλεσον τροφόν Ευρύκλειαν, όφρ' έπος εἴποιμι, call nurse Euryclea, that I may say a word to her.
- Note 2. When the present is used for the agrist (§ 209. N. 1), it is regularly followed by the optative. This is no exception to the rule (§ 216. 3). E. g. Βουλήν ἐπιτεχνᾶται, οπως μή άλισθειεν 'Αθηναίοι, he contrives a plan which should prevent the Athenians from assembling.

Note 3. Sometimes the particle an accompanies the words which precede the optative (§ 216, 1, 2). Thus the optative is sometimes found after ἐάν, ἐπειδάν, ένα ἄν, μη ἄν, όπως ἄν, ὁπόταν, όταν, όφρα ἄν, ὡς ἄν.

4. Particularly the optative is used when any thing that has been said or thought by another is quoted, but not in the words of the speaker. The action denoted by the optative may refer to present, past, or future time. E. g.

Απεκρίνατο ότι μανθάνοιεν οί μανθάνοντες, ά οὐκ έπίσταιντο, He answered that those, who learn, learn what they do not know.

Εἶπον ότι θαυμαστώς σπουδάζοιμεν, I said that we

were wonderfully in earnest.

"Ηιδη γάρ, ότι έξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψοιτο τῶν έρωτημάτων, For I knew that something good would come out of these questions.

Note 4. Sometimes or or is is omitted before this optative (§ 216. 4). E. g. Ταῦτ' ἀπάγγειλον πόσει γυναῖκα πιστὴν δ' ἐν δόμοις εΰροι, announce these things to my husband; and that he will find his wife faithful in the house.

"Oτι may be omitted also when it has already been expressed. Ε. g. Πεῶτον μέν πρὸς Παριανούς τινας έλεγεν, ότι Μήδοκος μεν άνω είη δώδεκα ήμερων ἀπο θαλάσσης όδον · Σεύθης δε άρχων έσοιτο, and first he said to some Parians, that Medicus was up twelve days' journey from the sea; and (that) Seuthes would be the leader.

- Note 5. Instead of the optative after el, 871, 25, the indicative is often used. E. g. Προειπόντων ότι την Έλλάδα έλευθερουσι, having proclaimed that they liberate Greece, where Excu Degoier might have been used.
- § 217. 1. The optative is used in the expression of a wish. E. g.
 - Σοί δὲ θεοί τόσα δοῖεν, όσα φοεσί σησι μενοινάς, And may the gods give thee as many things as thou longest for.
- Note 1. Frequently the particles \$\vec{\epsilon}_1\$, \$\vec{\epsilon}_2\$ \vec{\epsilon}_2\$, \$\vec{\epsilon}_2\$, \$\vec{\epsilon} are placed before this optative. E. g. Εί γαο έγων Διος παις airiozoto eliny. O that I were a son of agis-bearing Jove! Homer sometimes adds xiv to these particles.
- Note 2. If the wish refers to past time, the aorist indicative is used after the abovementioned particles (§ 217. N. 1 . E. g. Eis' έξεκόπην, O that I had been cut off!
- Note 3. Frequently the agrist & oelow from iosila) with the infinitive follows the particles είθε, εί γάρ, ώς. Ε. g. Είθ' ωφελέν μοι κηδεμών είναι, O that he were my guardian.

Sometimes & pexas with the infinitive is not accompanied by any particle. E. g. "Ωφελε μηδείς άλλος 'Αριστογείτονι χαίρειν, O that no other man had delighted in Aristogīton!

2. The optative (generally with the particle $\ddot{\alpha}r$) in an independent proposition, very often implies uncertainty, doubt, possibility, or inclination. E. g.

Οὐκοῦν αν ήδη τῶν θεατῶν τις λέγοι, Now some one of the spectators might (perhaps) say. "Yows our είποιεν αν, They might perhaps say.

Hδέως αν ουν αυτών πυθοίμην, Fain would I ask them.

- Εί τις ἔφοιτό με, τι νομίζω μέγιστον εἶναι τῶν Εὐαγόρα πεποαγμένων, είς πολλήν απορίαν αν κατασταίην, should any one ask me, which of the deeds of Evagoras I consider greatest, I should find myself in great perplexity.
- Note 4. Frequently the indicative is used in the protasis, and the optative with αν, in the apodosis. Ε. g. Εί γὰς μηδε ταῦτα οίδα, και τῶν ἀνδραπόδων φαυλότερος αν είην, I should be more worthless than the slaves, if I did not know these things.

Also the optative is used in the protasis and the indicative in the apodosis. Ε. g. Ους έδει της νυκτός παραγενέτθαι πανστρατία, εί τι άρα μη προχωeoin τοῖς ἐσεληλυθόσι, who were to come in the night with the entire army, in case success should not attend those who had entered. (§ 213. R.)

Note 5. The subjunctive with iav, av, or nv is sometimes used in the protasis, and the optative in the apodosis. E. g. "Hy Tagé xwo, Tois Scopevors of αναφής χλαίνας, πλευρίτις ήμων οὐδέν' αν λάβοι ποτέ, if the fullers furnish the needy with gowns, pleurisy will never afflict any of us. (§ 213. R.)

3. The optative with \ddot{a}_r , in an independent proposition, often supplies the place of the *indicative*. E. g.

Οὐκ αν μεθείμην του θρόνου, I will not give up the throne,

where μεθείμην is equivalent to μεθήσομαι.

Αὐτὸς μέντοι εψομαί τοι, καὶ οὖκ ἂν λειφθείην, I will however follow thee, and I will not be left behind, where λειφθείην follows εψομαι.

4. Frequently the optative (with or without αν) has the force of the imperative. E. g. εἰ δὲ μη, Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγοῖτο, τῶν δὲ πλευρῶν ἑκατέρων δύο τῶν πρευβυτάτων στρατηγὼ ἐπιμελοίσ θην, and if not, let Chirisophus take the lead, and let two of the oldest generals take charge of both wings, where ἡγείσθω, ἐπιμελείσθων, would be less polite. Δέγοις αν, you may speak, softer than λέγε, speak thou.

IMPERATIVE.

- § 218. 1. The imperative is used to express a command, an exhortation, or an entreaty. E. g.
 - φεύγε, begone! φευγέτω, let him depart, φεύγετε, depart ye, φευγέτωσαν, let them depart.
- 2. In prohibitions the present imperative is used after $\mu\eta'$ and its compounds. E. g. $M\dot{\eta}$ $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon \tau \alpha \tilde{\nu} \tau \alpha$, say not these things.
- Note 1. Sometimes μή is followed by the acrist imperative, particularly by the third person. E. g. M ηδέ σω μελησάτω, and care not.
- Note 2. The second person of the imperative is sometimes used for the third person, when the speaker is in great haste. E. g. X ω ς ει δεῦςο πῶς ὑπης ἐτης · τόζενε πῶς τις, let every servant come hither; shoot, every one!

Note 3. The imperative in connection with a relative pronoun or relative adverb, is sometimes found in a dependent proposition after $\partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\alpha}$ (from $\partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\alpha}$, know). E. g. $\partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{$

INFINITIVE,

§ 219. 1. The infinitive depends on a VERB, PARTICIPLE, Or ADJECTIVE. E. g.

τμεῖς βούλεσθε γενέσθαι αὐτὸν σοφόν; Do you wish him to become wise?

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Aθηναίους πάντας μετὰ τοῦ θείου νομίζεις δυνήσεσθαι ποιήσαι πείθεσθαί σοι; Do you think that you will be able to make all the Athenians, together with your uncle, follow your advice? Here πείθεσθαι depends on ποιήσαι, ποιήσαι on δυνήσεσθαι, and δυνήσεσθαι on νομίζεις.

Δεινός νομιζόμενος είναι λέγειν, Being considered an

eloquent speaker.

The infinitive may depend on the verbs ὀγγέλλομαι, αἰρέομαι, ἀκούω, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνίημι, ἀνώγω, ἀξιόω, ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπειλέω threaten, ἀπειπεῖν, ἄρχω begin, βούλομαι, δέομαι, διανοέομαι, διδάσκω, δοκέω, δύναμαι, ἐάω, ἐθέλω, ἔθω, εἰδομαι seem, ἐλπίζω, ἔλπομαι, ἐπαγγέλλομαι, ἐπείγομαι, ἐπιτέλλομαι, ἐπιτρέπω, ἐπιχειρέω, εὕχομαι, ἔχω can, ἱκετεύω, κατεργάζομαι, κελεύω, κέλομαι, λέγω, λιλαίομαι, λίσσομαι, μανθάνω, μέλλω, νεμεσίζομαι, νομίζω, οἶδα, οἴομαι, ὅμνυμι, ὁμολογέω, ὁρμάω, ὁτρύνω, ὀφείλω, παραγγέλλω, παραινέω, παρασκευάζομαι, παράφημι, πείθω, πειράομαι, πέφυκα and ἔφυν (from φύω), πιστεύω, ποιέω, προσαιξέομαι, προσδοκάω, προσποιέομαι, προστάσσω, συνίημι, τολμάω, ὑπισχνέομαι, φαίνομαι, φημί, and some others.

It may depend on the adjectives ἀδύνατος, ἄξιος, δεινός, δίκαιος, δυνατός, ἐπιτήδειος, ἕτοιμος, ἡδύς, ἱκανός, κακός, ὀξύς, πιθα-

νός, ράδιος, χαλεπός, and some others.

2. The infinitive is often used after verbs, participles, and phrases, to denote a cause or motive. E. g.

Θυέστ' 'Αγαμέμνονι λεῖπε φος ῆναι, Thyestes left it to Agamemnon to carry (it).

NOTE 1. Μέλλω, followed by the infinitive (present, acrist, or future) of a verb, forms a periphrastic future. E. g. Μέλλει τιθέναι, he is about to place.

The infinitive is frequently omitted, when it can be supplied from the context. E. g. (Aristoph. Plut. 1100-2) Eight first, or the Sugar knotts obtain spose EPM. Mà $\Delta i'$, àll if each or, so. restrin, Tell me, was it you that knocked at the door so furiously? MER. Not I, by Jove, I was going (to knock).

Note 2. The pronominal adjectives $\pi o \tilde{i} o \tilde{s}$, $\tau o i o \tilde{o} \delta \tilde{s}$, $o \tilde{i} o \tilde{s}$ or $o \tilde{i} o \tilde{s}$, $\tau \epsilon$, and $\tau \eta \lambda i \lambda o \tilde{s}$, are sometimes followed by the infinitive, in which case they imply capableness. E. g. $O \tilde{i} \chi o \tilde{i} o \tilde{s} \tilde{s}$ if $\tilde{i} \tilde{i} \tilde{n} o \sigma o \beta \tilde{\eta} \sigma a \iota \tau \tilde{o} r \gamma \tilde{\epsilon} \lambda \omega r$, I cannot drive away my laughter.

Note 3. It has already been remarked (§ 158. N. 3), that the omitted subject of the infinitive is frequently different from that of the proposition on which it depends. We remark now that this takes place chiefly after adjectives. E. g. $\Pi \alpha \mu \varphi \alpha \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ astropy $i \delta \epsilon i \nu$, a star all bright to behold, where the subject of infinity would be true.

- Note 4. In narration the infinitive often seems to take the place of the indicative; in which case some part of φημί or λέγω may be supplied. E. g. (Herod. 1.86) Τὸν μέν δὴ ποιέειν ταῦτα, now he was doing these things, equivalent to το μέν δὴ ἐποίεε ταῦτα.
- Note 5. The infinitive of verbs signifying to go is in some instances omitted. E. g. (Aristoph. Ran. 1279) Έχω μέν οὖν ές τὸ βαλαιεῖον βούλομαι, sc. ἰέναι, for my part I wish to go to the bath. (Id. Av. 1) Θοθην κελεύεις; do you command us to go right on?
- Note 6. The infinitive frequently stands for the second person of the imperative; in which case the imperative έθελε or θέλε is usually supplied. E. g. Μήποτε σὺ γυναικὶ ἤπιος εἶναι, you must never be indulgent to your wife.
- Note 7. The infinitive sometimes stands for the third person of the imperative, in which case, the subject, when expressed, is put in the accusative. It is thus used especially in commands and proclamations. E. g. Τείχεα συλήσας φεφέτω κοίλας έπὶ νῆας, σῶμα δὲ οἴκαδ' ἐμὸν δόμεναι, taking my arms, let him carry them to the hollow ships, and let him give my body to be carried home. Ακούετε, λεψ, τοὺς ὁπλίτας ἀπιέναι, hear, ye people, the heavy-armed soldiers must retire.
- Note 8. Sometimes the infinitive is put for the first person plural of the subjunctive (§ 215. 1), in which case $\delta \tilde{\epsilon}$ may be supplied. E. g. Nov èr $\tau \tilde{\eta}$ Elládl καταμείναντας ἡμέων αντέων ἐπιμεληθήναι, for the present, remaining in Greece, let us take care of ourselves.
- Note 9. Sometimes the infinitive expresses a wish, in which case $\delta \delta_S$ may be supplied. E. g. $Z \epsilon \tilde{v} \pi \alpha \tau \epsilon_0$, $\tilde{\eta}$ Auria lage \tilde{v}_r , $\tilde{\eta}$ Tudios viór, Father Jove, grant that the lot may fall upon Ajax, or upon the son of Tydeus.
- § 220. 1. The infinitive is frequently put after words and phrases signifying so that, so as; especially when its connection with the preceding clause is not very obvious. E. g.

Αὐτόχεισες ϣκοδόμησαν, ωστε θαυμάζειν εμέ, They built it with their own hands, so that I wondered.

Οὐ γὰο ἔπειθε τοὺς Χίους, ωστε ξωυτῷ δοῦναι νέας, For he could not persuade the Chians to give him vessels.

The words and phrases, after which the infinitive is put, are $\dot{\epsilon}\phi$, $\dot{\phi}$, $\dot{\epsilon}\phi$, $\dot{\phi}$, $\dot{\phi}$ $\dot{\phi}$, $\dot{\tau}\varepsilon$, on condition that, $\ddot{o}\sigma\sigma\nu$, $\ddot{o}\sigma\phi$, $\ddot{o}s$, $\ddot{o}\sigma\tau\varepsilon$, so that, so as.

- 2. The infinitive is put also after words signifying before, before that, (as $\pi \varrho i \nu$, $\pi \varrho i \nu$, $\tilde{\eta}$.) E. g. $H \varrho i \nu$ $\tau \delta \nu$ $\nu \delta \mu \nu \nu$ $\tau \epsilon \vartheta \tilde{\eta}$ rat, before the law was made.
- Note 1. The infinitive with ω_{ς} , ω_{σ} , ω_{σ} , ω_{σ} , ω_{σ} (from $\omega_{\sigma} \omega_{\varsigma}$), is often used in parenthetical phrases. E. g. Ω_{ς} eno einer, so to speak. Ω_{ς} eineau, as one might conjecture. Ω_{ς} en theorem horse Ω_{ς} en theorem horse Ω_{ς} en theorem horse Ω_{ς} en the surface of the surface Ω_{ς} ence the surface of the surface
- Note 2. In parenthetical phrases (§ 220. N. 1) $\delta \varsigma$ is often omitted, in which case the infinitive appears to stand absolutely. E. g. $O\vec{v}$ πολλ $\vec{\omega}$ λόγ $\vec{\omega}$ εἰπεῖν, not to use many words. Ές τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἰπεῖν, strictly speaking, to speak strictly. Δοκεῖν ὲμοί, as it appears to me. Oλlyov δεῖν, almost, nearly. Πολλοῦ δεῖν, far from it.
- Note 3. In phrases like Oliyov $\delta \tilde{\epsilon i} r$, (§ 220. N. 2,) $\delta \tilde{\epsilon i} r$ is sometimes omitted. E. g. O $\delta \dot{\eta}$ oliyov $\pi \tilde{a} \sigma a \iota$ at $\pi \epsilon \varrho \iota$ $\tau \tilde{o}$ $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$ $\dot{\eta} \delta \sigma \alpha \iota$ exova, which almost all the bodily pleasures have.
- 3. The infinitive is frequently accompanied by the particle """, in which case it has the force of the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, with """, (§§ 213. 5: 214: 217.) E. g. Έπὶ πολλῶν "" τις ἰδεῖν δοπεῖ μοι, it seems to me that one might see on many occasions. But Επὶ πολλῶν τις ἰδεῖν δοπεῖ μοι, would mean it seems to me that one saw on many occasions.
- § 221. Frequently the infinitive has the force of a neuter substantive; in which case the neuter of the article (§ 141.3) commonly precedes it. E.g.

Κοείττον έστι τὸ σωφονείν τοῦ πολυπραγμονείν, To act discreetly is better than to meddle with other men's business.

Σεμνυνόμεθα ἐπὶ τῷ βέλτιον γεγονέναι τῶν ἄλλων, We pride ourselves upon being of nobler descent than others.

Διὰ τὸ ξένος εἶναι οὐκ αν οἴει ἀδικηθῆναι; Do you suppose that you will not be wronged, because you are a foreigner?

Note 1. Frequently the infinitive with the article τοῦ is equivalent to the genitive denoting that on account of which any thing takes place (§ 187. 1). Ε. g. Μή με ὑπολάβης οὐ πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα φιλονεικοῦντα λέγειν, τοῦ καταφανὲς γενέσθαι,

lest you suppose that I do not argue in order that the thing may become evident.

Note 2. The infinitive with or without the article $\tau \delta$ is sometimes used in exclamations of surprise or indignation, in which case ἀνόπτον, ἀλίβιον, εὔπθες, or μωρίν ἐστι, may be supplied. E. g. (Aristoph. Nub. 268) Τὸ δὲ μὰ κυνέπν οἴκοθεν ἐλθεῖν ἐμὰ τὸν κακοδαίμον ἔκοντα, I, a wretch, have been foolish enough to come from home without a helmet; literally, that I miserable should have come from home without a helmet.

Note 2. The infinitive $i_1^{\gamma} z_i$ from $i_1^{\prime} u_i$, am^{γ} seems to be superfluous in some instances, particularly in connection with the adjective $i_1^{\gamma} u_i^{\gamma}$, willing. E. g. (Herodot. 7, 104) Ένων τε είναι οὐδ ἀν μουνομαχέσιμι, I should not fight even against a single man, if I had my way about it.

So in the phrases Tò σήμεζον εΐναι, to-day. Τὸ νῶν εἶναι, now. Τὸ σύμπαν εἶναι, generally, on the whole.

Note 4. The infinitive is often put after the substantives $\mathring{a}v\mathring{a}\gamma\varkappa\eta$, $\vartheta \mathring{\epsilon}\mu\iota\varsigma$, $\mathring{\omega}\varrho\alpha$, and a few others, in which case it has the force of the adnominal genitive (§ 173). E. g. $\mathring{a}v\mathring{a}\gamma\varkappa\eta$ os $\mathring{a}\mathring{a}v\iota\alpha$ $\mathring{\epsilon}\pi l\sigma\iota\alpha\sigma\vartheta\alpha\iota$, sc. $\mathring{\epsilon}\sigma\iota l$, thou of necessity must know all things. $\Im\varrho\alpha$ $\mathring{\epsilon}\alpha\delta l\zeta\varepsilon\iota\nu$, sc. $\mathring{\epsilon}\sigma\iota l$, it is time to go.

PARTICIPLE.

§ 222. 1. In general, the participle is equivalent to the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, preceded by a relative pronoun, or by a particle signifying if, when, after, in order that, because, that, although.

For the participle with the article, see above (§ 140.3).

2. The participle in connection with verbs signifying to know, to hear, to see, to perceive, to show, to relate, to remember, to forget, to be ashamed, to rejoice, and a few others, is equivalent to the indicative or optative preceded by the conjunction $\delta \tau \iota$. E. g.

Τοῦτο μέμνημαι σφώ ἐπαγγελλομένω, I remember that you both profess this.

I'vo vs βαπτιζόμενον το μειράπιον, Perceiving that the stripling was overwhelmed.

Verbs of this class are αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσχύνομαι, ἀκούω, γιγνώσωω, δείκνυμι, δηλόω (also δῆλός εἰμι), διαμνημονεύω, διασαφέω, διαφέρω relate, ἐνθυμέομαι, ἔξετάζω prove, ἐπιλανθάνομαι, ἐπίστα μαι, εὐρίσκω, ἰδεῖν, κατηγορέω denote, κλύω, μανθάνω, μέμνημαι, νοέω, οἶδα, δράω, πυνθάνομαι, φαίνω, χαίρω, and some others.

- Note 1. The participle after σύνοιδα and σιγγιγνώσκω, followed by the dative of the reflexive pronoun, is put either in the dative, or in the case with which these verbs agree. E. g. Έμαντῷ ξυνήδειν οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένω, I was conscious to myself that I knew nothing. Πῶς οὖν ἐμαντῷ τοῦτ' ἐγὼ ξυνείσομαι, φεύγοτ' ἀπολύσας ἄπδοα; now how shall I endure the thought that I have let a defendant escape? Συγγινώσον μεν αὐτοῖσι ἡμῖν οὐ ποιήσασι ὀψθῶς, we are conscious of not having done right.
- 3. Verbs signifying to endure, not to endure, to overlook, to be contented with, to be satisfied, to cease, and some others, are connected with the participle. E. g.

Τὸ δύνασθαι διψ ῶντα ἀνέχεσθαι, To be able to endure thirst.

Παῦσαι φλυαφῶν, Stop talking nonsense.

Verbs of this class are ἀγαπάω am contented, ἀνέχομαι, ἀπαλλάσσομαι, ἄοχω begin, ἐκλείπω, ἐμπίπλαμαι, ἔχειν ἄδην, κάμνω, καρτερέω, λήγω, παύω, περιοράω, τέτληκα and τλῆναι, ὑπομένω, and some others.

4. The participle is often put after the verbs διαγίγνομαι, διάγω, διατελέω, λανθάνω, τυγχάνω, φθάνω, and a few others, in which case the leading idea is contained in the participle. E. g.

Ποιών διαγεγένηται, He has been doing.

Διάγουσι μανθάνοντες, They pass their time in learning. Διατελοῦσι δικάζοντες, They are continually deciding cases.

Λέλη θα έμαυτον σοφός ως, I did not know that I was wise. Τυγχάνομεν έπιθυμοῦντες, We happen to be desirous. Φθάνει ἀναβάς, He went up before.

Note 2. $E_{\chi\omega}$ is frequently followed by a participle; in which case the verb, from which the participle comes, would have been sufficient. E. g. $K \varrho \dot{v} \psi \alpha \sigma' \ddot{\epsilon} \chi \epsilon \iota \varsigma$, for $\ddot{\epsilon} \kappa \varrho v \psi \alpha \varsigma$, thou didst conceal. $E \ddot{\iota} \chi \epsilon \kappa \alpha \iota \alpha \sigma \tau \varrho \epsilon \psi \dot{\alpha} \mu \epsilon v \sigma \varsigma$, for κατεστρέψατο, he subjugated.

The same may be observed of σ_{ij}^{ν} and the Homeric β_{η}^{ν} . E. g. " Ω_{ij} Ω_{ij

he fled to the sea.

5. The future participle is regularly put after verbs of motion, to express the purpose of the action of those verbs. E. g. Hh θε πρὸς τὸν Αγησίλαον ἀσπασόμενος, he came to Agesilāus to bid him farewell. Διδάξων ὧρμημαι, I am going to show.

- Note 3. The present participle is used after verbs of motion, when the time of the action marked by it is the same as that of the verb. E. g. Πέμπει μέ σοι φέροντα τάσδ' ἐπιστολάς, he sends me in order to bring these directions to thee.
- Note 4. The adverbs $\alpha \vartheta \tau i \kappa \alpha$, $\xi \xi a i \varphi r \eta \xi$, $\varepsilon \vartheta \vartheta \psi \xi$, $\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \xi \psi$, $\alpha \mu \alpha$, are frequently followed by the participle. E. g. $M \varepsilon \tau \alpha \xi \psi$ $\vartheta \psi \omega \nu$, while he was sacrificing. " $A \mu \alpha \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \delta \nu \tau \varepsilon \xi$, as soon as they had overtaken (them).
- 6. The participle with the particle αν has the force of the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, with αν, (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 213. 5:214:217.) E. g. Τὰ δικαίως αν ὁ η θ έντα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, those things which might justly be said against the state, where τὰ δικαίως αν ὁηθέντα is equivalent to ἐκεῖνα α δικαίως αν ὑηθείη but τὰ δικαίως ὑηθέντα would mean those things which were justly said.

ADVERB.

§ 223. Adverbs limit the meaning of verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs. E. g.

Οῦτω ποιῶ, I do sơ. Καλῶς ποιῶν, Doing well. Ἐπιτήδειος πάνν, Very convenient. Πάνυ καλῶς, Very well.

- § 224. 1. The Greek has two simple negative particles, où, no, not, and $\mu \eta$, not. (§ 15. 4.)
- 2. Oὐ expresses a direct and independent negation. E. g. Oὖ σε κρύψω, I will not conceal it from thee. O ὖ κ οἶδα, I do not know. O ὖ χ οἶός τ' εἰμί, I am not able.

So in direct interrogations, Ο ο παραμενείς; wilt thou not wait? Ο ο κ ηγόρευον; did not I say?

3. Μή regularly expresses a dependent negation. Consequently it is put after the particles ἵνα, ὅπως, ιὅστε, ὡς, ὄφομ, ἐάν, εἰ, ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν. Also it is put after all relative words, when they do not refer to definite antecedents. E. g. Οὖν ἄν προέλεγε, εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευσεν ἀληθεύσειν, had he not believed that he should prove a true prophet, he would not have predicted. Εὰν δέ τις ἐξελαύνη τοὺς ἄρχοντας, καὶ μὴ δέχηται, and if any one shall drive away the magistrates, and shall not receive them.

4. πτή is used also in propositions containing a wish, an entreaty, or a prohibition. E. g. Παυσωνίης κήφυγμα ποιησάμενος, μηδένα ἄπτεσθαι τῆς ληΐης, Pausanias proclaiming that no one should touch the booty.

In prohibitions, the present imperative or the aorist subjunctive is used with $\mu\eta$. (§§ 215. 5: 218. 2.)

- 5. M'_{η} , after verbs implying fear or anxiety, signifies lest; in which case it is followed by the subjunctive, optative, and sometimes by the future indicative. (% 214: 216: 213. N. 4.)
- 6. $M\eta'$ has also the force of an interrogative particle. E. g. $M\eta' \eta \eta \delta \sigma \omega \tilde{\nu}_{\mu \dot{\nu} \nu} \sigma \omega$; do we not seem to thee? where the person asked is commonly expected to say no. But $O\tilde{v} \eta \eta \delta \sigma \omega \tilde{v}_{\mu \dot{\nu} \nu} \sigma \omega$; expects or presupposes the answer yes.

NOTE 1. The negative particles very often correspond to each other. The following are the negative formulas:

οὖτε οὖτε	neither nor
οὐδὲ οὐδέ	neither nor
οὐ οὔτε	
ούτοι οὐδέ	neither nor
ούτοι ούτε	neither nor
οὐ οὐδέ οὕτε	not nor nor
oบันะ oบั	neither nor
ούτε οὐδέ	neither nor even
ούτε οὐοὐδέ	neither nor nor
ούτε τε ού	neither nor
μήτε μήτε	
μηδέ μηδέ	
μήτε μή	neither nor
μήτε μηδέ	neither nor
L. J. L.	

But if the verb of the second clause is different from that of the first, the second member (τέ) of the formula has an affirmative meaning. E. g. Θὔτε πρότερον ἡμεῖς ἤοξαμεν πολέμου πρὸς ὑμᾶς τὖν τ' ἐθελομεν σποτδὰς ποιεῖσθαι, we never began the war against you; and now we are willing to make a treaty, where the verb of the first clause is ἤοξαμεν, and that of the second ἐθελομεν.

Note 3. The first negative particle of a negative formula is sometimes omitted. E. g. Τρωὰς οὔ 9' Ἑλληνίς, for Οὔτε Τρωὰς οὔ 9' Ἑλληνίς, neither a Trojan woman nor a Grecian woman.

§ 225. 1. Two or more negatives, in Greek, strengthen the negation. E. g.

"Οταν μη φητε καλόν είναι μηδεν, When you say that nothing is beautiful, or When you deny that there is any thing beautiful.

2. The double negative of $\mu \eta$ is put either with the future indicative or with the subjunctive. (§§ 213. N. 5: 215. N. 3.)

The double negative $\mu\dot{\eta}$ ov is commonly put with the infinitive. E. g. Ov έναντιώσομαι το $\mu\dot{\eta}$ ov γ ε γ ωνε $\tilde{\iota}$ ν, I shall not object to saying.

Note. Two negatives destroy each other in the formula Οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ, no one who (does) not. E. g. Οὐδεὶς ὅτι οὐκ ἡρώτα, nothing which he did not ask. Οὐδεὶς οὐ τῶν παμόντων ὑπερεπήνεσε τὸν λόγον, there was no one of those who were present who did not much praise the discourse. In this case both negatives belong to the same clause.

3. Verbs and expressions, which contain a negation, are often followed by the particle $\mu\dot{\eta}$ with the infinitive. E. g. Tor τε rόμον έδεικνύτην αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς νέοις ἀπειπέτην $\mu\dot{\eta}$ διαλέγεσθαι, they showed him the law, and told him not to hold any conversation with young men. Έξε ον σάμην βοστούς τοῦ $\mu\dot{\eta}$ διαξόαισθέντας εἰς ʿΑιδον μολεῖν, I delivered the mortal race from being utterly destroyed and sent to Hades.

Verbs of this class are ἀπαυδάω, ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπέχομαι, ἀπιστέω, ἀρνέομαι (also the expression ἔξαρνός εἰμι), εἴργω, ἐπέχω, παύω, δύομαι, and a few others.

PREPOSITION.

§ 226. 1. The following eighteen prepositions are called the primitive prepositions:

Augi, about, around, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Avá, upon, on, in, through, with Dative or Accusative.

Avil, instead of, with Genitive.

² Aπό, from, with Genitive.

Aud, through, for, on account of, for the sake of, with Genitive or Accusative.

Eic or 'Ec, to, into, with Accusative.

Ev, in, at, with Dative.

Es or Ex, from, of, out of, with Genitive.

Eni, on, upon, to, towards, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Kaτú, down from, against, according to, in, in respect to, with Genitive or Accusative.

Mετά, with, among, after, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Παρά, from, by, with, to, besides, along, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Heol, about, around, concerning, of, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Ποό, before, in the presence of, in behalf of, in preference to, with Genitive.

Πρός, to, towards, by, in addition to, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

 $\Sigma \acute{v}r$ and $\Sigma \acute{v}r$, with, together with, by means of, with Dative. ${}^{c}r_{\pi \acute{e}q}$, over, beyond, in behalf of, with Genitive or Accusative, ${}^{c}r_{\pi \acute{e}}$, under, by, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Note 1. Most of the dissyllabic prepositions throw the accent back on the penult, when they are placed after the nouns to which they belong. This is called anastrophe. E. g. $N \varepsilon \tilde{\omega} \nu \tilde{\alpha} \pi_0$, for $A \pi \tilde{o} \nu \varepsilon \tilde{\omega} \nu$, from the ships. $E \chi \vartheta \varrho \tilde{\omega} \nu \tilde{\nu} \pi \varepsilon \varrho$, for $T \pi \tilde{e} \varrho \tilde{e} \chi \vartheta \varrho \tilde{\omega} \nu$, for the enemies.

Note 2. Some of the dissyllabic prepositions throw the accent back on the penult also when they stand for $\epsilon i \mu l$, am, compounded with themselves. In this case, the Attics use the old $\xi \nu l$ for $\delta \nu$ (§ 226. N. 6). E. g. $\pi \acute{a} \varrho \alpha$ for $\pi \acute{a} \varrho \epsilon \sigma \iota l$ from $\pi \acute{a} \varrho \epsilon \iota \mu l$, $\xi r l$ for $\xi r \epsilon \sigma \iota l$ from $\xi r \epsilon \iota \mu l$.

' Note 3. In the early writers (as Homer and Herodotus), the preposition is often separated from the verb, with which it is compounded, by other words belonging to the same proposition. This is called tmesis. E. g. Από μὲν ἔ θανε ὁ στρατηγός, for Απέ θανε μὲν ὁ στρατηγός, on the one hand, the general died.

Note 4. In case of thesis (§ 226 N. 3), the preposition is sometimes put after the verb. E. g. $\Omega \sigma \varepsilon \delta' \stackrel{?}{\alpha} \pi \delta \stackrel{?}{\phi} \iota r \stackrel{?}{\phi} \nu \lambda \iota \partial \sigma \varepsilon$, and the stone knocked off the shield.

Note 5. In case of tmesis, when the same compound word is to be repeated several times, after the first time the preposition alone is sometimes used. E. g. Κατὰ μὶν ἄλιυσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατὰ δὶ τὰ τίκνα, for Κατίλιυσαν μὶν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατίλιυσαν δὶ τὰ τίκνα, on the one hand, they stoned his wife, and, on the other, they stoned his children. (§ 226. N. 3.)

2. The following particles very often have the force of prepositions.

"Arev or "Areo, without, with Genitive.

"Axous or "Axou, until, as far as, with Genitive.

EVENU OF EVENEY, on account of, in respect to, so far as concerns, with Genitive.

Μέχοις or Μέχοι, until, as long as, with Genitive.

Πλήν, except, with Genitive.

De, to, with Accusative.

Note 6. The old language has ἀπαί for ἀπό διαί for διά ἐνί, εἰνί, εἰνί, εἰν, for ἐν * καπαί for καπά, only in composition: παραί for παρά * προπί, ποτί, for πρός * ὑπείρ for ὑπέρ * ὑπαί for ὑπό. The Ionic has είνεκα or είνεκεν for ἔνεκα.

Note 7. A preposition without a case has the force of an adverb. E. g. $Katarter\tilde{\omega}$ ye $\pi \varrho \acute{o} \varsigma$, in addition to this I will kill (thee).

NOTE 8. In the old writers, a preposition is sometimes repeated. E. g. L. d. L. M. L. ϕ , and in Memphis.

Note 9. Sometimes the preposition, with which a verb is compounded, is repeated. Ε. g. 'Αν δ' 'Οδυσσεύς άνίστατο, and Ulysses arose.

§ 227. A preposition in composition is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself. E. g.

Υπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.

Lo ηλθέ με, It came into my mind.

CONJUNCTION.

§ 228. 1. Conjunctions signifying and, but, or, than, connect similar words. E. g.

Πολέμου και μάχης, Of war and battle. Δικαίως κάδικως, Justly and unjustly. "Αγαπῶν ή μισεῖ», To love or to hate.

Conjunctions of this class are καί, and, τέ, and, ἀλλά, but, ή, or, ή, than.

Note 1. The conjunction $\mathring{\eta}$, or, means also otherwise, else. The formula $\mathring{\eta}$ $\mathring{\eta}$, means either or. The formula $\pi \delta \iota \iota \iota \varrho \sigma$ or $\pi \delta \iota \iota \iota \varrho \sigma$ $\mathring{\eta}$, means whether or.

Note 2. The conjunction $\mathring{\eta}$, than, is used after comparatives (§ 186 N. 5, 6).

A comparison between two qualities of the same object is expressed by means of two comparatives, expressive of those qualities, with η, than, between them. Ε. g. Μανικώτεροι η ἀνδοειότεροι, more rash than brave. Ἐποίησα ταχύτερα η σοφώτερα, I acted more quickly than wisely.

Note 3. The conjunction zal, in the formula zal....zal, means both and, as well as.

After adjectives and adverbs implying resemblance, union, approach, it may be rendered as. E. g. Ομοίως πεποιήκασι και "Ομησος, they have acted in the same manner as Homer, or they and Homer have acted in the same manner.

Sometimes και means even, also. Ε. g. Καὶ 'Αχιλεύς τούτω εξόδιγ' ἀντιβολήσαι, even Achilles is afraid to meet him.

Note 4. Tε is always enclitic (§ 22). The formula τε καί means both and. The formula τε καὶ (not separated) means both and. The formula καὶ τε τε, or καὶ τε, is a little stronger than καὶ.

Note 5. Sometimes a possessive pronoun or a possessive adjective and a genitive are connected by καί· in which case the genitive is joined to the genitive implied in the pronoun or adjective. (§§ 67:131.1.) Ε. g. Παῖδες έμοὶ καὶ πατρὸς ἀτασθάλου, sons of me and an indiscreet father.

2. The following list contains most other conjunctions.

αἴ, Doric, = εἰ. It is used also by the epic poets, but only in the formulas αἴ κεν, αἴ γάρ, αἴθε, O that.

αἴκᾶ (αἴ, κᾶ), Doric, $= \dot{\epsilon}\dot{\alpha}\nu$.

är, a particle implying uncertainty and indefiniteness. It may accompany all the moods and the participle. (§§ 213-222.)

Sometimes it is doubled. E. g. (Eupol. apud Athen.) $O\hat{v}_{S}$ οὐχ ἂν είλεσ δ' οὐδ' ἂν οἰνόπτας προτοῦ, whom formerly you would not have appointed even inspectors of wine.

αν, see εάν. It must not be confounded with the preceding. αρα (paroxytone), therefore, consequently

άρα (properispomenon), an interrogative particle.

ἄτε (ἄ, τέ), inasmuch as, because. αὐτάο οτ ἀτάο (αὐτε, ἄρα), but.

yr, Doric, = yé.

γλο, for, never stands at the beginning of a proposition. γέ, a particle of limitation, at least. (See also § 64. N. 1.)

 $\gamma o \tilde{v} v \left(\gamma \dot{\epsilon}_{\nu} o \tilde{\tilde{v}} v \right) = \gamma \dot{\epsilon} \text{ and } o \tilde{\tilde{v}} v \text{ united.}$

 $\delta \alpha i_{i} = \delta \dot{\eta}$.

δέ, and, but, for, never begins a proposition. (See also μέν.) δή, now, indeed, in truth, prithee. Its compounds are δήπουθεν, δήθεν, δήτω.

έάν or ἄν or ήν (εἰ, ἄν), if, with the subjunctive. (§§ 214. 1: 216. N. 3.)

et, if, whether, followed by the indicative or optative. (§§ 213. 3: 216. 1: 214. N. 5.)

εἶ γάς, for if. It expresses also a wish, O that! (§ 217. N. 1, 2, 3.)

ἐπάν or ἐπήν (ἐπεί, ἄν), when, after, as soon as, with the subjunctive. (§§ 214. 1 : 216. N. 3.)

 $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\dot{\alpha}\nu$, Ionic, $=\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{\alpha}\nu$.

čnei (čni), since, after, inasmuch as, with the indicative or optative. (δδ 213. 3: 216. 1: 214. N. 5.)

ἐπειδάν (ἐπειδή, ἄν), = ἐπάν. ἐπειδή (ἐπεί, δή), = ἐπεί.

 $\vec{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\dot{\eta}$, poetic, $=\dot{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\delta\dot{\eta}$.

έπην, see ἐπάν.

η, truly, certainly. It is also an interrogative particle. It is often followed by μήν, πού, τοί, γάρ, or δή.

ηδέ, and. See also ημέν.

 $\mathring{\eta}$ έ, Epic and Ionic, $\stackrel{\sim}{=} \mathring{\eta}$, or, than.

 $\mathring{\eta}\mu\grave{\epsilon}\nu \ldots \mathring{\eta}\delta\acute{\epsilon}, both \ldots and, as well \ldots as.$

 $\eta \nu$, see $\epsilon \dot{\alpha} \nu$.

 $\ddot{\eta}$ τοι ($\ddot{\eta}$, τοι), used commonly in the formula $\ddot{\eta}$ τοι $\ddot{\eta}$, or $\ddot{\eta}$ $\ddot{\eta}$ τοι, either or.

In Homer ήτοι is equivalent to μέν.

θήν, a particle of confirmation.

 $i\delta\dot{\epsilon},=\dot{\eta}\delta\dot{\epsilon}.$

ira, that, in order that, with the subjunctive, optative, or with the historical tenses of the indicative. (§§ 214. 1: 216. 1: 213. N. 6.)

As an adverb it is equivalent to ποῦ or ὅπου, where.

и $\bar{\alpha}$, Doric, = и $\hat{\epsilon}$.

 $\varkappa \dot{\varepsilon}$ or $\varkappa \dot{\varepsilon} \nu$, Epic, $= \ddot{\alpha} \nu$ (different from $\ddot{\alpha} \nu$, if).

μέν, commonly used in the formula μέν δέ, indeed but, on the one hand on the other.

 $\mu \acute{\eta} r$, a particle of confirmation, really, indeed, certainly. It is often preceded by $\gamma \acute{\epsilon}$, $\mathring{\eta}$, $\kappa \alpha \emph{l}$, $\mu \acute{\eta}$, ov, and by interrogative words ($\S \S 68:73:123$).

μῶν (μή, οὐν), an interrogative particle. (§ 224. 6.) Some-

times it is followed by $\mu \dot{\eta}$ or $o \dot{v} v$.

 $r\dot{v}$ or $r\dot{v}_{r}$ (short v) is a weak $r\ddot{v}_{r}$, now. The form $r\dot{v}$ is found only in the Epic language.

ομως, yet, still.

 $\delta\pi\omega_{S}$, that, in order that, with the subjunctive, optative, or future indicative. (§§ 214.1:216.1:213. N. 4, 5.) It must not be confounded with the adverb $\delta\pi\omega_{S}$, as.

όταν (ὅτε, αν), when, with the subjunctive. (§§ 214. 4: 216.

N. 3.)

οτι (οστις), that, because, with the indicative or optative.

(\$\\$\\$\\$213. 3: 216. 1.)

It strengthens the meaning of superlative adjectives or adverbs. E. g. ⁶Οτι πλείστον χοόνον, as much time as possible.

Also, it stands before words quoted without change. E. g. Εἶπεν ὅτι Εἰς καιρὸν ἥκεις, he said, "You have

come at the right time."

ov, now, therefore. (See also §§ 71. N. 3: 73. N. 3: 123.

N. 4.)

οῦνεκα (οὖ, ξνεκα), on account of which. As a conjunction it means since, because.

οσοα, poetic, = ίνα or ὅπως. (See also § 123.)

πέρ, very, quite, although. (See also §§ 71. N. 3: 124. N. 4.)

 $\delta \alpha$, Epic, $= \alpha \alpha \alpha$.

τοί (for σοί, § 64. N. 2), certainly, indeed. It often corresponds to the English parenthetical phrases you know, you see.

ως, that, in order that, with the indicative, subjunctive, optative, or infinitive. (§§ 213. 3: 214. 1: 216. 1: 220. 1.)

It strengthens the meaning of superlative adjectives and

adverbs. E. g. Ω_s $\tau \alpha_{\chi i} \sigma \tau \alpha_s$, as quickly as possible. So $\tau \epsilon_s$, so that, with the indicative or infinitive.

(§§ 213. 3: 220. 1.)

INTERJECTION.

§ 229. Interjections are particles used in exclamations, and expressing some emotion of the mind.

The following list contains most interjections.

a, ah! of sorrow and compassion.

ä, ä, ha! ha! of laughter.

ai, of wonder.

aißoi, of wonder.

αππαπαί or απαπαί, of approbation.

άτταλαττατά, of joy.

απαπαπαπαπά, of sorrow.

απαταΐ, αιαταΐ, or απαταιάξ, of sorrow and disgust.

βαβαί or βαβαιάξ, of astonishment. Followed by the genitive (§ 187. 2).

For E, ah! of grief.

εία (sometimes εία), on! courage!

Elev, well, be it so.

έλελεῦ, of grief or joy.

εύγε (εὐ, γέ), well done! bravo! εὐοῖ, the cry of the bacchanals.

 $\dot{\eta}\nu$, $\dot{\eta}\nu\dot{l}$, $\dot{\eta}\nu\dot{l}\delta\varepsilon$, = $\dot{l}\delta\sigma\dot{\nu}$, which see.

ἐατταταί or ἐατταταιάξ, of sorrow. Followed by the genitive (§ 187. 2).

λαν, λανοί, ho! in answer to a call. Sometimes it is equiva-

lent to lov, lú. ίδού (oxytone), lo! behold! (See also ΕΙΔΩ in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.)

in, of exultation.

lov, alas! of sorrow. Followed by the genitive (§ 187.2). ίω, of joy or grief. Followed by the dative or vocative (\$\\$ 196. 5 : 204. 2).

μύ, μῦ, of pain. It is made by breathing strongly through

the nostrils. δά, woe! alas.

oi, woe. Followed by the dative (§ 196. 5).

οίμοι or οί μοι (οί, μοί), woe is me! Followed by the genitive (§ 187. 2).

όττοτοϊ, ότοτοϊ, όττοτοτοϊ, or ότοτοτοτοϊ, of sorrow.

oval, woe! used only by the later writers. Followed by the dative (\S 196. 5).

παπαί, παπαιάξ, of pain, sorrow, joy, wonder.

πόπαξ, πόποι, or ω πόποι, O gods! of complaint.

πύπαξ or πύππαξ, of wonder or admiration.

δυπαπαί, a cry used by rowers.

 $\dot{\tilde{v}}$, expresses the sound made by a person smelling of any thing.

φεν, alas! Followed by the genitive (§ 187.2).

 $\varphi \tilde{v}, = \varphi \epsilon \tilde{v}.$ " (with the acute accent), oh! of wonder or grief. Followed by the nominative, genitive, or dative, (\$\\$ 187. 2: 196. 5.)

a (circumflexed), O! Followed by the vocative (§ 204. 2)

ωόπ, used in encouraging rowers.

IRREGULAR CONSTRUCTION.

- § 230. 1. Frequently a nominative stands without a verb. E. g. (Xen. Hier. 6, 6) μοπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ οὐχ, ὅταν ίδιωτῶν γένωνται κοείττους, τοῦτο αὐτοὺς εὐφοαίνει, άλλ΄, ὅταν τῶν ἀνταγωνιστῶν ἢττους, τοῦτ' αὐτοὺς ἀνιᾶ, literally, as the athletes, when they become superior to inexperienced men, — this does not gladden them; but when they prove inferior to their opponents, - this grieves them, where one might expect οί αθληταί τούτω ευφραίνονται τούτω ανιώνται.
- 2. If in the formula $\delta \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dots \delta \delta \dot{\epsilon}$ a whole is expressed, this is put either in the genitive (§ 177), or in the same case as δ μέν δ δέ. Ε. g. (II. 16, 317-22) Νεστοφίδαι δ', δ μέν οὔτασ Ατύμνιον δξέϊ δουφὶ, Αντίλοχος τοῦ δ' ἀντίθεος Θρασυμήδης ἔφθη δρεξάμενος, πρὶν οὐτάσαι, the sons of Nestor, one, that is, Antilochus, pierced Atymnius with the sharp spear but godlike Thrasymēdes directed his spear against him before he struck. (Soph. Antig. 21, 22) Οὐ γὰο τάφου νῷν τὰ κασιγνήτω Κοέων, τὸν μὲν ποοτίσας, τὸν δ ατιμάσας έχει; has not Creon given one of our brothers an honorable burial, and left the other unburied?
- 3. Instead of the nominative, the ACCUSATIVE is sometimes found. Ε. g. (Odys. 1, 275) Μητέρα δ', εἴ οἱ θυμός ἐφορμάται γαμέεσθαι, αψ έτω ές μέγαρον πατρός, as to thy mother, if she very much desires to be married, let her go back to her father's house.
- 4. Instead of the infinitive, sometimes the INDICATIVE with ελ, ώς, or ὅτι is used; in which case the subject-accusative stands alone. E. g. (Aristoph. Av. 1268-9) Δεινόν γε τὸν κήρυκα, τον παρά τους βροτούς οιχόμενον, εί μηδέποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, it is a terrible thing, that the herald who was despatched to the mortals should not return. (Ibid. 650-2) Ω_{ς} έν Αισώπου λόγοις έστι λεγόμενον δή τι, την αλώπεχ, ώς φλαύρως ἐκοινώνησεν ἀειῷ ποτε, that in the fables of Æsop something is said about the fox, that she was once scurvily treated by her partner the eagle.
- § 231. Sometimes with two or more substantives only one verb is put, which can belong only to one of them. This irregularity of construction is called zeugma. E. g. (Æschyl. Prom. Vinc. 21, 22) 'Ιν' οὔτε φωνήν, οὔτε του μορφήν βροτών

όψει, where thou wilt neither (hear) the voice, nor see the form, of any mortal, where φωνήν, properly speaking, depends on ακούσει.

§ 232. The Greeks were fond of connecting kindred words as closely as possible. This often occasions a confused arrangement. E. g. (Æschyl. Ag. 836) Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πήμασι βαρύνεται, he is oppressed by his own misfortunes. (Id. Choëph. 87) Παρὰ φίλης φίλω γυναικὸς ἀνδρί, from a dear wife to a dear husband.

PART IV.

VERSIFICATION.

FEET.

§ 233. 1. Every Greek verse is divided into portions called feet.

Feet are either simple or compound. A simple foot consists of two or three syllables; a compound foot, of four.

SIMPLE FEET OF TWO SYLLABLES.

Spondee, two long; as βώλου.
Pyrrhic, two short; as µoros.
Trochee or Choree, a long and a short; as μηκος.
Iambus, a short and a long; as μένω.

SIMPLE FEET OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Dactyte, a long and two short; as nivouev.
Anapest, two short and a long; as νοερών.
Tribrach, three short; as θέλομεν.
Molossus, three long; as ανθοωποι.
Amphibrach, a short, a long, and a short; as rontog.
Amphimacer or Cretic, a long, a short, and a long; as
Κοητί κῶν.
Bacchīus, a short and two long; as ἐδείπνεις.
Antibacchīus, two long and a short; as ανθοωπε.

COMPOUND FEET.

Dispondee,	a double spondee; as αμπισχνούνται.
Proceleusmatic,	a double pyrrhic; as λεγόμενος.
Ditrochee,	a double trochee; as συλλάβόντες.
Diiambus,	a double iambus; as σοφώτατοι.
	a spondee and a pyrrhic; as ποιητέον.
Smaller Ionic,	a pyrrhic and spondee; as ἄπολωλώς.
Choriambus,	a choree and an iambus; as olouévov.

Antispast, an iambus and a trochee; as δἴ ἰστημᾶ.

Epitritus I, an iambus and a spondee; as πάφελθόντων.

Epitritus II, ... a trochee and a spondee; as εὐλογῆσαι.

Epitritus III, ... a spondee and an iambus; as ἡγουμένων.

Epitritus IV, ... a spondee and a trochee; as ἀνθφώποισῖ.

Pæon I, a trochee and a pyrrhic; as Αὐτόμενες.

Pæon II, ... an iambic and a pyrrhic; as ἄκούομεν.

Pæon III, ... a pyrrhic and a trochee; as τετῦφᾶσῖ.

Pæon IV, ... a pyrrhic and an iambus; as δἴ ᾶλόγων.

2. Arsis is that part of a foot on which the stress (ictus, beat) of the voice falls. The rest of the foot is called THESIS. The arsis is on the long syllable of a foot. For example, the arsis of an iambus or anapest is on the last syllable; the arsis of a trochee or dactyle, on the first.

Note. The arsis of a spondee is determined by the nature of the verse in which this foot is found. E. g. in trochaic or dactylic verse the arsis is on the first syllable, thus (-'-); in iambic or anapestic, on the last, thus (--').

The tribrach has the arsis on the first syllable, when it is found in trochaic verse, thus $(\smile'\smile\smile)$; on the second syllable, when it stands in an iambic verse, thus $(\smile\smile'\smile)$.

The dactyle in anapestic or iambic verse has the arsis on the second syllable, thus $(-\smile'\smile)$.

The anapest in trochaic verse has the arsis on the first syllable, thus $(\smile'\smile-)$.

- § 234. 1. Verses are very often denominated from the foot which predominates in them. For example, the verse is called dactylic, when the dactyle predominates in it.
- 2. A complete verse is called acatalectic. A verse, of which the last foot is deficient, is called catalectic.

Particularly, a trochaic, iambic, or anapestic verse is called catalectic, when it has an odd number of feet and a syllable: hypercatalectic, when it has an even number of feet and a syllable: brachycatalectic, when it has only an odd number of feet. For examples see below.

3. The trochaic, iambic, and anapestic verses are measured by dipodies; (a dipody is a pair of feet.) Thus, an iambic verse of four feet is called iambic dimeter; of six, iambic trimeter; of eight, iambic tetrameter.

- § 235. Cæsura is the separation, by the ending of a word, of syllables rhythmically or metrically connected. There are three kinds of cæsura:
 - 1. Cæsura of the FOOT;
 - 2. Casura of the RHYTHM;
 - 3. Cæsura of the VERSE.
- 1. The cæsura of the foot occurs when a word ends before a foot is completed. E. g. Thiov $|\dot{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\lambda\alpha-|\pi\alpha\xi\epsilon|$ $\pi\alpha-|\lambda\nu$, $\chi\eta-|\omega\sigma\epsilon|\delta'\alpha-|\gamma\nu\iota\alpha\xi$, where $\dot{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\lambda\alpha\pi\alpha\xi\epsilon$, $\chi\eta\varrho\omega\sigma\epsilon$ terminate in the middle of the foot.
- 2. The casura of the rhythm occurs when the arsis falls upon the last syllable of a word; by which means the arsis is separated from the thesis. This can take place only in feet which have the arsis on the first syllable. E. g. A_{QES} , $A_{-} \mid QES$ $B_{QOTO-} \mid \lambda_{OIYE}$, $\mu \iota \mid \alpha_{IQOYE}$, $\mid \tau_{EIXEGI-} \mid n\lambda\eta\tau\alpha$, where the arsis (QES) of the second foot falls upon the last syllable of A_{QES} .

This casura allows a short syllable to stand instead of a long one (§ 18. 2). E. g. $T_{QWES} \mid \mu_{EV} \quad \kappa \lambda \alpha \gamma - \mid \gamma \eta \quad \tau^2 \quad \dot{\epsilon} \nu_0 - \mid \pi \eta \quad \tau^2 \quad \dot{\epsilon} \nu_0 - \mid \vartheta_{ES} \quad \dot{\omega}_S$, where the last syllable (ϑ_{ES}) of δ_{QVI} - ϑ_{ES} is made long by arsis.

3. The casura of the verse is a pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the verse more melodious. It divides the verse into two parts.

In the trochaic, iambic, and anapestic, tetrameter, and in the elegiac pentameter, its place is fixed. (§§ 240: 245: 250. 4: 255.)

Other kinds of verse have more than one place for this cæsura.

§ 236. The last syllable of most kinds of verse is common, that is, it can be long or short without regard to the nature of the foot.

TROCHAIC VERSE.

§ 237. The fundamental foot of the trochaic verse is the trochee. The tribrach can stand in every place instead of the trochee. The spondee or the anapest can stand only in the even places (2d, 4th, 6th, 8th).

In proper names the dactyle can stand in all the places, except the 4th and the 7th.

§ 238. The TROCHAIC MONOMETER consists of two feet. It is generally found among trochaic dimeters. E. g.

Τηνδε | νῦνῖ.

§ 239. 1. The TROCHAIC DIMETER acutalectic consists of four feet, or two dipodies. E. g.

 2 Αλλ 2 $\overset{.}{\alpha}$ - | ναμνη - $| σθεντες, | <math>\overset{.}{\omega}$ 2 νδρες. | Των τε | πἄλᾶσῖ - | ων ε - | πεινων.

First with trembling hollow motion, Like a scarce awakened ocean.

2. The TROCHAIC DIMETER catalectic consists of three feet and a syllable. It is found among trochaic dimeters acatalectic. E. g.

Τούτο μέν γε ἦρος αἰεὶ Βλαστάνει καὶ σῦκοφαντεῖ. Του δε | χειμω- | νος πὰ | λίν.

Could the stoutest overcome Death's assault and baffle doom, Hercules had both withstood.

§ 240. The TROCHAIC TETRAMETER catalectic consists of seven feet and a syllable. Its verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the fourth foot. This cæsura is often neglected by the comedians, but very seldom by the tragedians. E. g.

Elä | $\delta \eta$ φi – | $\lambda o \iota$ λo – | $\chi \bar{\iota} \tau \alpha \iota$, || $\tau o \bar{\iota} \varrho \gamma o \nu$ | $o \bar{\iota} \chi$ $\dot{\epsilon}$ – | $\star \alpha \varsigma$ τo – | $\delta \epsilon$. Judges, jurymen, and pleaders, || ye whose soul is in your fee.

IAMBIC VERSE.

§ 241. The fundamental foot of the iambic verse is the iambus. The tribrach can stand in every place instead of the iambus. The spondee or the dactyle can stand in the odd places (1st, 3d, 5th, 7th).

The anapest can stand in all the places except the last. The tragedians admit an anapest in an even place only when it is contained in a *proper name*.

§ 242. The IAMBIC MONOMETER consists of two feet. It is found chiefly in systems of iambic dimeters. E. g.

Και τοις | πολοις.

§ 243. 1. The IAMBIC DIMETER acatalectic consists of four feet. E. g.

Έκτω $\mid \vec{\sigma} \mid$ έτει $\mid \pi \rho \sigma \sigma \epsilon \iota - \mid \pi \sigma \nu$, ές Τον δη- $\mid \mu \sigma \nu \mid$ έλ- $\mid \partial \omega \nu \mid$ ά- $\mid \sigma \mu \epsilon \nu \sigma \varsigma$, Σπονδας $\mid \pi \sigma \iota \eta - \mid \sigma \alpha \mu \epsilon \nu \sigma \varsigma \mid$ έμαυ-Τω, $\pi \rho \alpha - \mid \gamma \mu \alpha \tau \omega \nu \mid$ τε, και $\mid \mu \alpha \chi \omega \nu$. Trust not for freedom to the Franks, They have a king who buys and sells.

2. The IAMBIC DIMETER catalectic consists of three feet and a syllable. It is found among iambic dimeters acatalectic. E. g.

Ανήο ἀνεύοηκέν τι ταϊς Σπονδαϊσιν ήδύ · κούκ έοι– Κεν οὐ- | δενι με- | ταδω- | σειν.

That Sylvia is excelling, Upon this dull earth dwelling.

§ 244. 1. The IAMBIC TRIMETER acatalectic consists of

six feet. It never has a tribrach in the last place.

Its verse-cæsura occurs after the second foot; sometimes after the third foot. Sometimes the verse-cæsura is entirely neglected. E. g.

 $^{\circ}$ Οσα δη | δεδη- | γμαι || την ξμαυ- | του κας- | δι $\bar{\alpha}$ ν, $^{\circ}$ Ησθην | δε βαι- | α, || πανυ | δε βαι- | α, τετ- | ταςα $^{\circ}$ Α δ $^{\circ}$ ω- | δυνη- | θην, || ψαμ- | μακοσι- | ογας- | γαςα.

Note. The tragedians admit a dactyle only in the first and third places. E. g.

Κιμμερι- | πον ήξεις, όν θρασυσπλαγχνως σε χοη. Της όρθοβου- | λου Θεμι- | δος αἰπὔμητά παι.

They admit an anapest only in the first place. E. g. αδαμαν- | τινων δεσμων έν αξόρηκτοις πεδαις.

But in *proper names* they admit an anapest in any place except the last; in which case the anapest is contained in the proper name. E. g.

Ω παντα νωμων, Τει- | οεσιά, διδακτα τε. Έμοι μεν ουδεις μυθος, Αν- | τιγονη, φιλων.

2. The scazon or choliambus is the iambic trimeter acatalectic with a spondee or trochee in the last place. E. g.

Έγω Φιλαινίς, || ή ἐπίβωτος ἀνθοώποις, Ένταῦθα γήρα || τῷ μακςῷ κεκοίμημαι. § 245. The IAMBIC TETRAMETER catalectic consists of seven feet and a syllable. Its verse-cæsura is at the end of the fourth foot; but this cæsura is often neglected by the comedians. E. g.

 $O\vec{v}$ μουν | παλαι | δηπου | λεγω ; || συ δ' αὖ- | τος οὖκ | ἀκου- | εις, O δε- | σποτης | γαρ φη- | σιν ὖ- | μας ἡ- | δεως | ἁπαν- | τας.

A captain bold of Halifax, || who lived in country quarters.

DACTYLIC VERSE.

- § 246. The fundamental foot of the dactylic verse is the dactyle. The spondee may stand for the dactyle.
- § 247. 1. The dactylic dimeter acatalectic consists of two dactyles. It is found among dactylic tetrameters. E. g.

Μυστοδο- | πος δομος.

2. The dactylic dimeter catalectic on two syllables consists of a dactyle and a spondee or trochee. E. g.

Τησδ' ἀπο | χωοᾶς. Μιμνομεν | ἰσχῦν.

§ 248. 1. The dactylic trimeter catalectic on one syllable consists of two feet and a syllable. E. g.

'Αλμη- | εντα πο- | οον.

2. The dactylic trimeter catalectic on two syllables consists of three feet and two syllables forming a spondee or trochee. E. g.

Αλκαν | συμφυτος | αίων. Παμποε- | πτοις έν ε- | δοαισι.

§ 249. 1. The dactylic tetrameter acatalectic consists of four feet, the last of which is a dactyle or a cretic. E. g.

'Ω μεγα | χοῦσεον | ἀστερο- | πης φαος, 'Ω Διος | ἀμβροτον | έγχος | πυρφορον.

2. The TETRAMETER catalectic on one syllable consists of three feet and a syllable. E. g.

Πολλα βρο- | των δια- | μειβομε- | να.

3. The TETRAMETER catalectic on two syllables consists of three feet and two syllables forming a spondee or trochee. E. g.

Θουφιος | όφνις | Τευκφιδ' έπ' | αἶαν. Οὐθ' ὑπο- | κλαιων, | οὐθ' ὑπο- | λειβων.

§ 250. 1. The DACTYLIC PENTAMETER acatalectic consists of five feet, the last of which is a dactyle. E. g.

32 χθονι- | αι βαρυ- | αχεες | ομβροφο- | ροι θ' άμα.

2. The dactylic pentameter catalectic on one syllable consists of four feet and a syllable. E. g.

Tων μεγα- | λων Δανα- | ων <math>δπο- | κληζομε- | ναν.

3. The DACTYLIC PENTAMETER catalectic on two syllables consists of four feet and two syllables. E. g.

'Ατρει- | δας μαχι- | μους, έδα- | η λαγο- | δαιτάς.

4. The ELEGIAC PENTAMETER consists of two trimeters catalectic on one syllable (§ 248. I). The first hemistich almost always ends in a long syllable. The verse-cæsura occurs after the second foot. This kind of verse is customarily subjoined to the heroic hexameter. E. g.

Βούλεο δ' εὐσεβέων δλίγοις σὺν χοήμασιν οἰχεῖν, "Η πλου- | τειν, άδι- | κως || χοηματα | πᾶσαμε- | νος.

§ 251. 1. The dactylic hexameter acatalectic consists of six feet, the last of which is a dactyle. It is used by the tragedians in systems of tetrameters. E. g.

 $^{2}A\lambda\lambda'$ $\overset{\circ}{\omega}$ | $\pi u r \tau \sigma \iota$ - | $\alpha \varsigma$ $\varphi \iota \lambda \sigma$ - | $\tau \eta \tau \sigma \varsigma$ $\overset{\circ}{u}$ - | $\mu \epsilon \iota \beta \sigma \mu \epsilon$ - | $r \alpha \iota$ $\chi \alpha \varsigma \iota r$.

2. The DACTYLIC HEXAMETER (or heroic hexameter) catalectic on two syllables, consists of six feet, the last of which is a spondee or trochee. The fifth foot is commonly a dactyle

The predominant verse-casura is that in the middle of the third foot; either directly after the arsis, or in the middle of the thesis of a dactyle. E. g.

Άνδοα μοι | έννεπε, | μουσα, || πο | λυτοοπον, | δς μαλα | πολλα Πλαγχθη, έ- | πει Τροι- | ης || ίε- | ρον πτολι- | εθρον έ- | περσεν.

Sometimes the verse-casura occurs immediately after the arsis of the fourth foot. E. g.

'Αρνύμενος ήν τε ψυχήν, || και νόστον έταίρων.

ANAPESTIC VERSE.

§ 252. The fundamental foot of the anapestic verse is the anapest. The spondee, the dactyle, or the proceleusmatic, may stand for the anapest.

A dactyle very seldom precedes an anapest in the same dipody.

 \S **253.** The anapestic monometer consists of two feet. E. g.

Γοον ο- | ξυβοαν.

§ 254. 1. The ANAPESTIC DIMETER acatalectic consists of four feet, the last of which is either an anapest, a spondee, or a trochee.

The legitimate verse-cæsura is in the second arsis. It is often made, however, in the short syllable immediately after the second arsis. E. g.

Τι συ προς | μελαθροις ; || τι συ τη- | δε πολεις, Φοιβ' ; ἀδι- | κεις αὐ, || τῖ μας | ἐνερων Αφορι- | ζομενος || και κατα- | παυων.

Tabourgi, tabourgi, || thy larum afar Gives hope to the valiant || and promise of war.

2. The ANAPESTIC DIMETER catalectic consists of three feet and a syllable. It has no cæsura. E. g.

Πολεμου | στίφος | παρεχον- | τες.

Note. Anapestic dimeters consisting wholly of spondees are not uncommon. E. g.

Δειλαία δειλαίου γήρως, Δουλείας τᾶς οὐ πλᾶτᾶς.

§ 255. The ANAPESTIC TETRAMETER catalectic (called also Aristophanean) consists of seven feet and a syllable.

The verse-cæsura comes after the fourth foot; in some instances, after the short syllable immediately following the fourth foot. E. g.

Οὖπω | παςεβη | προς το ϑ ε- | ατρον || λεξων, | ώς δ ε- | ξιος έ- | στι.

Διαβαλ- | λομενος | δ' ὑπο των | ἐχθρων || ἐν Ἦθη- | ναιοις | ταχυβου- | λοις,

'Ως κω- | μωδει | την πολιν | ήμων, || και τον | δημον | καθυβοι- | ζει.

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The first edition of this Grammar was noticed in a former number of this Journal. The second edition contains many improvements upon that; some important additions; some instances of filling out the forms more completely than before. The rules of the Syntax are worded with admirable precision; and the examples to illustrate them are taken from the best authors. We have no hesitation in saying, that, for thoroughness and completeness, for lucid order and terseness of expression, this Grammar is unsurpassed by any in the English language; and we hope, for the sake of classical learning in the country, that it will come into extensive use.—Second notice by North American Review, July, 1840.

It is a work of great original research, eminently fraught with learning, and generally arranged with skill. I shall not fail to commend it to the use of my pupils; and I do not hesitate to recommend it for general use. I am particularly pleased with the copiousness and pertinence of its examples, and its very full enumeration of exceptions. Mr. Sophocles' manner of presenting the second aorist and the second future, is far more satisfactory to me than the usual way. The Syntax is at once simple and philosophical; and the whole work is constructed on that happy medium which makes it an invaluable book of reference for the advanced scholar, and, at the same time, a simple and easy introduction for the beginner.—W. S. Tyler, Professor of Greek in Amherst College.

I have examined, with some attention, the grammar prepared by Mr. Sophocles. It appears to be a work of great care and research. The author has spared no pains to make the work perfect, and if he has not reached entirely the point at which he aimed, he has succeeded in supplying us with a work better adapted to the wants of the community than any of its predecessors. With the laws of euphony, and the tables of anomalies, and of the second perfect and second aorist, I am well pleased. The Syntax is full, simple, and well arranged. I consider the chapter on versification, though brief, valuable. I have no hesitation in recommending it to general use.—Asa Drury, Professor of Greek in Waterville College.

The editor has generally referred, in his notes, to the Greek Grammar of Mr. Sophocles, because he is satisfied that it is the Grammar best adapted to the wants of American classical schools. The clearness and precision of the rules, the excellence of the arrangement, and the felicitous selection of examples, place that work at the head of the numerous elementary Grammars of the Greek language, that are at present used in the United States. Mr. Sophocles has that accurate knowledge of all the niceties of the Greek language, which can hardly be expected of any other than a native Greek; and without disparagement to the valuable labors of other able scholars in this department, the preference is justly to be awarded to him.—Extract from Professor Felton's preface to the Greek Reader.

Sophocles' Greek Grammar.—A second edition of this Grammar, in a beautiful style of typography, has appeared from the University Press at Cambridge, Mass. We have already called the attention of teachers and students to the work. Its value has become widely known, and it has been adopted as a text book at Yale and Harvard, and in many of our best classical schools.—Philadelphia North American.

I have no hesitation in recommending Sophocles' Greek Grammar to the notice of classical teachers. Indeed, the fact of its having reached its third edition in so short a time from its first publication, is a proof that its merits are already appreciated.—S. Totten, d. d., President of Washington College.

II. GREEK LESSONS, adapted to the author's Greek Grammar. For the use of beginners. By E. A. Sophocles, A. M., author of a "Greek Grammar," "Greek Exercises, with a Key." 18mo. pp. 116. This work is designed by the author to take the place of the First Lessons in Greek, by the same author.

This is a useful work for beginners in the Greek Grammar. It contains a series of well selected sentences to illustrate the grammatical forms, followed by brief notes, and a vocabulary of the words used. The arrangement is judicious, and the book is marked by the author's usual precision, terseness and skill.—North American Review, April, 1843.

III. A GREEK READER FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS: containing selections in Prose and Poetry, with English notes and a Lexicon: adapted particularly to the Greek Grammar of E. A. Sophocles, A. M., by C. C. Felton, A. M., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University. pp. 422. 12mo. 2d edition. Stereotyped.

The text of the second edition of the Greek Reader has been revised, and broken into shorter paragraphs. No alteration has been made, except to change the arrangement so far as to bring the extract from Herodotus directly before that from Homer; and nothing has been added except a selection of one page from the Greek epigrams. The notes have been corrected and enlarged, and the deficiencies of the Lexicon have been carefully supplied, so far as known, both with regard to the words and definitions.

This work, from the hands of one of the most distinguished Greek scholars in the United States, has just issued from the press. The publisher had already, within a year or two, offered to the public two of the very best elementary books on the Greek

language which have ever appeared, either in this or in any other country. We allude to the Greek Grammar, and First Lessons in Greek, by E. A. Sophocles. In publishing the present work, he has rendered the cause of Greek learning another very essential service. It is such a work as might have been expected from a gentleman of the taste and scholarship which distinguish Professor Felton; containing some of the choicest selections from the choicest portions of Greek literature. fables of Æsop will interest the young learner by their pointed wit; the dialogues of Lucian, by their satire and humor; the selections from Xenophon will engage his attention by the simplicity and elegance of their style; Herodotus and Thucydides will afford him a refreshing draught at the very fountain of historical knowledge; the odes of Anacreon will amuse him by their light and playful fancy; while the extracts from Euripides and Aristophanes will serve to give him a taste of the Grecian drama, and awaken a desire for a more perfect acquaintance with its peculiar character.

The extracts from the different authors are neither so long, on the one hand, as to weary the learner with too much of the same thing, nor, on the other, so short as to fail of interesting, by hurrying from author to author, without giving him more than a glimpse of any one in particular. Professor Felton has not hashed up Æsop, and Lucian, and Herodotus, and Xenophon, and Anacreon, and presented them to the student in the form of mince meat, but he has given enough of each author to initiate the learner into his peculiar manner and style. Not only so, but he presents him with something from each of the different departments of Greek literature—fable, history, dialogue, oratory, and poetry in its different forms of the ode, the epic, and the drama.

The notes to each author are prefaced with a brief account of his life, so much of it as it becomes the student to be acquainted with before commencing the study of his works; and instead of being written in the Latin tongue, as such notes used to be, they are, together with the Lexicon, written in good plain English.

On the whole, the work cannot fail of being pronounced, by good judges, an admirable introduction to the study of the Greek writers, adapted to an admirable Greek Grammar, and in the

hands of apt teachers and learners, it cannot fail to contribute to the formation of admirable scholars in that most perfect of all the infinitely diversified modes of human speech—the Ancient Greek.—Congregationalist.

The work which lies before us, and which has called forth these remarks, is a new selection of extracts from the most celebrated Greek writers, by Professor Felton, entirely different, as regards the passages selected, from any heretofore known on this side the Atlantic, and varying somewhat, although slightly, in its plan, from those in general use.

We will premise that the Greek type is excellent, and although of rather a small face, singularly distinct, clear, and legible. The fables selected from Æsop are the best and most elegant of his beautiful collection; nor do we at all think the editor has inserted too many. With regard to his next author, Lucian, we cannot go quite so far; notwithstanding his popularity with the young, and the general accuracy of his style, yet he is not a favorite of ours, nor ever has been.

With Professor Felton's extracts from Xenophon, that purest and most entertaining of all ancient writers, we are delighted. He has done well in not limiting his selections to the Cyropædia, the least able and least interesting of all his works; and he has done well in giving place to the beautiful episode of Abradates and Panthea, instead of the usually extracted puerilities about the wondrously loguacious childhood of the Persian prince. From the Anabasis, also, the very best of the whole, in our estimation, has been culled out, the spirited and graphic second. which, with all the authenticity of the gravest history, blends all the interest of the wildest fiction, commencing with the desperate situation of the Greeks after the battle of Cynaxa, and the death of Cyrus, and ending with the characters of the five Greek commanders taken off by the base treachery of Tissaphernes, the portraits of Clearchus, of Menon, being the masterpieces of that age, the models of all later eras, as specimens of historical portrait painting. From the Hellenics, we have the stirring tale of Thrasybulus when he sat "sublime on Phyle's brow," and how he conquered the oppressive thirty. These three selections give a very complete specimen of all the various powers and various beauties of this accomplished general and statesman, and philosopher, and author. A portion of the Sicilian expedition has been chosen, and that we think with judgment, from Thucydides. A single long extract from Herodotus, and a part of the superb funeral oration of Lysias, complete the prose selections, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing, as vastly superior to the collection in Jacob's, or any other Greek reader we have seen. In the omission of Plutarch, we agree generally with Mr. Felton. In his preference of the Anabasis and Hellenica to the mere Cyropædia, we are quite with him. We prefer his passage of Thucydides to those in common use, the Plague and the Speech of Pericles, which are too difficult for any youthful readers; and we greatly applaud his admission of a specimen of Greek oratory to this goodly array of sages and historians.

It is, however, in his poetical selections, that Professor Felton has differed the most widely from former selectors, and done himself most honor in the difference. He has here shown that he is not a mere book-worm, a decliner of nouns and conjugator of verbs, but a man of taste and fancy, of a spirit thoroughly imbued with the *spirit* of old classic poetry—who, if he has neither "steeped his lips in the fountain of the horse, nor slumbered on the twain-topped Parnassus," has, at least, bathed his soul in the rich streams that have flowed thence, and risen from his bath full of high tastes and glorious sentiments, and keen appreciations of all beauty caught from the godlike contact.

He commences with a selection from the Odyssey—Ulysses and Polyphemus—a beautiful one, it is true; but why from the Odyssey, Professor Felton? Why not from the great glowing Illiad, so singularly set aside by all compilers of Greek Readers? Then we have some sweet odes of Anacreon and Sappho's Venus; then that most lovely lyric of all ages, the Danæ and Perseus of Simonides, the untranslated, untranslatable, though hundreds have tried their hands at it; and then the magnificent war-song of Callistratus, "In a myrtle branch my sword will I bear." After these, we have a long extract from the Hecuba of Euripides, the noblest, in our estimation, of all his lyrics, with the one exception of that in the Iphigenia at Aulis, which we wish he could have found room to insert; another from the Orestes of the same author, highly character-

istic of the poet, and of considerable intrinsic value. A portion of the Plutus of Aristophanes follows.

The notes which follow are chiefly distinguished by a brief preamble to each extract, giving a slight notice of the writer's life, character, and style; and discussing shortly, but with a master's hand, the characteristic beauties or peculiarities of his composition and manner. Several of these preambles possess a very high degree of excellence in a literary point of view; are themselves not only very instructive, but full of feeling and poetry, and evince clearly how much the mind of the editor was with his subject.—New York Quarterly Review.

One little volume which finds its way into the list at the head of this article, may perhaps be specially singled out, as it does not fall into the same class with the rest. This is Felton's Greek Reader, which is one of the best and completest school books we have ever seen, containing in one short volume a course of reading, in prose and verse, from Æsop and Anacreon, to Thucydides and Aristophanes. Like the editions we have just described, it is illustrated by notes and historical explanations, and concludes with a Lexicon of all the words, so that the student may use it with no other book but his grammar. It resembles the collection of Professor Dalzell, being at the same time more condensed in form. We recommend it to the consideration of our own school authorities, only counselling them to take advice with Prof. Felton himself, and re-print it honestly, if they re-print it at all.—London Examiner.

IV. GREEK EXERCISES AND KEY, with an English and Greek Vocabulary, adapted to Sophocles' Greek Grammar. pp. 195, 12mo. By E. A. Sophocles, A. M. author of "Greek Grammar" and "Greek Lessons." Second edition. Stereotyped.

The design of the present work is to furnish the learner with a series of exercises adapted to the rules of the Author's Greek Grammar. Grammatical rules can be perfectly understood and fixed in the memory only by means of such exercises. Mere

translation will never form accomplished scholars in any language. In order to become well acquainted with the structure of a language, we must practice writing it. This work affords the learner important facilities in his first attempts to write the Greek. It presents him with a series of exercises grammatically arranged, and a vocabulary, in which he can readily find the words to be employed. A Vocabulary like this, in English and Greek, we do not recollect to have seen annexed to any similar work. A part of the edition, we observe, contains a Key for the use of instructors, which will doubtless serve greatly to facilitate and lighten their labor. — Connecticut Courant.

New School Book.-In another column will be found an advertisement of the excellent school-books introductory to the study of the Greek language by Messrs. Sophocles and Felton. Of these works we have already spoken, excepting the "Greek Exercises" by Mr. Sophocles, which has just been issued from the press. This appears to us to form a very valuable addition to the list. It differs from other books of Latin and Greek Exercises, in at least one important respect, viz., that after a sufficient series of exercises in which the words are given, the pupil is left to select the words, as well as to inflect and arrange them properly. To furnish the means of doing this, an English-Greek vocabulary is subjoined to the exercises; and this part of the volume will be highly valued, as it supplies a want which has long been felt, and as it has been prepared by a scholar who, in fitness for such a task, has no superior in our country. We commend the "Greek Exercises" to the notice of instructors.-Philadelphia North American.

Extracts from Letters written to the Publisher by Professors Sturges and Butler.

Hanover College, Hanover Indiana, August 9th.

Mr. H. HUNTINGTON.

Dear Sir:—Subsequent and more thorough examination of Felton and Sophocles' series of Greek books has only confirmed my opinion of their very great merit. I hope Mr. S. will fulfil his design of enlarging his First Lessons, at least by adding more reading matter, so as to make a more complete introduction to the Reader; in other respects, it seems excellent. I am not sure but the Exercises, (which has lately fallen into my hands,) is the best of the set, however; it is certainly an immense improvement on all preceding works. The rules and

examples in the first part are far superior to any to be met with elsewhere, and the admirable praxis in Greek composition and vocabulary are novelties in a work of this kind. Certainly no reason can be assigned why composition should not be tried in the Greek language as well as in the Latin, in which its utility is acknowledged by all. In short, these works must be ranked with the Latin series of Prof. Andrews, (no mean praise) and will certainly mark an era in Greek study in this country, as those have done in Latin. Yours truly,

M. STURGES,

Prof. of Languages Hanover College, Indiana.

Louisville, July 10th.

Mr. Huntington:

Prof. Sturges has requested me to give my opinion of the series of Greek books which you have published. I do this with the greatest pleasure, as I consider these books as forming the best introduction I have ever seen, to that noble language. I think improvements may be made in the "First Lessons" and the Lexicon is defective. The best evidence of my good opinion is, that I intend to introduce them among my students.

NOBLE BUTLER,

Prof. of Languages, Louisville College, Kentucky.

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TRANSLATED AND REVISED BY HENRY SMITH,

Professor of Greek in Marietta College.

The following extracts from Letters to Prof. Smith show the estimation in which the Lexicon of Crusius is held by Prof. Woolsey of Yale College, Prof. Felton of Harvard, and Mr. Sophocles.

NEW HAVEN, April 7th, 1841.

PROF. HENRY SMITH,

Dear Sir:—You did me yesterday the favor to leave with me, for examination, the Homeric Lexicon of Crusius, and your translation of the same, which you stated to be only the first copy and to need revision before it should be put to the press. As far as time allowed me, I examined Crusius, selecting such words, as, owing to their importance or their difficulty, would test the manner in which he has executed his task. So far as I am able to judge, he has made a good school Lexicon, fitted for practical purposes;—on the one hand, possessing that brevity which a school Lexicon needs; and on the other, entering into the interpretation of all the difficult places in the Homeric poems, and when the best scholars differ in their explanations of a passage, not omitting any explanation which is at all tenable. I think, therefore, that it will be useful and desirable to bring this Lexicon before the American public, and that the bookseller who should undertake it, would probably meet with encouraging sales in many of our Colleges and higher schools.

I have examined your translation of the preface and of parts of the Lexicon in the letters A and E, and think it fortunate that this task is undertaken by one who seems to have so good a knowledge of German, and to have the power of putting the German into appropriate English.

In conclusion, I express the hope that you will go forward and print this work. If any should object to a Lexicon for a particular author, they should recollect that there is no accessible Lexicon from which our young students can draw sure and full information about the words in Homer; and the Epic style being as distinct from that of 'Attic prose, or even of Attic poetry, as the style of Chaucer from that of our time, certainly has some good claim to be treated as a separate dialect. With this Lexicon and the simple text, the student may supersede the use of commentaries. In the Odyssey, which we now study in this College, such a Lexicon would be particularly valuable, because there is no commentary with which the student can provide himself.

I am, Dear Sir, truly Yours, THEODORE D. WOOLSEY. PROF. SMITH,

CAMBRIDGE, April 10th, 1841.

Dear Sir:—I have examined your manuscript translation of the Homeric Lexicon by Crusius, with as much attention as the short time I have had it in my hands allowed. The original work was an invaluable contribution to the resources of classical students who were acquainted with the German language. Mr. Crusius is distinguished for his philological attainments, and particularly for his profound knowledge of the Homeric poetry, as his elaborate edition of the Odyssey, published in 1837-39, abundantly manifests.

Your translation of the Homeric Lexicon, I am confident, will be a most acceptable work to the classical scholars of the United States. It will render very important aid, both to teachers and pupils, in the study of these great poems which have exercised so wonderful an influence upon the minds and hearts of men, and which continue to form the tastes and warm the imaginations of the young in the present age as they did in Athens twenty-five centuries ago.

I have compared as many articles as the time permitted, with the original, and I do not hesitate to say, that in my opinion you have been singularly successful in translating the German into felicitous English. You will certainly be entitled to the thanks of the literary public for having accomplished so well a most difficult and laborious as well as important undertaking.

I hope your work will be published in such a form as its high character deserves. There is no doubt in my mind that it will at once take its place among the most useful and distinguished classical works that have appeared in the United States. With great respect, Yours,

C. C. FELTON.

I fully agree with Prof. Felton's opinion of the merits of the Homeric Lexicon of Crusius, and of the importance of the publication of Prof. Smith's translation to the American student of Homer.

E. A. SOPHOCLES.

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